

Rutland Historical Society

Compiled by Morris G Tucker

Reference Book 120-2&2a

Rutland Herald snippets

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Charter of Rutland

Sept. 7, 1761



RUTLAND

Province Of New Hampshire

GEORGE the Third

By the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith &c. To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Know ye, that We of Our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for the due Encouragement of settling a New Plantation within our said Province, by and with the Advice of our Trusty and Well-beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq; Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province of New-Hampshire in New-England, and of our Council of the said Province; Have upon the Conditions and Reservations herein after made, given and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, do give and grant in equal Shares, unto Our loving Subjects, Inhabitants of Our said Province of New-Hampshire, and Our other Governments, and to their Heirs and Assigns for ever, whose Names are entered on this Grant, to be divided to and amongst them into Seventy equal Shares, all that Tract or Parcel of Land situate, lying and being within our said Province of New-Hampshire, containing by Admeasurement, About Twenty Six thousand five hundred Acres, which Tract is to contain Something more than Six Miles square, and no more; out of which an Allowance is to be made for High Ways and unimprovable Lands by Rocks, Ponds, Mountains and Rivers, One Thousand and Forty Acres free, according to a Plan and Survey thereof, made by Our said Governor's Order, and returned into the Secretary's Office, and hereunto annexed, butted and bounded as follows, Viz. Beginning at the North Westerly Corner of Shrewsbury thence North Five Degrees East Five Miles & one half mile thence West Five Degrees North Seven Miles & One half mile thence South Four Degrees East five Miles & one half mile to the North Westerly Corner of Clarendon thence East five Degrees South Six Miles & Three Quarters of a Mile by Clarendon aforesaid to the Bounds first above Mentioned — And that the same be, and hereby is Incorporated into a Township by the Name of Rutland And the Inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township, are hereby declared to be Enfranchized with and Intitled to all and every the Priviledges and Immunities that other Towns within Our Province by Law Exercise and Enjoy: And further, that the said Town as soon as there shall be Fifty Families resident and settled thereon, shall have the Liberty of holding Two Fairs, one of which shall be held on the

And the other on the
annually, which Fairs

are not to continue longer than the respective

following the said

and that

as soon as the said Town shall consist of Fifty Families, a Market may be opened and kept one or more Days in each Week, as may be thought most advantageous to the Inhabitants. Also that the first Meeting for the Choice of Town Officers, agreeable to the Laws of Our said Province, shall be held on the first Monday in October Next which said Meeting shall be Notified by Zedekiah Stone who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said first Meeting, which he is to Notify and Govern agreeable to the Laws and Customs of Our said Province; and that the annual Meeting for ever hereafter for the Choice of such Officers for the said Town, shall be on the Second Tuesday of March annually, to Have and to Hold the said Tract of Land as above expressed, together with all Privileges and Appurtenances, to them and their respective Heirs and Assigns forever, upon the following Conditions, viz.

I. That every Grantee, his Heirs or Assigns shall plant and cultivate five Acres of Land within the Term of five Years for every fifty Acres contained in his or their Share or Proportion of Land in said Township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional Cultivations, on Penalty of the Forfeiture of his Grant or Share in the said Township, and of its reverting to Us, our Heirs and Successors, to be by Us or Them Re-granted to such of our Subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

II. That all white and other Pine Trees within the said Township, fit for Masting Our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that Use, and none to be cut or felled without Our special License for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Right of such Grantee, his Heirs and Assigns, to Us, our Heirs and Successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any Act or Acts of Parliament that now are, or hereafter shall be Enacted.

III. That before any Division of the Land be made to and among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of the said Township as the Land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of one Acre.

IV. Yielding and paying therefor to Us, our Heirs and Successors for the Space of ten Years, to be computed from the Date hereof, the Rent of one Ear of Indian Corn only, on the twenty-fifth Day of December annually, if lawfully demanded, the first Payment to be made on the twenty-fifth Day of December, 1762.

V. Every Proprietor, Settler or Inhabitant, shall yield and pay unto Us, our Heirs and Successors yearly, and every Year forever, from and after the Expiration of ten Years from the abovesaid twenty-fifth Day of December, namely, on the twenty-fifth Day of December, which will be in the Year of Our Lord 1772 One shilling Proclamation Money for every Hundred Acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in Proportion for a greater or lesser Tract of the said Land; which Money shall be paid by the respective Persons abovesaid, their Heirs or Assigns, in our Council Chamber in Portsmouth, or to such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in Lieu of all other Rents and Services whatsoever.

In Testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Benning Wentworth, Esq; Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province, the Seventh Day of September In the Year of our Lord CHRIST, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty One And in the First Year of Our Reign.

B. Wentworth

By His Excellency's Command,
With Advice of Council.

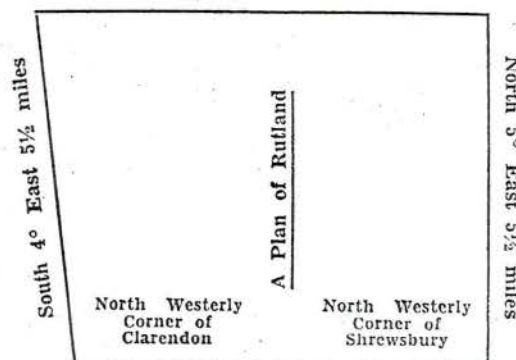
Theodore Atkinson Secy

The Names of the Grantees of Rutland

John Murrey, Caleb Johnson, Joel Stone, Asa Hawks, Elijah Hindsall, Josiah Willard Junr, Abner Stone, Ephraim Adams, Oliver Coleborne, Joseph Cass, Nathan Foster, Abraham Scott, Michael Medcalf, John Hunt, Abel Laurence, Elizabeth Stevens Widow, Moses Willard, Printece Willard, Daniel Warner Esqr, Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale, Col. Clemont March, Zedekiah Stone, Nathem Stone, John Arms, Elijah Mitchell, Ruben Nimbs, Samuel Stevens, Eliakim Arms, Samuel Stone, Jonathan Furneld, John Dandly, Nehemiah Houghton, William Smeed, Sampson Willard, Joseph Ashley, Susanna Johnson Widow, Joseph Willard, Aaron Willard, Moses Field, Richard Wibird Esqr, Ebenezer Killum, Capt. George March, Nathan Willard Junr, Benjamin Melven, Wing Spooner, Thomas Badwell, John Hindsall, Samuel Stone Junr, William Willard, Elijah Arms, Enos Stevens, Thomas Blanchard, Thomas Davis, George Heart, Joseph Hammon, John Boylston, William Laurence, Jemima How Widow, James Nutting Willard, Solomon Willard, Joseph Ashley, John Barber, Samuel Whitmore, Benning Wentworth.

His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr a Tract of Land to Contain Five hundred Acres as Marked B-W in the Plan which is to be Accounted two of the within Shares, One whole Share for the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, One Share for a Glebe for the Church of England as by Law Established, One Share for the First Settled Minister of the Gospel & One Share for the Benefit of the School in Said Town.

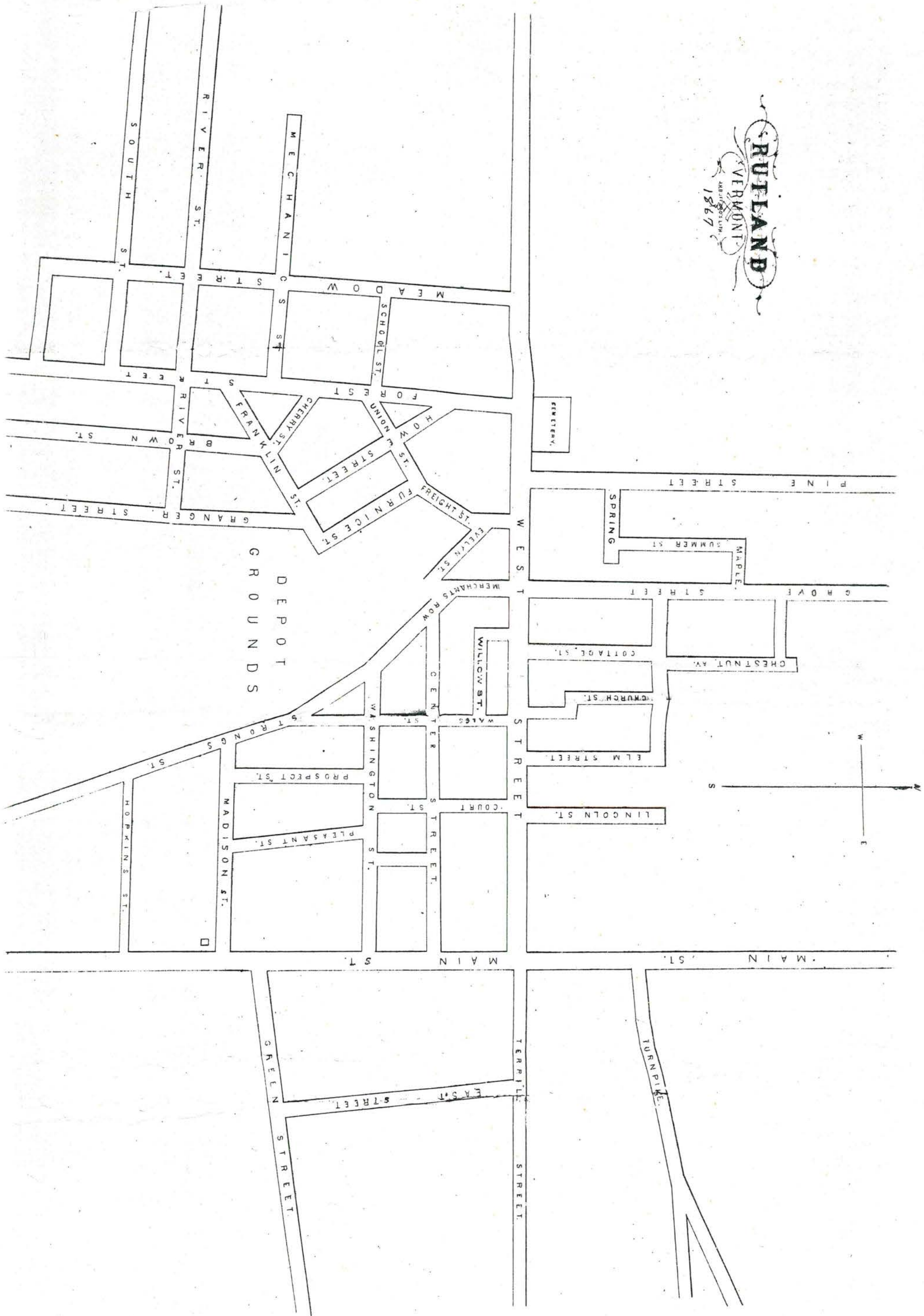
West 5° North 7½ Miles



East 5° South 6¾ miles

CITY OF RUTLAND STREETS

ALOEDIA STREET - - now Hillcrest Road
 BATES STREET - - now Curtis Avenue
 BLANCHARD AVENUE - - now School Street
 BONVUE AVENUE - - now Grandview Terrace
 BROADWAY - - now Strong's Avenue
 CAIN STREET - - now Crescent Street [Grove to Baxter]
 CANTERBURY COURT - - now Newport Drive
 CAUSEWAY STREET - - now East Street
 CHERRY STREET - - [shown on some old maps as Brown Street]
 CHENEY STREET - - now Crescent Street [Church Street to North Main St]
 CLARK STREET - - now Hopkins Street [between Strong's Ave. and Railroad]
 CREEK ROAD - - now Donn Drive
 CROSS STREET - - [now a part of Meadow Street]
 DEACON SMITH ROAD - - now Allen Street
 EDSON ALLEY - - now Willow Street
 FAIRVIEW STREET - - now Dana Avenue
 FIELD STREET - - now Coolidge Avenue
 GARDEN STREET - - now Library Avenue & Kendall Avenue [Grove to N. Main]
 GATEWAY ROAD - - now West Street [West to City Line]
 GREEN STREET - - now Killington Avenue
 GREENO ROAD - - now Grove Street
 HARRINGTON AVENUE - - [Deeds about 1880 call it Stratton Road]
 KEENAN ROAD - - now Perkins Road
 KELLEY ROAD - - [Has been Creek Road on Donn Drive - now Ripley Road]
 LAUREL LANE - - now Dunham Avenue
 LIBERTY STREET - - [East end of East Center Street]
 LOCUST STREET - - now Shadow Lane
 LONG STREET - - now Spruce Street
 MAIDEN LANE - - now Wood Avenue
 MECHANIC STREET - - now Convent Avenue
 MINERAL STREET - - now Library Avenue [Baxter Street to Pine Street]
 NORTHEAST DRIVE - - [the piece running East/West-now LaMontagne Lane]
 NORTH PERKINS AVENUE - - now North Street [Grove St. to No. Main St.]
 PERKINS AVENUE - - now Crescent Street [Grove St. to No. Main St.]
 PHILLIPS AVENUE - - now Porter Place
 PINE AVENUE - - now Preville Avenue
 RIVER STREET - - [some old maps included Madison Street]
 SCHOOL STREET - - now Wood Avenue [at one time there were two School Sts.]
 SIOUX PLACE - - now Mahoney Avenue
 SPRING STREET - - now State Street
 STATE STREET - - [old street name for Columbia Avenue]
 TATER STREET - - now McKinley Avenue [Rutland Town]
 UNION STREET - - [once included Freight St. from Union St. to Evelyn St.]
 VERMONT STREET - - now Kendall Avenue
 VICTOR PLACE - - [portion south of Brook-renamed Nicole Place]
 WILLARD STREET - - now Water Street



DESCRIPTION OF RUTLAND WHEN IT WAS A SHIRE TOWN, IN 1797

By Otto T. Johnson.

Washington, Jan. 10.—In looking over some old books on the early history of Vermont, in the Congressional Library, I came across the following article which I thought would be of interest to the people of Rutland. The name of the book was "A Descriptive Sketch of the Present State of Vermont" by J. A. Graham, L. L. D., and published according to an Act of Parliament, Jan. 1797. Mr. Graham was at one time lieutenant-colonel in the service of the state and in later life lived in London where he tried to bring about an amicable feeling between the two countries. The book is composed of a series of letters, descriptive of many of the towns in the state, and are addressed to His Grace, The Duke of Montrose.

LETTER X.

My Lord:

Rutland is a shire town and capital of the county of the same name. It lies on Otter Creek between Killington and Ira mountains, it is distant from Bennington about sixty miles and is divided into two parishes called East and West Rutland. On the East side is the main street, three miles in length the centre of which for near a mile, high, straight, and level and much resembles Dartford.

In the centre is a square containing about five English acres known by the name of Federal Square (which name I have the honour to give it) in front of this on the East side stands a new Court House built of wood, by no means an ornament to the place owing to the bad taste and want of judgement in architecture of the committee appointed to lay out the money, which was raised by voluntary contribution for the purpose of erecting the building. In this are held the sessions of the General Assembly (established here and at Windsor alternately) the District Court under the Federal Government, the Supreme Court of the State, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Probate for the District of Rutland. The Gaol stands about one hundred rods South of the Federal Square on the west side of the main street, it is a good building and answers every purpose for which it was designed. About half mile North of the Court House is a neat church. On each side the Square and main street are built some handsome houses particularly on east side are several which draw the attention of all travelers—the largest of these was intended for the residence of the Bishop of Vermont.

The upland is filled with the lime stone, the lowlands about with clay. The intervals lands on the Creek are of a deep rich soil and produce excessive crops of hay and Indian corn; but unfortunately for the husbandman the Indian corn is often cut

off by the frost. The uplands produce wheat, rye, oats, barley, beans, peas, hemp and flax. About half a mile from the Court House in the main street, a silver mine has lately been discovered said to be of great value but for the truth of this I cannot pretend to be answerable, though beyond a doubt there is a copper mine in the vicinity and there are great quantities of iron ore near Rutland. There are two great falls of water here known by the names of Mides' and Sotherlands Falls on each of which there are corn and saw mills. Mr. Osgood in the year 1794 erected on Otter Creek the best corn mills in the country. Here also is a Printing Office, an Oil Mill, a Hat Manufactory, a large Brewery and a Manufactory of Nails. The water is conveyed from the mountains to the town in wooden pipes laid about two feet under ground. Every material for building except glass and paint are made here. The principal timber is pine, maple, hemlock and birch.

Pot and pearl ash are made in great quantities. The wolf and bear often descend from the East mountains and do much damage destroying the sheep and corn. The value of land is from twenty shillings to five pounds per acre. The number of inhabitants about sixteen hundred, emigrated from England, Ireland, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and the State of New York.

Doctor Williams, Mr. Matlocks, Mr. Smith, Mr. Buell, Mr. Bell, Mr. Osgood Messrs. Chipman, Messrs. Williams are the leading people of the town.

Of Samuel Williams, L. L. D., Member of the Meteorological Society in Germany, of the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia and the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Massachusetts, it may with propriety be said that he is the most enlightened man in the State in every branch of Philosophy or Politics, and it is doing him no

more than justice to say there are very few in the United States possessed of greater ability or more extensive information added to which he is a most excellent orator and always speaks in a manner best adapted to the understanding and capacity of those whom he addresses. In the year 1794 the Doctor wrote and published the Natural History of Vermont, executed much to his honour and to the great satisfaction of all Naturalists. In politeness, ease and elegance of manners, Dr. Williams is not inferior to the most polished European Gentleman.

Mr. N. Chipman is one of the first Law characters in the State, he has been District Judge and Chief Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Darius Chipman is a good lawyer assiduous and persevering in his profession, a gentleman of wit and humor, and a most agreeable companion.

Mr. Matlocks is Treasury of the State which office he discharges to the universal satisfaction of the people.

Mr. Smith was educated at the University of Connecticut and was bred to the law; he is a good scholar, conversant in special pleadings, and is now a representative from the State in Congress, his manners are mild, modest and agreeable.

Mr. Buell is a practitioner at the Bar and much credit is due to him for his ambition and perseverance in the objects of his pursuits, the more so perhaps for his devoting himself to a laborious profession while nature has endowed him with great original talents for Poetry, the fascinating charms of which few minds have sufficient resolution to understand.

Mr. Bell is High Sheriff of the County, a gentleman of the strictest honour and veracity, has a tenacious memory and I can with propriety declare he is better informed in point of the local business and the true situation of individuals in the different countries, than any person in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Stephen Williams is one of the select men of the town and claims my particular notice and attention; with him for nine years past I have had the honour to be on the most friendly terms of intimacy. The hospitality of his disposition towards strangers would alone be sufficient to endear him to all who know him; but the same generous turn of mind leads him to far nobler exertions of benevolence—to cheer the broken heart, to wipe the tear from the cheek of poverty and to bid the friendless widows and orphans look up and smile. These are the actions that crown his days and give to his temper that sweet serenity which only goodness can bestow. To those whose hearts resemble Mr. Williams, it would be unnecessary to say that if in his power he would literally fulfill that divine precept of the Gospel, Not to let his left hand know what his right hand did, but take what care he will to conceal them, his paths are tracted for his foot-steps are known as by an irresistible impulse to be drawn towards the abode of affliction. The sacred deeds of his charity which has come within the ken of my knowledge are numberless. Mr. Samuel Williams is one of the Council of State and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Osgood is a Civil Magistrate and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

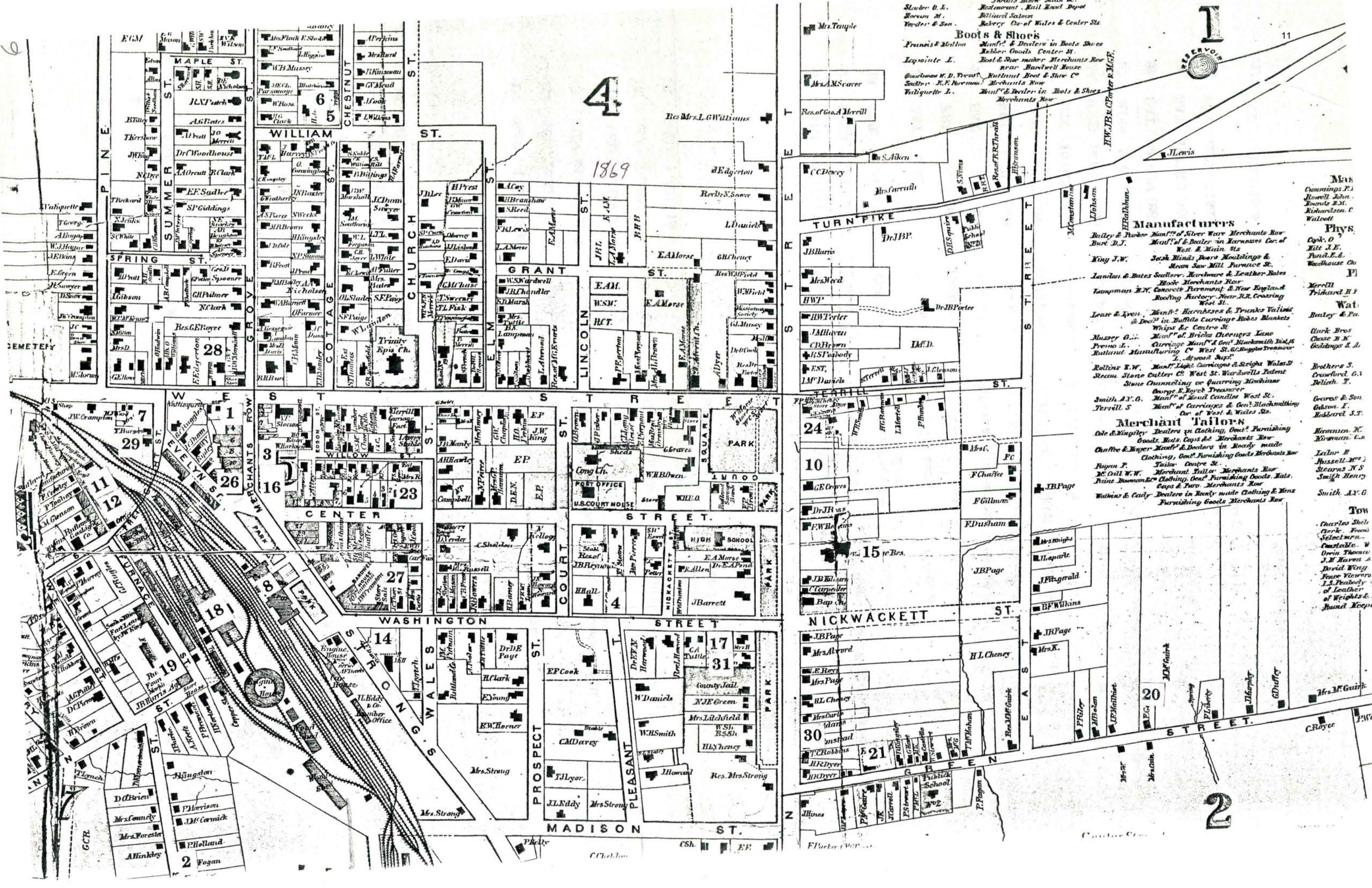
On the west side of the town the farmers are better husbandmen than those on the east, and raise the best wheat, butter and cheese, great quantities of which they send off to foreign markets. In this place also is a handsome Meeting House of which the Rev. Mr. Haynes an African (from the State of Connecticut) is the Minister. And here let me pause to pay a tribute to Nature and Humanity. Violated alas how cruelly, how often, in that unhappy race who are of this Clergymans colour and who are supposed by some (Grant, Oh Gracious Heaven that the number may daily decrease) scarce to possess faculties above the brutes that perish. But let me ask when at the Great Day the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open whether Mr. Haynes colour will be objected to by that Almighty Power who took him from the dust of the earth and made him man? Who gave the affection, the feelings of a man? Will his being a negro be then objected to him when his life is found to have been conformable to his preaching? When he is known to have been the disinterested friend of mankind, to have been assiduously employed like the good Samaritan in pouring balm into the wound of the unhappy?—Oh, Great God what will then be Thy judgment, Thy sentence? Wilt thou regard the shade of his complexion, (if indeed there be any difference in the shade that distinguish the human race) or the beauty of his mind? Poor suffering sons of one common Parent may your

taskmaster regard ye as brothers; may their kindred draw forth all yours and ye so live as hereafter in common with the worthy Pastor I have been describing to hear those blessed sounds pronounced in your favor. "Well done, good and faithful servants, enter ye into the joy of your Lord."

I have the Honour to be &c. &c.
J. A. GRAHAM.

RUTLAND FIRES IN 1868

1.	SUN	5 JAN 1868	8:00 a.m.	Perkins Block	Merchants Row
2.	TUE	7 JAN 1868	1:30 a.m.	Michael Fagin house	Granger St.
3.	MON	20 JAN 1868	2:30 a.m.	Cramton Block	Merchants Row
				B. M. Bailey building	Merchants Row
4.	TUE	28 JAN 1868	12:00 mid.	Wallace Clement res.	Washington St.
5.	WED	12 FEB 1868	8:00 p.m.	H. L. Briggs res.	Chestnut Ave. & Cottage St.
6.	THU	13 FEB 1868	1:00 a.m.	H.L. Briggs barn	Chestnut Ave. & Cottage St.
7.	WED	19 FEB 1868	----- a.m.	John Storms res.	Evelyn St.
8.	SAT	7 MAR 1868	----- p.m.	Ladies room	Rutland & Burlington RR depot
9.	WED	1 APR 1868	1:00 p.m.	Henry Hayward barn	West side of South Main St.
10.	THU	2 APR 1868	2:30 a.m.	Franklin House	Main St.
				County Courthouse	Main St.
				Owens store	Main St.
				Stafford store	Main St.
11.	SAT	4 APR 1868	3:00 a.m.	Mansfield & Stimson	Freight St.
12.	SUN	12 APR 1868	2:00 p.m.	Mansfield & Stimson	Freight St.
13.	SUN	24 MAY 1868	10:30 p.m.	Ripley Brothers barn	Center Rutland mill
14.	WED	10 JUN 1868	11:00 p.m.	A. F. Davis buildings	Washington St.
15.	SAT	20 JUN 1868	2:45 a.m.	Gov. John Page barn	Main St.
16.	WED	1 JUL 1868	3:15 a.m.	Verder bakery	Merchants Row
				Bates block	Merchants Row
				Livermore building	Center St.
				Hayward & Hale block	Center St.
				G. M. Baker block	Center St.
17.	THU	9 JUL 1868	-----	Town Hall building	Washington St.
18.	WED	22 JUL 1868	7:10 p.m.	Machine shop	Rutland & Burlington RR shops
19.	TUE	4 AUG 1868	6:30 a.m.	Rutland Foundry & Machine Shop	Furnace St.
20.	SAT	8 AUG 1868	12:00 mid	Fred Gee barn	Green St.
21.	FRI	11 SEP 1868	10:00 p.m.	Mussey/ Lawler barns	Green St.
22.	SAT	19 SEP 1868	10:30 p.m.	Thomas Winters res.	Green St.
23.	FRI	25 SEP 1868	----- p.m.	C. F. Richardson hotel	Center St.
24.	TUE	6 OCT 1868	11:30 p.m.	R. R. Thrall building	Main St.
25.	SAT	10 OCT 1868	----- p.m.	H. E. Adams barn	Grove St.
26.	WED	14 OCT 1868	10:30 p.m.	Central House	Merchants Row
27.	MON	9 NOV 1868	5:30 p.m.	Jerry Thornton barn	Washington St.
28.	SAT	14 NOV 1868	10:00 p.m.	Nelson Brown barn	West St.
29.	SAT	12 DEC 1868	8:00 p.m.	Union House barn	Evelyn St.
30.	SAT	12 DEC 1868	10:45 p.m.	Charles E. Olmstead & Harry Adams buildings	Main St.
31.	SAT	12 DEC 1868	10:45 p.m.	J.J.R. Randall barn Town Hall	Main St. Washington St.



4

1869

1

11

2

Boots & Shoes

Francis & Mutton
Leopold L.
Quackenbush N. D. Frost
Snyder & E. F. Freeman
Vediquette L.

Manufacturers

Bailey & Parker
Burt D. J.
King J. W.
Landon & Bates
Lampman B. H.
Lease & Lyon
Messer G. L.
Preston L.
Rollins E. W.
Steele Stone Cutter Co.
Smith A. J. O.
Terrill S.

Merchant Tailors

De & Kingsley
Chaffee & Boyer
Fugate P.
Hull W. W.
Watkins & Co.

Man
Cummings P. J.
Rusell John
Boards E. M.
Richardson C.
Walcott

Phys.
Cope O.
Hitt J. E.
Ford E. A.
Woodhouse Chas.

Wat
Bailey & Pa.
Clark Bros.
Chase B. K.
Beddings & A.

Brothers S.
Crawford G. J.
Delish T.

Graves & Son
Gibson L.
Hickard S. T.

Hawman K.
Kivman C. A.

Tailor E.
Russell M. J.
Stearns N. S.
Smith Henry

Smith A. J. O.

Tow
Charles Sheel
Clark Fred
Selectman
Constable W.
Orin Thomas
J. M. Haven
David Wray
Fane Viewers
J. S. Peabody
of Weights &
Aund Keepe

1880/81

HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF RUTLAND.

The charter of Rutland was granted by the governor of New Hampshire September 7, 1761. The first named grantee was John Murray, an Irishman, from Rutland, Mass., who probably named the town. The territory was also claimed by New York, and a charter was also issued the same year by Col. John Henry Lydius, under the name of Fairfield, and was for a time disputable territory. The territory had been the highway and camping ground of early pioneers, the Indian and the soldier passing to and fro, among the new settlements, from 1730 to its settlement. James Mead was the first white settler in 1770; he built a log house near the falls at Centre Rutland. In 1773, Rutland had 33 families. In 1775, Rutland had war at Ticonderoga, and the siege of Quebec. During the Revolutionary war there were two forts and two militia companies, eighty taxable inhabitants, two representatives in the legislature. Seven of the eastern legislatures of the state were held here, the last in 1784. The old State House is now standing in a good state of preservation and is occupied as a dwelling. Rutland county was established in 1781, and Rutland made the County Seat. An ancient Gazetteer thus describes the town:

"Rutland is on the banks of Otter creek, fifty-five miles from its mouth, in Lake Champlain, fifty-seven miles north of Bennington, forty-five miles west of Windsor, 60 miles south-east of Burlington, 33° south. South-east from Middlebury, latitude 43° 36', longitude 72° 51' west. In the center of the town is a high hill, on which is a pleasant village containing the county buildings; pipe clay is found here, which has been wrought into crucibles, that prove very durable.

Rutland, from its earlier history, has been divided into two "parishes"—Rutland and West Rutland. Many of the earlier settlements were made at West Rutland, which

is now the centre of the great marble industry of Vermont. For nearly a half century Rutland was but a stable old town, with too little growth in business. Such only as was natural to the local seat of government of a country in olden time. However, many of the leading citizens of the state had their residence here, and exerted large influence in the organization of the new state, and promotion of the progress of her civil and religious institutions. The marble deposits were known from its early settlement. And after its practical development, in 1846, the town began to increase in business and population. The completion of the Rutland railroad from Boston, Rutland and Washington from Troy, and the Western Vermont railroads made Rutland a railway center, and an important point of distribution. From that period, its business has increased until it has many leading and prominent industries, which have rapidly increased its resources, increased its inhabitants until it is now a thriving town of nearly 15,000 population. It has the finest public buildings in the state, and three of the largest and best hotels.

The recent removal of the Howe Scale Works, under the management of Hon. George A. Merrill and Ex-Governor John B. Page, has given a new and important impetus to business, and other new enterprises are now projected. Its local industries, churches, social and civil institutions, are fully detailed in another place. Rutland has furnished many citizens, native and adopted, who have attained wide reputation, some of them a national fame. Four governors of this state had their residence here. Israel Smith, Charles K. Williams, John B. Page and the present governor, Redfield Proctor. Three United States senators, Israel Smith, Nathaniel Chipman, Solomon Foot, and several members of congress; among whom may be mentioned George T. Hodges and Charles N. Joyce, the present incumbent. In the literary world Samuel Williams, L. L. D., Rev. Walter Colton, D. D., Prof. James Davie Busler, L. L. D., and Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, one of the most distinguished literary women of the present period. Rutland is a beautiful town, lying under the shadows of the Green Mountains, famed for its beautiful scenery, the quiet home of intelligence, refinement, and all that makes life pleasant. Enterprise has pushed business into it, wealth is sleeping under her fields, waiting only for skill and labor to come to awaken it into

beautiful forms. The chrysalis state between a quiet town and a city, is fast developing into a city, in name as well as reality.

This, in brief, is a sketch of the Rutland of the past and the present.

MARBLE INTERESTS.

Rutland may be called the marble center or market of the United States. Its quarries, mills and works entitle the town to the name often given it of the "Marble City." Upon it, measurably; its prosperity and growth has been founded. The existence of marble, was known to the early settlers of the town. The first practical opening was made by William F. Barnes, Esq, in 1840. Although Smith Sherman, and Moses Jackman, of Castleton, had operated somewhat, in opening marble deposits previous to this date, but the actual and successful quarrying, dates to 1840.

The Rutland Marble Company, is the largest in interest of any of the marble dealers of Rutland. John N. Baxter, one of the leading men of the town, is general superintendent. This company has been in existence about fifteen years. It possesses a large area of marble, and in all its resources and appointments is extensive. Five quarries are worked by the company. Eight diamond drill channelling machines are in use, and several of the Wardwell patent. The marble is mostly worked into slabs, and in addition to the regular business of the company, a semi-annual trade sale is held, several of the marble firms are supplied by this company under contract. Their mills are of solid structure, and are run night and day. They also have control of the Continental mills located at Centre Rutland, and a branch mill at Salem, N. Y., called the Baxter Manufacturing Company. Some three hundred men are employed at their various mills and quarries.

The Ripley marble works are among the oldest in Rutland, thirty-three years ago, the company was organized by W. Y. Ripley and Wm. F. Barnes. It has been through several transformations, successful in all its relations, until it is now, since the death of the elder Ripley, known as Ripley and Sons, composed of Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley, and Gen. Edward H. Ripley. The marble is fur-

nished them by the Rutland Marble Company, under a contract made in 1850. Their mills are located at Centre Rutland. They give special attention to monumental work and do an extensive business.

Next, in age, are the extensive works of Sheldons and Slauson. This is second in age of the marble works of Rutland, Charles Sheldon has been in the business for thirty years. This company work four quarries, they have the largest marble mill in the world, and besides one of smaller dimensions, which are located at the quarries. Several hundred men are employed by them. They, beside their other large orders, made several thousand headstones in one year, by the sandblast process, for soldiers' graves in the national cemeteries.

The firm of Gilson & Woodlin is located at West Rutland, and the quarry near that of the Rutland Marble Company. It has been in operation some twenty years, by various parties, the original proprietors being Col. Alonson Allen, and Joseph Adams of Fair Haven. They employ about one hundred men, and special attention is given to monumental stock.

Another quarry extensively worked is that of Sherman, & Gleason of Castleton. The mills that saw the marble, are located at Castleton and Hydeville. This quarry was opened in 1855, and a large and lucrative business has resulted from its operation.

Extensive works of the Columbian Marble Company, under the superintendence and management of Rockwood Barrett, Esq. The marble is designated as "Variegated" or clouded marble, and meets with great public favor. The quarry was opened some ten years ago, near Sutherland Falls. It may be called a fancy marble and is used for varied purposes. It is brought in the block to the mill located in the village of Rutland, to be cut, polished and wrought into forms of different design. The mill is a substantial structure, and the business of the company is being constantly enlarged. This company was the first to introduce machinery for turning and finishing marble.

The Sutherland Falls Marble Company, located six miles from Rutland, under the management of Redfield Proctor, is among the oldest and most successful quarries in Rutland. The marble produce is of the clouded or mourning variety which is popular and leads to extensive sales. Several quarries are worked by this

OF RUTLAND.

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company. The oldest quarry was opened forty years ago. There are three mills. This company has several lathes constantly employed in turning and finishing marble.

Another marble quarry and mills is located two miles north of Centre Rutland, called the "Eureka" which is managed by Flint Bros. The mill is of large capacity and is run night and day.

This is but a brief sketch of the history of the marble business, and foreshadows only an out line of its value and extent. In addition to the matter of quarrying and sawing, there are several large establishments for working and designing, polishing and turning marble by machinery, which is an independant industry, which promises ere long to become an important addition to the business of Rutland.

These establishments will be found classified under their proper headings in the business, and also in the advertising department, of this volume. To illustrate the comparative merits of Italian and American marble there can be seen near the office of the "Rutland Marble Co.," in Centre Rutland, a large monument in a crumbling condition bearing a placard with the following inscriptions:

"This Monument is a sample of the best quality of Italian marble after twenty years exposure to the weather. Cost \$6000. Erected in Albany Cemetery, 1853. Taken down, 1877, and its place supplied by a Monument of American Marble."

A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The absence of a soldier's monument is to be ascribed to forgetfulness, rather than a lack of appreciation of our nation's defenders. The observation of "Decoration Day" should be coupled with the erection of a suitable memorial, upon which the names of Rutland's martyrs should be inscribed.

The effect of such a tribute, not only honors the memory of the dead, but serves as an incentive to the *living*, who *may*, at a future day, be required to emulate the patriotism of their illustrious ancestors.

Nearly all the notable towns in New England have already attested their gratitude to those who *died* that the "Union might *live*."

THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES.

Rutland, like most of the other first-class towns in New England, has had a care for her public schools; and ample facilities for acquiring a good education are afforded to all her children.

The graded school in the village of Rutland, especially, is perhaps as close an approximation to perfection as can be found in New England.

During the past year, large additions to the school buildings have been made to meet the demand created by the growth and increase of population of the town.

Rutland seems to have learned what all towns must learn, sooner or later, that the success of her schools depends mainly on good school-room accommodations, an intelligent and active board of managers, and competent teachers.

Through the liberality and intelligence of her tax payers, she has secured all of these.

THE CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF VERMONT.

It is situated on West street, No. 52. This institution is directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. They came to Rutland in January, 1870, and first resided in Main street. In June, 1874, they purchased their present dwelling on West street, a more central part of the town. Their course of study, the same as in the Mother House at Hochelaga, Montreal, comprises the various branches of a solid, useful and ornamental education.

The discipline of the school is mild, but firm and regular. The pupils, at present date, number sixty.

St. PETER'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

It is attached to St. Peters R. C. Church; is under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and has an average attendance of 375 pupils.

WATER SUPPLY.

Rutland has made ample provision for a good supply of water. About twenty-five years ago she built an aque-

OF RUTLAND.

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duct of iron pipes from the mountains to the village. The increased population, however, made necessary an additional supply, and, in 1878, a new and larger aqueduct was built which furnished an abundance of excellent water. The cost of these water works has been about \$125,000.00.

The new aqueduct affords also efficient means of extinguishing fires, and will no doubt enable the village to dispense with most of the fire engines, as the hydrants in the streets will throw water over any buildings.

Rutland may fairly claim to be as completely supplied with water as any town in New England.

SEWERAGE.

Special attention has been given to this subject, and a comprehensive system of drainage has been adopted and laid out. Already several of the main sewers, built of brick, have been constructed, and others are in process of construction; while the smaller or branch sewers are being built in all of the streets.

These smaller sewers are built mainly of the Akron or the Ripley drain tile. It is contemplated to carry forward this work, so that by the end of next year the entire village will be perfectly supplied in this respect.

THE PEOPLE'S GASLIGHT COMPANY.

Incorporated in 1867, with a capital of \$70,000. They manufacture about 20,000 feet of gas per day, at \$2.50 per thousand. The quality is first-class being of 22 candle power, and manufactured under the Lowe patent.

THE VERMONT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Is pleasantly located on Pine Hill, with an entrance on West street, west of the railroad bridge, and was erected by the county and state in 1878, for the safe keeping, correction, employment and reformation of all persons above the age of sixteen years convicted of offenses for which the punishment by law is only fine or imprisonment in the County Jail, or by both fine and such imprisonment, with or without costs of prosecution.

The building is also used for County Jail.

It is an extensive and solid brick structure, costing

\$45,000 and its design for utility and comfort very creditable. It is well ventilated and heated by steam.

In passing through the building, the visitor is at once attracted by the degree of care, system and cleanliness which characterizes the kitchen, laundry, bath room and sleeping apartments.

The labor of the male convicts is utilized in a large work-shop provided with machinery for finishing marble slabs etc., where several men are employed to direct the convicts.

THE CHURCHES OF RUTLAND.

On October 20th, 1773, a Congregational church was formed, consisting of fourteen members, over which the Rev. Benajah Roots became pastor. They worshipped in a log meeting-house, situated at Centre Rutland. About 1780 the people of East Rutland withdrew and worshipped by themselves, and in June, 1784, they began the erection of a house of worship on the road leading north from the village; the site of which is marked now by the old burying ground, which was on its north side. Services were first held there in the following year, though it was not entirely finished until September, 1790. In 1787 the town was divided into two parishes.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OF THE VILLAGE OF RUTLAND.

Was organized October 5th, 1788. Rev. Samuel Williams, L. L. D., was its first minister, though he was not installed. Its pastors have been as follows:

Rev. Heman Ball, D. D., ordained Feb. 1797; died Dec. 17, 1821.

Rev. Charles Walker D. D., installed Jan. 1, 1823; dismissed March 13, 1833.

Rev. William Mitchell, installed March 14, 1833; dismissed June 2, 1846.

Rev. Silas Aiken, D. D., installed March 29, 1849; dismissed July 1, 1863.

Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., ordained August 28, 1860; dismissed November 4, 1868.

Rev. James Gibson Johnson, D. D., installed April 21, 1870.

OF RUTLAND.

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The first house of worship stood on the road leading north from the village, and was occupied in 1785. The second house was built in 1819, and stood on the ground now occupied by the dwelling-house of Col. Geo. A. Merrill. The present house was dedicated June 14, 1860. The chapel was added in 1873, and was first occupied for service on the last Sunday of that year.

The church has always been united and prosperous, and now has over six hundred members.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WEST RUTLAND.

On the 20th day of October, 1773 (three years after the settlement of the town), a small company met at the house of Rev. Benajah Roots, and by his assistance and direction, in the words of the ancient records "were incorporated into a church at Rutland, on the Otter creek."

The first meeting house of this society was built of logs, and situated on the west side of what was known as "Meeting House Hill," in Centre Rutland, near what is now the entrance to Evergreen Cemetery. Mr. Roots remained with the struggling church most of the time until his death, which occurred in 1787.

After this date the church has been under the care of the following pastors: Rev. Lemuel Haynes, from 1788 to 1818; Rev. Amos Drury, from 1819 to 1829; Rev. Lucius L. Tilden, from 1830 to 1839; Rev. Aldace Walker, D.D., from 1840 to 1862; Rev. Henry M. Grout, from 1862 to 1867; Rev. Geo. L. Gleason, from 1867 to 1869; Rev. Jas. R. Bourne, from 1870 to 1872; and by Rev. J. K. Williams, acting pastor, November, 1872, to the present time.

BAPTIST CHURCH

As an organization the Baptist church, and society dates back to about the beginning of the present century. The present organizations, however, date respectively from 1823 and 1827. The first church edifice was built in 1827, on the corner of Main and Washington streets. This edifice remained standing and continued to be used for the purposes to which it was devoted, until the erection of the present beautiful edifice on Centre street, after which it was sold and two brick houses, built out of the old materials, now occupy its site. The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid July 18, 1871, and the com-

pleted structure, costing some \$45,000, was formally dedicated, and opened for use Sept. 30, 1873. This church is in a very flourishing condition. It has an indebtedness of less than \$9,000, which is being rapidly reduced; a membership of over 400; their Sunday school is in successful operation, pays its bills as promptly as a bank, and does quite liberally for all benevolent purposes. During its history it has sent out eight persons as missionaries, and at the present time is supporting a native preacher among the Teloogoos, and a Bible reader among the Karens. It has always stood squarely on the right side of all the great questions of the day, and has much notable history in connection with the anti-slavery and temperance movements. It has recently published an excellent manual, which will give any one who desires, a view of its history, doctrines, rules of order, membership, etc.

At West Rutland there is practically a branch church, having the ordinances regularly administered, and receiving members. At North Clarendon, a mission station is maintained. The pastor of this church, in connection with his pastoral work, is the editor of the only Baptist paper published in the state—*The Vermont Baptist*—established in March, 1879.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopalians in Rutland organized as a parish in or about the year 1816. They were without a house of worship until 1832, when the Rev. John A. Hicks, D.D., became the rector. In the following year a church was erected on Main street, not far from the north side of West. Dr. Hicks remained rector till 1860. The Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D.D., Bishop of Vermont, was rector for one year, till 1861. He was succeeded by the Rev. Roger S. Howard. During his rectorship the present church was built and consecrated. Dr. Howard resigned in 1867, he was succeeded by the Rev. John Milton Peck. The Rev. William Harris, DD., was the next rector under whom the present Sunday school chapel was added. Dr. Harris resigned in 1876, when the present rector, the Rev. Walter Mitchell, was called and accepted the charge at Advent. West Rutland was originally in the jurisdiction of Trinity parish, Rutland. Services were begun there by the Rev. Dr. Hicks, of Rut-

land. The Bishop of the Diocese held occasional services there. The Rev. D. Ellis Milles took charge of the Mission September, 1859. Articles of association were adopted Sept. 12th, of the same year, Mr. Milles was succeeded by the Rev. A. H. Bailey, D.D., who continued till 1864. Since then the parish has been in the charge of the rectors of Trinity church, Rutland. The corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid in 1878, by the Right Rev. W. H. A. Bissell, D.D., Bishop of Vermont, and the church was consecrated by the same, Dec. 4th, 1879. The Rev. Walter Mitchell was elected rector, Easter 1877. The Rev. Edward P. Lee, Deacon in charge, entered upon his duties in July, 1879.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The M. E. Church was organized in this town about fifty years ago at Centre Rutland and at East Rutland in 1854. Rev. John Parker was the first preacher at the latter place. Wm. A. Bunnell and wife, Mrs. Mary Thrall, Miss Jane Thrall, Miss Jane and Lucy Dunklee, were the original members. The introduction of public service in East Rutland was bitterly opposed and persecuted. Application was made by Mrs. Burnett, for the old Court House in which to hold the first service; while it was used by the Universalists and for almost every other purpose, the privilege was denied. Service was first held in the old depot, the preacher standing on the platform and the people sitting in passenger coaches, which were drawn up in front. The cold weather coming, the people removed to the corner of Merchants' row and West street, in the third story of the old Perkins' block. In this place service was held until the summer of 1855, when the church building started under the the pastorate of Rev. John Parker, was completed by his successor, Rev. A. Campbell. The present site of the church was donated by Wm. J. Ripley, deceased, then a member at Centre Rutland. After the church at the East Village was erected, the Centre church was bought by the heirs of Wm. J. Ripley, and by them preserved as a memento of respect to their parents. This society now owns a fine church property on West street, consisting of church edifice, parsonage for the pastor, house for sexton, sheds, etc. The present membership is a little short of three

HISTORICAL SKETCH

hundred, with a congregation of between five and six hundred, and Sunday school enrolling upwards of four hundred. The prosperity of this church, under all the circumstances, is well nigh unparalleled. Rev. John Wesley Quinlan is the present pastor.

ST. PETERS CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Was established in 1855, by Rev. Father Druin, and was succeeded in 1857, by Rev. Charles J. Boylan, who has been its faithful pastor ever since.

His zeal and untiring labors are too well known to need a recital from us. The present new edifice ranks among the most elegant and durable specimens of church architecture in the state, and its appearance to the traveler upon visiting Rutland adds much to the beauty of this portion of the valley.

The number of actual communicants at present numbers about 2,000. Numerous religious organizations are attached to the church.

FRENCH CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The French Catholics erected their present edifice in 1869, under the pastorship of Rev. Father Gagne who was succeeded in 1871, by Rev. Father Cloarec, who officiated for seven months, after which Rev. Father Cardinal remained three years and was succeeded by Rev. Father St. Onge, who remained its pastor for one year, until 1876, when the present pastor, Rev. Father Gelot, was appointed its pastor. Its communicants number about 700.

There is also attached to this congregation a branch, or more properly called, a mission church in West Rutland, with an additional number of 275 communicants.

ST. BRIDGET'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

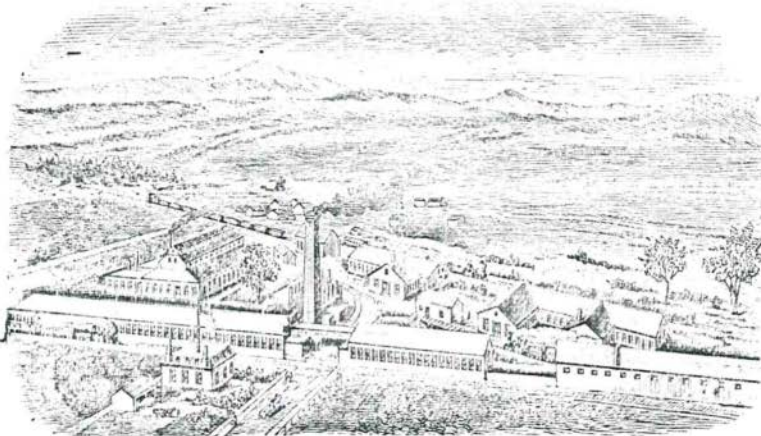
The Catholics in West Rutland held regular Divine services for the first time under the pastorship of Rev. Father Druin in 1855, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Piccard who remained until Rev. Father Lynch erected the present edifice in 1860, and continued its pastor until 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. Charles O. Reilly, who is its present pastor.

The number of communicants number 1300.

ST. DOMINICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,

(Sutherland Falls.)

There are about seventy-five Catholic families residing at Sutherland Falls. The work of building a Catholic church was begun on July 7th, 1879. Governor Proctor donated the stone for the foundation, and \$100 in money. The corner-stone was laid August 17th, 1879. The church is not yet completed; work is still being carried on, and services, however, will soon be held in the new church. The church will be under the invocation of St. Dominick.



THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY.

Rutland has reason to take just pride in the new industry which was located in our midst, June, 1878, through the efforts of its efficient managers, Col. George A. Merrill, president, and Ex-Governor, John B. Page, treasurer. The Howe Scale Company now employs 200 to 300 men, has been an established institution for some years, and has met with varied success, until it came into possession of the gentlemen who now hold the controlling power. Since the removal of the works to Rutland (which is the best distributing point in Vermont), a more pros-

perous future opens before the company. The scales are the superiors of any now manufactured, and have fully merited the acknowledgment received at the hands of scientific men, both at our own centennial, at Philadelphia, and the recent exposition at Paris, in both of which, gold, silver and bronze medals, accompanied with words of highest commendation, were awarded for superiority over all other scales, or weighing apparatus. The locating of this institution in Rutland is the most important enterprise since the building of the several railways, which have made the town what it has been in the past, and this addition marks her as the most prosperous and enterprising locality in the state. The people have reason to appreciate the efforts of the movers in this giant industry, for giving the town a jog forward, which it could have scarcely realized from any other source.

The exhibition of the Howe scales at the centennial was among the finest displays made in the mechanical department, and several awards of medals were made to them. An equally fine display was made at the recent Paris exposition and they were awarded the grand gold medal and special medals of gold, silver and bronze. They were the only scales selected at the Paris exposition for the French National Museum.

MANSFIELD & STIMSON.

Foundry and Machine Works, were established in 1853. This firm is known throughout the United States as manufacturers of Marble Slate Mills and Quarrying Machinery and Agricultural Fork Machinery and for the special attention given to Millwright work.

The facilities enjoyed by this establishment, enables them to construct and manufacture to such a varied extent, that we refer to their advertisement for a fuller explanation.

THE LINCOLN IRON WORKS.

On West Street.

THOMAS ROSS, Proprietor.

This establishment is fully equipped with all the requisite machinery for executing all kinds of machine work and castings. A specialty is made here of the Merriman patent stone sawing machine and other stone

working machinery, many of the largest mills throughout the United States and Canada having received their equipment from these works.

Another specialty of these works, and closely allied to the former, is the construction of derricks, travelers and hoisting machinery, including modifications adopted to the great variety of purposes, for which they are required, ranging in capacity from fifty tons downward, and in variety from the simple hand power, to those having all their operations actuated by steam.

The establishment is known throughout the country among marble and stone men, and has filled orders for its specialties from abroad.

THE STEAM STONE CUTTER COMPANY.

It was organized in 1865, and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of "Wardwell's Stone Channeling and Quarrying Machines," which are indisputably the greatest labor-saving machines in the market. The Wardwell machine is covered by twelve patents, and is the first practicable channeling machine ever invented.

It is now in successful operation in all the leading quarries of the country, and its advantages in quarrying marble, sand-stone and lime-stone, are inestimable.

THE RUTLAND BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY.

It is the only manufacturing and wholesale dealers of the articles in Rutland, and was founded in 1856, by Geo. E. Graves & Co. The present proprietor being a member of the company. In 1860 the style of the firm changed to Sadler & Sweet, and in 1866 changed to Rutland Boot and Shoe Co., with E. F. Sadler as its proprietor. The company does a flourishing business through Vermont and New York state.

CHAS. P. HARRIS MANUFACTURING CO.

On extending the business devoted chiefly to the manufacture of lumber, doors, sash and other building material, Chas. P. Harris & Co., formed in 1879, a stock company named as above, consolidating the old firm and the Rutland Nail Works, which they bought out in 1877, adding a new department for the manufacture of cane seated chairs, church wood work and school desks.

It has been the special aim of the old firm as of the present company, to place at the head of each department thoroughly practical, competent men, who would allow nothing but good workmanship, which would recommend itself to be sent out from their works.

The fact that their manufactures are best liked, where most used, that they have been sent as far west as the Mississippi river, and are to be found in various parts of New England, New York and other localities, have established a confidence in this concern, that leads those who buy of them to always look for merit in the goods made by them.

RUTLAND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

For over 20 years this company have been carrying on the iron business, making a specialty of car wheels, with general railroad and building castings.

The special guarantee that they make, as to the amount of wear each wheel will stand, necessitates the use of the very best grades of iron, and places them among the strongest wheels manufactured in this country. If failing within that time they are replaced free of expense.

"THE HERALD AND GLOBE."

Of the institutions of Rutland, none has contributed more to the good of the town; its reputation abroad as a wealthy, enterprising and successful business centre, or its growth in population, than the *Rutland Herald*. The first number of the *Weekly Herald* was issued by S. & S. Williams, on Monday, Dec. 8, 1794, and since that date it has regularly made its appearance on successive publication days, never missing an issue. In its eighty-six years of existence, the *Herald* has undergone many changes in size and appearance, as well as in proprietorship; but under all its proprietors, and amid all its changes, it has steadily improved—always aiming at the highest excellence. From a sheet 17x21 inches, with a quarto-page 10½x17, it was successively enlarged until it reached its present size 37x50 inches, with an octavo page 18½x25. In the discussion of all public questions, the *Herald* has taken a vigorous part, always defending the right and condemning the wrong, and upholding law, morality and nationality. On Monday, April 29, 1861, the first number

of the *Daily Herald* was issued, under the pressure of the war excitement. The issue of a daily paper in Rutland was an experiment, but not long a doubtful one. The paper was received with great favor, and soon had a circulation reaching into the thousands. The close of the war found it firmly established and prosperous. It was published by Geo. A. Tuttle & Co. in connection with their job department and book store, until 1871, when a division of the business placed the proprietorship of the *Daily and Weekly Herald* in the hands of A. H. Tuttle. In 1877, the "*Globe*"—a daily and weekly paper started in 1873—was absorbed by the *Herald*, and the consolidated paper was called the "*Herald and Globe*," under which name it is now published, Mr. A. H. Tuttle being the manager.

TUTTLE & Co.

are proprietors of the largest wholesale paper house, book depository, steam printing and blank book manufacturing establishment in Vermont. The firm at present consists of Harley C. Tuttle, Egbert C. Tuttle, and F. G. Tuttle.

The business was founded in 1840, by George A. Tuttle (the father of these gentlemen), who at the age of 24 came to Rutland and took charge of the business and financial department of the *Rutland Weekly Herald*, then forty-six years established—which position he held until 1850, when he withdrew from that concern, and started a general job printing office, book store, and bindery, and in 1853 contracted with the *Herald* publisher, which had changed hands, to print the same.

In 1856 the proprietor died, and Mr. Tuttle purchased the *Herald* with which he was connected until 1871, part of the time in his own name, and then G. A. Tuttle & Co., Tuttle & Gay, Tuttle, Gay & Co., and now Tuttle & Co.

At the breaking out of the rebellion a daily paper was started, which has grown into the present *Rutland Daily Herald*, which together with the weekly, is published by the "*Herald and Globe* association," a firm independent from Tuttle & Co., recently formed to push the circulation and influence of those papers, while Tuttle & Co., have their hands full in the publishing, book-binding, job printing, stationery and general jobbing business.

Having carefully imparted his business discipline to his

sons, he withdrew from the firm in 1878, after an honorable and successful career, which in its details would illumine the pages of biography.

In the law book department stands also alone as large publishers and wholesale dealers, having published for fourteen years the annual "Vermont Reports" from Vol. 27 to Vol. 40, inclusive, and re-published several elementary works.

The job printing office is very complete, containing in its press-room five steam presses, and in the composing-room one large hand press and one of the best assortments of type to be found in the state; while the bindery, a finely appointed one, containing six different machines for turning out rapidly and well the large state work and other jobs this enterprising firm secure. Up to 1871 the *Rutland Daily*, and *Weekly Herald* were published by them, but at that time this interest was sold out to the oldest brother, A. H. Tuttle, who has since associated with him other gentlemen, and they are issued the same as before in the "*Herald Building*," but owned by the "Herald and Globe Association."

They are also publishers of "Conant's Drill book," used by the schools of the state generally, also "Rollins' Masonic Monitor," adopted by the Masonic fraternity as standard, and numerous other works.

We have already made a more extended sketch of this enterprising house than we intended, but when one attempts to describe an old-established, well-managed, and popular house it is difficult to stop at any given point, for their whole history is instructive and interesting.

THE REVIEW INQUIRER.

This live weekly is published every Wednesday, and in the same office the editor and publisher, Mr. H. W. Love, also issues the "*Sunday Review*" every Sunday morning.

For fuller information respecting these enterprising weeklies we refer to the advertising department

THE MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

Rutland may justly boast of the extent and variety of mercantile interests, as well as the notable integrity of its merchants.

THE JOBBING AND WHOLESALE HOUSES.

DUNN & CRAMTON—This firm was established in 1858, and have the largest and best assorted stock of house-furnishing goods, stoves, tinware, ranges, woodenware, etc., in the state of Vermont, and their customers may be found in every city and village in Vermont as well as New York state. Their five-story block on Merchant row is literally groaning under the weight of their immense stock. It is beyond question the most extensive jobbing house in the state.

L. G. KINGSLEY—This gentleman who has for many years, and at present is one of the most successful merchants in Rutland, is located in Ripley's marble block, where may be found a very large stock of hardware, cutlery, iron, steel, furniture, and in fact everything which belongs to a first-class establishment in its line. He is also sole agent for Howes Standard Scales.

E. D. KEYES & Co.—This firm was established in 1870, and during the past year transacted a business exceeding half a million dollars, now stands at the head of their line as jobbers of groceries, and West India goods in general. The firm comprises E. D. Keyes, and N. R. Bardy.

H. A. SAWYER & Co.—Are extensive jobbers of stationery, blank books, school books, wall papers, woodenware, tobacco, cigars, etc.

W. C. LONDON—Ranks among the leading houses in the line of flour, grain, seeds, hardware, iron, steel, beltings, agricultural tools, etc.

MCCLUKE & HALL—Are benevolently engaged in the promotion of harmony throughout Vermont, by their extensive sales of musical merchandise, and sell everything from a jews-harp to a church organ.

H. L. VERDER & Co.—Whose steam bakery is a household word, are still the leading manufacturers of crackers, soda biscuits, etc., in Vermont, and job their goods largely outside of the state.

BATES & SON—In addition to being the owners of one of the leading hotels in Vermont, are still jobbing extensively in the line of builders' and saddlery hardware, trunks, wagon woods, wheels, etc.

THE RETAIL TRADE OF RUTLAND.

It is so varied and extensive that we will be compelled to refer to the classified Business Directory, which will be found complete in the pages following the general list of residents.

It will be sufficient to say that the retail trade of Rutland meets all the requirements of its rapidly-growing population, so that it will not be found necessary to go outside of its corporate limits for the necessities or luxuries of life, which are furnished at the lowest New York and Boston prices.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE TELEPHONE.

The telephone just introduced in Rutland, by the Western Union Telegraph Co., is coming into general use among the merchants. The village authorities will also utilize it in establishing a code of signals in case of fires.

In preparing the foregoing Historical Sketch we desire to express our acknowledgments to Henry Clark, Esq., for the early reminiscences and marble interests of Rutland and to the clergyman, generally, for their church information.

It has been our aim to be reliable and full as possible and hope in the future as in the past to surpass our former efforts.

To all who have co-operated with us we feel grateful and remain.

The Public's Humble Servants,
R. S. DILLON & CO.

BOUNDARIES

OF THE SEVERAL

WARDS OF THE VILLAGE OF RUTLAND.

In pursuance of the second section of the Act of the Legislature of this State, incorporating the Village of Rutland, approved November 9, 1865, the undersigned, trustees of said Village of Rutland, hereby define and establish the lines and boundaries of the several wards of said village, as follows:

WARD I.

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of Main street with the north line of said village; thence running westerly on the north line of said village, two hundred and forty-six feet; thence southerly, in a line parallel with the centre line of Main street, to the centre line of Centre street; thence easterly, on the centre line of Centre street, and in the same course continued to the east line of said village; thence northerly, on the east line of said village, to the north-east corner thereof; thence westerly, on the north line of said village, to the place of beginning.

WARD II.

Beginning in the centre line of Centre street, at the south-west corner of the first ward, as above defined; thence running southerly, in a line parallel with the centre line of Main street, to the south line of said village; thence easterly, on the south line of said village, to the south-east corner thereof; thence northerly, on the east line of said village, to the south-east corner of said first ward, as above defined; thence westerly, on the south line of said first ward, to the place of beginning.

WARD III.

Beginning in the centre line of Washington street, at its intersection with the west line of said second ward, as above defined; thence northerly, on said west line of said second ward, one hundred and ninety-eight feet; thence westerly, in a line parallel with the centre line of Washington street, to the centre line of Wales street; thence southerly, on the centre line of Wales street to the centre line of Washington street; thence westerly, on the centre line of Washington street, and in the same course continued to the west line of the Rutland Railroad land; thence southerly, on the west line of said railroad land, to the south line of said village; thence easterly, on the south line of said village, to the south west corner of said second ward, as above defined; thence northerly, on the west line of said second ward, to the place of beginning.

WARD IV.

Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of West street with the west line of said first ward, as above defined; thence westerly, on the centre line of West street, to a point as far west as the south end of the east line of Cottage street; thence northerly, to and along the east line of Cottage street, and in the same course continued, to the north line of said village; thence easterly, on the north line of said village, to the north-west corner of said first ward, as above defined thence southerly, on the west line of said first ward, to the place of beginning.

WARD V.

Beginning in the centre line of West street, at the southeast corner of said fourth ward, as above defined; thence westerly, on the centre line of West street, to the west line of said railroad land; thence easterly and southerly, on the westerly line of said railroad land, to the north-west corner of said third ward, as above defined; thence easterly, on the north line of said third ward, to the centre line of Wales street, at its intersection with the centre line of Washington street; thence northerly, on the centre line of Wales street, one hundred and ninety-eight feet, to the corner of said third ward; thence easterly, on the north

OF RUTLAND.

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line of said third ward, to the north-east corner thereof, in the west line of said second ward; thence northerly, on the west line of said second ward, and the west line of said first ward, to the place of beginning.

WARD VI.

Beginning in the centre line of West street, at the south-west corner of said fourth ward, as above defined; thence westerly, on the centre line of West street, to the west line of said railroad land; thence westerly, on the southerly line of said railroad land, to the west line of said village; thence northerly, on the west line of said village, to the north-west corner thereof; thence easterly, on the north line of said village, to the north-west corner of said fourth ward; thence southerly, on the west line of said fourth ward, to the place of beginning.

WARD VII.

Beginning at the south-west corner of said sixth ward, being the intersection of the south line of said railroad land with the west line of said village; thence easterly and southerly, on the southerly and southwesterly line of said sixth ward, and on the westerly lines of said fifth and third wards (being the southerly and westerly line of said railroad land) to the south line of said village; thence westerly, to the south-west corner of said village; thence northerly, on the west line of said village, to the place of beginning.

STREETS AND AVENUES.

ALLEN STREET.—Running east from Main street near fair ground.

BAXTER STREET.—Runs north from Lincoln Iron Works.

BROWN STREET.—West of Granger street, and running from Franklin due south to the village limits.

CENTRE STREET.—Runs from R. R. depot to Main street.

CHERRY STREET.—Runs from Franklin street north-west to Forest.

CHESTNUT AVENUE.—Situated at the extreme north end of the village, extending north from Williams street nearly opposite to and nearly continuing Cottage street.

CHURCH STREET.—Commencing near the centre of West street at the Episcopal church, and running north to village limits.

COTTAGE STREET.—Runs from West street and runs north to Williams street.

COURT STREET.—Commencing at West street, and running south by the Post Office to Washington street.

EAST STREET.—Situated at the extreme east part of the village, commencing at Green street and running north to Terrill street.

EDSON STREET.—Commencing at West street on the south, nearly opposite Cottage street, and running south to Willow street.

ELM STREET.—Commencing at West street on the north, and running north to Williams street.

EVELYN STREET.—Commencing at West street on the south, nearly opposite to the Methodist church, and running south to the depot park.

FOREST STREET.—Commencing at West street on the south, opposite to the village cemetery, and running south to the limits of the village.

FRANKLIN STREET.—Commencing at the termination of Furnace street, and running south-west to Forest street.

FURNACE STREET.—Commencing at Union street, opposite to the furnace of Mansfield & Stimson, and running south to Franklin street.

GARDEN STREET.—Runs east from Grove.

GIBSON AVENUE.—East from south end of Forest.

GRANGER STREET.—Situated in rear of depot grounds, commencing at Franklin street, and running south to village bounds.

STREETS AND AVENUES. 57

GRANT AVENUE.—Runs from Elm street to Lincoln avenue.

GREEN STREET.—Runs east from Main street to the village limits.

GROVE STREET.—Commencing at West street, opposite to, and continuing, Merchants' row, due north to the village limits.

HIGH STREET.—Running easterly from No. 29 Main street.

HOPKINS STREET.—Commencing at Main street at the foot of the hill, and running west to Strong's avenue.

HOWE STREET.—Commencing at Forest street, and running south-east to Franklin street.

JACKSON AVENUE.—From Main below Wickham Hotel.

LINCOLN AVENUE.—Commencing at West street on the north, nearly opposite to Court street, a little east of the house of M. G. Evarts, and running north to Grant avenue.

MADISON STREET.—Commencing at the south end of Main street, on the brow of the hill, and running west to Strong's avenue.

MAIN STREET.—Commencing at the extreme north end of the village, and running south to the extreme south limits—being the old stage road from Boston to Burlington—and comprising mostly the original village.

MAPLE STREET.—A short street at the north-west part of the village, running from near the centre of Grove street to Summer street.

MEADOW STREET.—The extreme west street of the village, running from West street south to the extreme south line of the village limits.

MECHANIC STREET.—Commencing at the centre of Forest and running west to the village limits.

MERCHANTS' ROW.—Commencing at West street, opposite to, and extending to Grove street, and running south to Washington street.

MILL VILLAGE.—Beyond north end of Main.

MINERAL STREET.—Running westerly from Pine to East Creek.

MOULTHROP AVENUE.—Runs east from south end of Forest.

NICKWACKETT STREET.—Situated in the rear of the High School, and running from Centre street south to Washington street.

NORTH STREET.—Running easterly from Grove st. to Main.

PARK AVENUE.—Runs from Gen. Baxter's residence on Grove street to Baxter street.

PARK STREET.—Runs west from Main [near fair ground.]

PEARL STREET.—Running southerly from Perkins ave. to North.

PERKINS AVENUE.—Running easterly from Grove street to Main.

PINE STREET.—Commencing at West street on the north, a little east of the village cemetery, and running north to the village limits.

PLEASANT STREET.—Commencing at Washington street (between Main and Prospect), south to Madison street.

PROSPECT STREET.—Runs from Washington (between Wales and Pleasant) to Madison street.

RIVER STREET.—Commencing at Granger street, in the rear of the depot grounds, and running west to the village limits.

SCHOOL STREET.—Runs from Forest street west to Meadow.

SOUTH STREET.—Commencing at Forest street, and running west to the village limits, east to west.

SPRING STREET.—Runs from Grove to Pine street.

STRONG AVENUE.—Commences at the termination of Merchants' row, and runs diagonally south-east to the southern limits.

SUMMER STREET.—At the north-west part of the village, parallel with Grove street, from Maple to Spring street.

TEMPLE STREET.—Runs east from north part of Main.

TERRILL STREET.—Runs east from Cheney's store on Main.

UNION STREET.—An angular street, uniting Evelyn and Freight streets, and running to Forest street.

WALES STREET.—Commencing at West street, and running south across Centre and Washington streets to Strong's avenue.

WASHINGTON STREET.—Commences at Merchants' row (opposite Town Hall) and runs east to East street.

WEST STREET.—Commencing at Main street at Court House square, and running west to the village limits.

WILLIAMS STREET.—Commencing near the centre of Grove street, and running east to Elm street.

WILLOW STREET.—Commencing at Wales street, between Centre and West streets, and running west to Edson street.

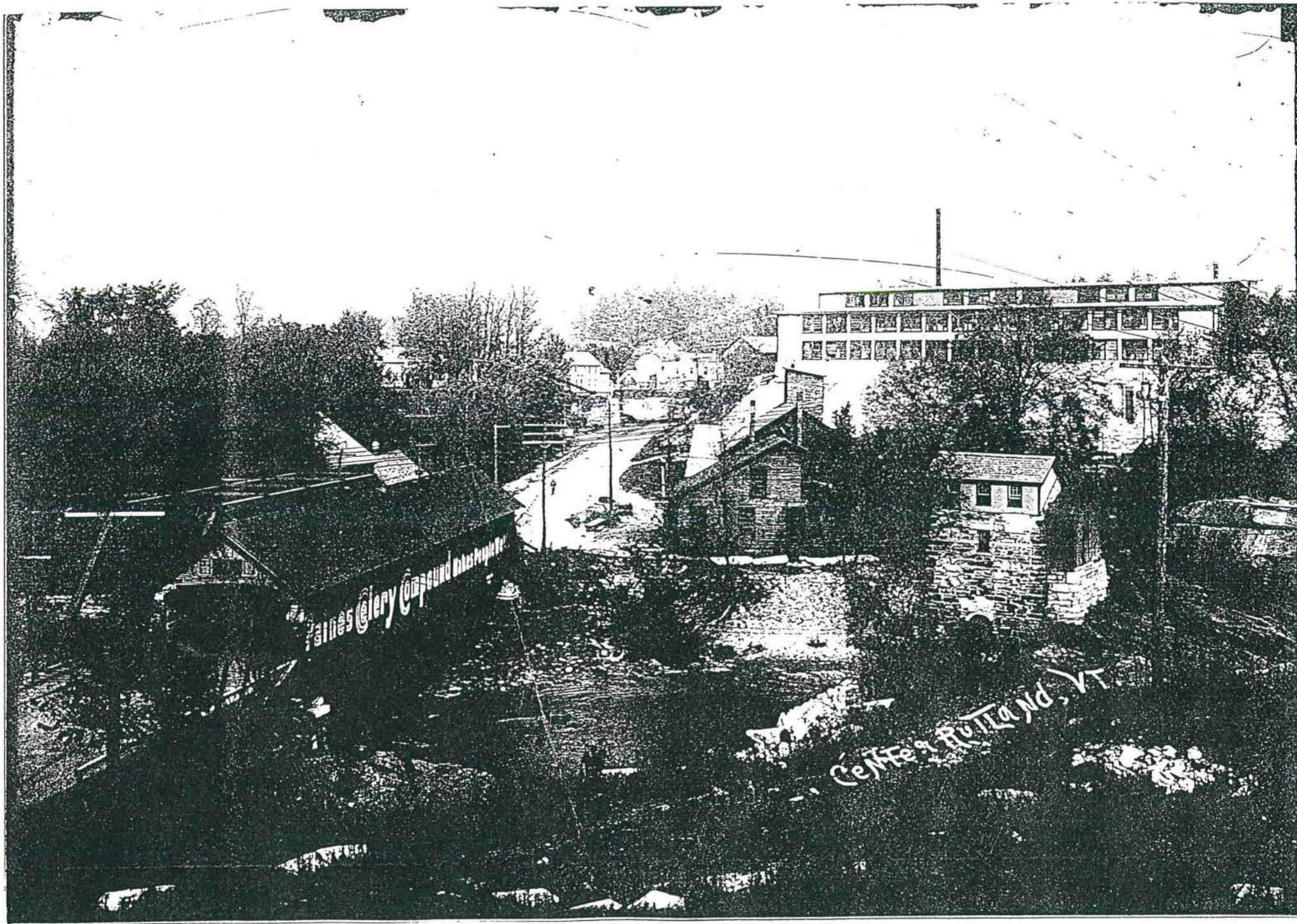
WOODSTOCK AVENUE.—Runs from east side of Main street and runs east to the village limits—being the old Rutland and Stockbridge turnpike.

The Rutland Daily Herald

December - 1884

WET NURSE WANTED.

Immediately. Must be strong and healthy,
with fresh breast of milk. Apply at HERALD
office. either in person or by letter. jy21tf





THIS IS TO CERTIFY

That Augustus D. Slack of Sherburne in the State of
Vermont and Clara Ann Wilson of Rutland
in the State of Vermont were by me joined together in

HOLY MATRIMONY

on the eighth day of October in the year of our Lord
One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Three.

In Presence of

H. F. Austin

Minister of the Gospel

For the Herald.

Historical Incidents of this Vicinity. No. 17.**STATISTICAL MISCELLANIES.**

The New Hampshire charter of Rutland, was granted Sept. 7, 1761. According to the boundaries of the town therein given, the east line of the town is 5 1-2 miles long, the north line 7 1-2 miles, the west line 5 1-2 miles, and the south line 6 3-4 miles. The charter divides the town into 70 shares—two shares or 500 acres in the south west corner of the town reserved for Benning Wentworth, Gov. of New Hampshire—one share for Propagation Society—one share for Glebe lot—one share for first settled minister—one share for town schools—and the remaining 64 shares are granted to 64 persons, whose names are endorsed. The original charter, a printed form, is still extant, though separated into 15 different pieces. The owners of woodland will bear in mind that King George granted the charter on the express condition that all "white and other pine trees fit for masting Our Royal Navy be preserved and not cut or felled." The east line of the town beginning at the north-westerly corner of Shrewsbury, runs 4 degrees east of north,—the north line 4 degrees north of west,—the west line 4 degrees east of south, to the north-westerly corner of Clarendon, and the south line 4 degrees south of east. The charter provides that as soon as 50 families reside in town, there shall be two annual fairs and a market one or more days each week. The charter was obtained by Zadekiah Stone of Petersham, Mass., and is supposed to have cost the usual price of New Hampshire town grants, viz: about \$100.

The first permanent settlement in Rutland was made by James Mead and family the 9th March, 1770. The first child born in Rutland was William Powers (son of Simeon Powers) born 23d Sept. 1770—the second was William Mead (son of James Mead, and now living in Ohio), born 25th of Sept. 1770. Wright Roberts, son-in-law of James Mead, is said to have been the first white inhabitant who died in town; the second was Seth Moses, son of John Moses, and the third was Jas. Mead, Jun., who was drowned below Gookins' Falls, 28th June, 1778, in the 19th year of his age. The first white woman who died an inhabitant of this town, is said to have been Sarah, daughter of James Mead—her first husband was Wright Roberts, and she died the wife of Solomon Purdy, the 14th Feb., 1777, in the 24th year of her age.

The first congregational church in Rutland, was embodied the 20th Oct., 1773—the number of members was 14 and their names were as follows:—Joseph Bowker and his wife Sarah, William Roberts, Ebenezer Hopkins, Samuel Crippen, David Hawley, Chas. Brewster, Abraham Jackson, John Moses, Elnos Ives, Jehiel Andrews and his wife Sarah, Annah Ives and Mahitabel Andrews.

The first meeting house in Rutland was built by a bee of the inhabitants, in the summer season of 1773. It was built of logs, and extended eastward from the spot now occupied by the east side of Wm. Gookin's house.

The first settled clergyman in Rutland was the Rev. Benajah Root, who was settled Oct. 1773 or 4.

The first burial ground is the one at the centre of the town, which was surveyed and laid out for that object in 1773, but was deeded for the alleged consideration of £2, by James Mead, 7th June 1784, to the town of Rutland, "one acre of land to bury their dead;" beginning at a point opposite the meeting house, the west line runs 4 degrees west of south 12 rods, the south line 23 degrees south of east 11 rods and 9 links,—the east line 23 deg. east of north 12 rods; the north line on the south side of the highway, 15 rods 9 links.

The first court house in town was built in 1784, and is the same building externally, (except the paint), which lies a little back, between J. Barrett's store and A. L. Brown's dwelling house.

Rutland was divided into two parishes 22d Oct., 1797, and the dividing line is thus described: "Beginning at the centre of the north line of said town, then parallel with the east and west line until it strikes the Otter Creek, thence up the creek as the stream runs, to the south line."

The first meeting house in the east parish was built chiefly in 1784, and was located directly south of the north burial ground.

The first person buried in the burial ground west of the east village, was Lorrain Smith Strong, daughter of Hon. Moses Strong, and she died 5th March, 1817, in the 13th year of her age.

The great flood occurred 22d July, 1811, and carried off all the bridges in Rutland,—twenty-two in number.

The epidemic of 1812 and 13, is estimated to have destroyed about 70 persons in Rutland.

The Legislature held its session in Rutland in Oct. 1784, Oct. 1786, Oct. 1792, Oct. 1794, Oct. 1796, Feb. 1797, Oct. 1804; and in Castleton 14th to 28th Oct., 1790.

19th May, 1780, "Dark Day" throughout New England.

The following is in an almanac for 1794: "A Post Road is established between Burlington and Montreal in Canada, and a British carrier arrives at Burlington every fortnight."

The Protestant Episcopal Society of Trinity Church in Rutland, was first organized 19th Feb., 1817, with the aid of Rev. George T. Chapman of Greenfield, Mass.

The Rev. Dr. John Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., son of Dr. Timothy Todd was born in the house now occupied by Rev. Dr. John A. Hicks, 9th Oct., 1800.

It is said that between the 20th of March and 3d April, 1815, 1500 British prisoners passed through Rutland in three divisions, from Pittsfield Mass. to Canada, and they were accused of borrowing divers articles of our citizens.

21st May, 1815, the mountains in this vicinity were covered with snow. 1816 was the cold year.

The Congregational Church in the east parish of Rutland was incorporated 5th Oct., 1788; number of members 37. The first religious revival in town was soon after the close of the revolutionary war, extending into the year 1794. The town record, 10th May, 1780, mentions "the east side school house" which was located opposite Roger Ladd's present dwelling house.

H. H.

THE RUTLAND HERALD
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING AT
RUTLAND, VT.

HISTORICAL INCIDENTS OF THIS VICINITY, No. 23.**INDIAN INROAD**

The Vermontese settlements were, during the year 1780, subjected to various inroads of Indian parties attended by tory refugees and British officers. The one most memorable for the number of prisoners taken, and dwellings plundered and destroyed, was the attack upon Royalton and vicinity, in Oct. 1780. About the first of July, 1780, there occurred one of these marauding expeditions into Pittsford, and the particulars thereof, though never before published may perhaps be worthy of preservation.

The attack on Brandon in the Fall of 1779, (as mentioned in number two of these articles,) caused the government of this State to erect a picket fort, suitable for the defence of the frontier settlers in the town of Pittsford, this was located on land of Caleb Houghton, and being completed about June, 1780, Major, Ebenezer Allen, of Timbrough, with about 150 men was put in command of it. The garrison was scarcely established in their new quarters before one of its number was missing; Caleb Houghton, a young man aged about thirty years, who came from the east part of this State, went out unarmed to some of the neighboring dwellings on an errand and did not return within the time expected. For sometime previous to this, the principal theme of conversation among the garrison had very naturally been the Indians, rumored to be prowling about; and the nature and particulars of their horrid atrocities. This had produced such an effect upon Houghton's mind that he had a frightful dream of his being captured and tortured by them, and he had afterwards solemnly declared to his companions that under no circumstances would he ever allow himself to be taken alive by the savages, and be thereby exposed to their fiendish cruelties. This being recollected in connection with Houghton's reputation for resolution and strength, sad fears began to settle down upon the minds of the garrison, as his prolonged and unaccountable absence grew longer and longer. Parties were sent out to scour the country around, and at length his corpse was found about half a mile south of the fort, with every appearance of a fierce struggle and savage revenge. He had been shot by some one so near him that a part of the wound was still in the wound torn hawked, scalped and run through with a sword, pinning him to the ground.

Major Allen, to whom were attributed some of the peculiarities of his relative, Old Ethan, exasperated by the loss of a good soldier and the audacity and barbarity of the attack made strenuous efforts to discover the murderers—but no trace of them could be found for several days. Allen marshalled his men in front, that is on the East side of the fort, and there publicly vowed vengeance against all and every Indian that should come within his power, and then as a memorial of his vow, and in accordance with a burlesque custom of the times, took a junk bottle filled with rum, stepped out in front of his men and dashed the bottle furiously against the large gate and thithered the fort, "Fort vengeance," and by that name it was ever after known.

The burning desire of the garrison for vengeance, had scarcely begun to cool ere the Indians were again at work. Mr. Samuel Crippen, (who will be remembered as one of the fourteen that formed a church in Rutland, in Oct. 1773,) then living in Pittsford on the West bank of the Otter Creek, near the south line of the town, started from his hay-field to go to the fort. His wife noticed that as he went away, he left a hay-rake standing and she soon after saw it fall without there being any wind to blow it down—this was construed at the time and as an ill omen and it was prophesied that he would never return. As he was about passing a high rock about a mile and a half south of the fort a party of Indians darted out from behind the rock, seized his horse pulled him off of the horse, collected horse and rider behind the rock, cut the throat of the horse, beatated their hands and faces, in its blood and secured Crippen as a captive.

Soon after this Miss Elizabeth Cox, came along on horseback, the Indians all besmeared with blood, dashed out from their hiding place, secured the horse she was riding and conducted it, behind the rock, assisted her to dismount, cut the throat of her horse and detained her as captive. The Indians remained lurking about until they had taken two more captives, viz: Joseph Rowley,

aged 15 years, and John Rowley, aged 11 years. They then began their retreat northward. When they had arrived at the present site of Brandon village, they gave Miss Cox some food and dismissed her cautioning her to proceed slowly home—perhaps fearful lest news of their deeds, and of their route being received promptly, lest the garrison might still be upon them. She proceeded slowly onward toward home a short distance when she saw, advancing toward her from the south, a large fierce looking Indian, fully armed, he was acting as the rear guard of the party, he saw at a glance that she had food which must have come from his associates, seemed to consider it as her passport, stepped out of the path she was travelling and motioned her to pass by him. As soon as she was out of sight of the last Indian she stopped, divested herself of every article of her dress that could impede her flight except her gown, and then winged with all the speed which the fear of captivity and death, and the hope of life, and home could impart, she ran for her father's house, her fright and over exertion in the race, which was about five miles long, produced such an exhausting effect upon her that through her unusually long life she never entirely recovered from it. The dwellings of her father, Wm. Cox, being within the fort she brought the first news to the garrison of the capture of Crippen and the Rowley boys. What exertions if any were made to recapture the captives, is not known it is certain that the captives with their prisoners, escaped to Montreal.

This Miss Cox, was said to have been betrothed to the ill-fated Jonathan Rowley, Jun. (brother of Joseph and John) who was mentioned in the first number of these articles, as shot by an Indian in a skiff on Lake Champlain. She married for her first husband, Mr. Amasa Ladd, of Pittsford, for her second husband a Mr. Miller of West Rutland, and surviving Miller went to live with her son, Mr. Ira Ladd of Monkton, Vt., where she died two or three years since.

Within a year after Mr. Crippen's capture, he was released on his parole, returned to Pittsford, found his family had been driven away by other Indian invasions, and were settled in Wallingford, where within a few months after he died of the putrid, now called the typhus fever. It was understood that Mr. Crippen was not very severely treated in his captivity—one of his sons, Capt. Amos Crippen, now lives in Pittsford.

The Rowley boys were released from their captivity, returned and lived several years with their father, Mr. Jonathan Rowley, who lived on the East bank of Otter Creek, in Pittsford, on the north line of the town and north of the fort. Joseph married, and settled in or near Shoreham where he died some 30 years ago,—John went to Rochester and married, moved to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he became a thriving farmer.

It was supposed that this party of Indians, was guided like the destroyers of Royalton by a British officer or possibly some renegade tory; and that the object of their visit was merely as a scouting party to reconnoitre, ascertain the strength of the fort, take prisoners &c., and that they would willingly have taken Houghton a prisoner, but that his opposition to that was so fierce, and resolute that they were infuriated to avenge his opposition thus brutally.

There was one other incident, but it is not certain whether it occurred during this or some other foray. A party of Indians captured one Peter Whalan, of Brandon, who was an underwitted or crazy fellow. There is a beautiful superstition said to prevail among all pagan nations and tribes that those persons whose intellects are deranged or wandering are under the special protection of Heaven and that whoever offers violence to one of them incurs the dire vengeance of the Deity. Actuated by this feeling the Indians could make no practical use of Whalan—they could not take his scalp as a trophy, of their prowess, they could not use him to obtain information which would be reliable as a basis of military operation—they could scarcely expect that he would be ransomed and they knew he would be useless as a prisoner—they therefore were compelled to release him, and either from a love of fun or to show their appreciation of Peter's intellectual endowments they concealed him snugly in an almost unmentionable article of a lady's dress to wit, a pair of stays put on wrong side up, and so securely fastened that the poor wretch could not release himself from the "durance vile," but as he wandered home had to abide for a while the jibes and jeers of hoisting uphills and the concealed mirth of children of an older

Fire At Poorfarm To Be Investigated

**Certain Peculiar Circumstances Connected With
Haybarn Blaze Deemed Significant Enough
To Warrant Thorough Inquiry; Fire
Chief and Fire Marshal To Act.**

ALMSHOUSE ITSELF THREATENED

Fire Chief Alfred H. Koltonski announced last night that he and Deputy State Fire Marshal Frank Eaton of Montpelier would begin an investigation today into the fire which damaged a barn at the city poorfarm Thursday night and for a time threatened to destroy the entire property.

The chief said that circumstances surrounding the fire warranted a strict investigation.

The fire was discovered just before 8.30 o'clock by one of the inmates occupying a room in the south section of the dormitory which is located a short distance from the barn.

When the trucks arrived the flames had swept throughout the structure in which a large quantity of hay was stored and threatened to spread to the poorhouse itself.

At the time of the fire nearly 50 inmates were in the building.

After a stiff battle which lasted nearly two hours the firemen succeeded in subduing the fire but it was necessary to pitch 20 tons of hay out of the barn before the fire was finally extinguished early yesterday morning.

Last night, Clarence H. Murdick, overseer of the poor said that there would be no decision as to rebuilding until he had conferred with Mayor Henry H. Branchaud.



Herald Photo.

Flames destroyed a haybarn at the poorfarm and the circumstances surrounding the case were such that there is to be an investigation.

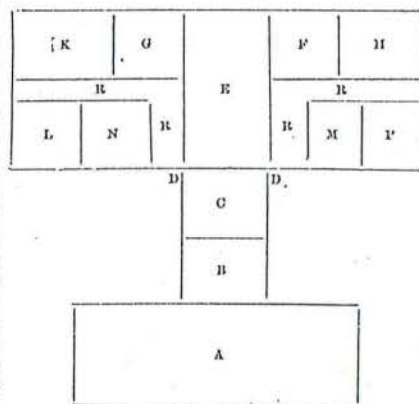
RUTLAND'S POORHOUSE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW BUILDING AND ITS FITTINGS.

Excellent Sanitary Arrangements—How the Work Has Been Done—Cost of the Entire Establishment—What the Inmates Have to Eat, and How They Are Employed—Fewer Town Orders to Be Issued.

Several weeks ago the Herald described briefly the new building then in process of construction at the Poor Farm. This is now practically completed, the plumber having finished his labors on Saturday, and but little yet remaining to be done to render the building in every way ready for use. The inmates are now in the new building; and if one may judge from their appearance and manner, they are very much delighted with their new quarters. A Herald reporter visited the Poor Farm, in company with Selectman Creed, on Saturday, that the public might at once be made acquainted with this new public institution and the details of its arrangement, management and cost.

The new building, as before stated, is about 85x45 feet, two stories in height, extending east and west, and is connected with the old building by an L; and a good idea of its arrangement on the ground floor may be obtained from the following diagram.



A, old building; B, family kitchen; C, Poor House kitchen; D, entrances to new building; E, general dining room; F, women's bathroom and water closet; G, men's bathroom and water closet; H, women's hospital; K, men's hospital; L, men's smoking room; N, men's sitting room; M, women's reception room; P, women's sitting room; R, entries.

The men's and women's quarters on each floor are wholly separate and distinct; and the two sexes meet only in the general dining room, through which access is had, through the two kitchens, to the old house, now occupied exclusively by Overseer of the Poor Beatty and his family. The hospitals are provided with medicine closets and clothes closets, and connect with the bath-rooms, into which doors open also from the entries. The two general rooms for each sex will be used at present as indicated in the diagram; but as the number of inmates may require, one on each side of the building may be utilized as a bed-room.

The second floor, which is reached by stairs from each lower entry, is devoted entirely to sleeping apartments, the division between the men's and women's sides being by a partition running through the building from north to south. On the women's side there are five bedrooms and a water closet, with an entry running north and south through this west wing. In the men's division there are four bedrooms on one side of the entry and three bedrooms and a water closet on the other.

The woodwork throughout the building is stained in imitation of cherry, the walls are of white hard finish, and the ceilings are without ornamentation. The general style is severe and plain, and yet cheerful and attractive. The bedsteads are of iron, single width, two in each room; and this number may be doubled as occasion may demand, without in any way crowding or inconveniencing the inmates. Each sleeping room has a clothes closet and is provided with strong painted chairs. There is no provision for gas, lamps being used throughout the building.

The bathrooms on the first floor contain sinks, with hot and cold water, in addition to the water closets, and are to be used as lavatories by the inmates. The dining room is provided with strong, but comfortable painted chairs; and the same is true of the other rooms on the first floor. The location of the building is such that every apartment has excellent light, and the rooms are all cheerful and bright. The floors are painted with ochre.

The first floor is heated both by hot air and by steam, a Pease combination heater supplying the warmth for the whole building, and only steam heat being used on the second floor. There are 21 radiators in the building.

The kitchen is provided with a double Ransom range, with which is connected an 80 gallon boiler, supplying hot water for the lavatories.

The plumbing is of superior quality in every respect, and probably is not surpassed by that in any public building in the state, so far as thoroughness and careful regard for sanitary rules are concerned. The main sewer pipe is five inches in diameter—larger than that in any hotel in Rutland. All the Y's and traps are four inches in diameter; and by a clever arrangement of the Y's the best possible facilities are secured for cleaning the pipes and traps at any time. All joints in the lead piping are what are known technically as "wiped joints;" and every trap is ventilated by a direct pipe to the roof, in accordance with the Waring system. Every joint in the pipe is caulked; and at the entrance to the sewer, the pipe is double-trapped. The water pipes are of one-inch galvanized iron; and each water closet is of the modern short hopper and trap pattern, with a seven gallons flush tank. A slop sink is also provided with each water closet on the second floor. The old building is also being piped and provided with a water closet of the same pattern.

The plumbing has been done by E. A. Valiquette, and the heating arrangements were put in by C. E. Channell. The building was constructed under contract by W. O. Morek, and the foundations were laid by C. A. Rowell; and it is but just to all of these gentlemen to say that the work is of the most thorough and substantial character, and that the selectmen are not only entirely satisfied with it, but feel that the cost has been very reasonable when the quality of the work is considered. Following is the statement of the cost of the Poor Farm and buildings to date, the item for furniture being an estimate, as this account has not yet been closed:

W. O. Morek, building.....	\$3160
E. A. Valiquette, plumbing.....	425
C. E. Channell, heating apparatus.....	899
C. A. Rowell, foundations.....	270
Kitchen range.....	89
Furniture, etc.....	800
Total cost, new building.....	\$5643
Land and old building.....	\$5000
Total cost, Poor Farm.....	\$10643

The daily life of the inmates is as varied as could well be, all things considered. During the winter months, in addition to waiting upon each other in cases of sickness, the women assist Mrs. Beatty about the house work more or less, the men in various ways are employed in assisting Mr. Beatty, while both sexes find abundant time for reading, sewing and other diversions. In the spring, summer and fall, the men will assist in the farm work which will be carried on to an extent only sufficient to supply the vegetables for the Poorhouse. There are 65 acres of land in the farm; but the experience of other towns has led the Selectmen to believe that to attempt to work it beyond the natural demands of the institution itself would not be profitable, at least for the present.

include five women, one girl, one baby and nine men; and of the latter one is an invalid, confined to his bed, and is quartered at present in the hospital.

"We are more than satisfied with the building and its arrangements," said Selectman Creed. "Of course, it is larger than is needed today; but there is no telling how soon we may need to test its utmost capacity, and it is certainly a wise economy to provide now a building that is likely to meet all requirements for years to come. We have endeavored to secure the maximum of comfort, convenience and accommodations and the best possible quality of all essential fittings, at a minimum cost; and I think the verdict must be that this effort has been wholly successful. We are much pleased at the zeal and fidelity of Overseer of the Poor Beatty and his wife; and everything is managed not only economically, but with much skill and excellent tact. The inmates all appear to be contented; and everything runs as smoothly as clock-work.

"In the future we shall exercise more caution in issuing town orders, as we have been imposed upon badly by some undeserving people in the past. Indeed, the average citizen little realizes the extreme difficulty of dealing with this phase of the care of the poor, and the great care that is necessary in drawing the line between the worthy and unworthy. It is only recently that the Overseer of the Poor was criticised by a local paper for not doing his duty toward a poor family, when the facts did not warrant anything of the kind; and it was a most unjust and uncalled-for attack. Why, only a few days ago, we received an application for a town order, and when we went to investigate we found two cords of wood in the cellar. When people are able to work and can secure employment, they cannot justly ask for town aid; and we shall cut off much of the imposition by saying, 'no, you can't have a town order; but we've got accommodations for you at the Poorhouse, and you can go there.' You will find that when they are given this alternative, it will afford a very accurate test of their actual neediness. This, of course, we could not do before we had the accommodations provided by the new Poorhouse; and in that respect it must prove a most valuable adjunct in the care of the worthy poor and in a proper discrimination between them and impostors."

Mrs. Beatty attends to the culinary department herself, assisted by one domestic, and with further aid of the female inmates as before stated. It is the intention to provide an abundance of wholesome, nourishing food, with only such limitations as the amount of the appropriation necessitates. For breakfast, potatoes, meat, bread, butter, crackers, coffee and tea are provided. The dinner consists of soup, boiled or fried meat and vegetables, with tea. Bread and butter, crackers, cookies or doughnuts and tea constitute the evening meal; and on Sundays some dessert is added to the bill of fare.

THE RUTLAND WEEKLY HERALD, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1888.

THE TOWN POOR.

SOME INFORMATION GLEANED FROM THE OVERSEER'S REPORT.

Results of the Division of the Town—What the Maintenance of the Poor Has Cost—Unjust Burdens on the Town—How the Expenses May Be Reduced—Discharges, Deaths and Transfers.

The purchase of a new Town Farm and the erection of a new building on it during the past year, give to the report of the Overseer of the Poor in the annual town report more than usual interest in connection with the future of that important feature of town affairs. The following facts and figures are gleaned from Mr. Beatty's report:

The division of the town left Rutland without any poor farm. The Selectmen made an arrangement with the new town of West Rutland to take care of those paupers on the farm who belonged in what was left of Rutland, until a proper place could be provided. Under this arrangement 19 paupers were kept at the West Rutland Town Farm until about Aug. 1, when they were moved to the new farm. The cost of keeping these paupers at West Rutland was \$892.33. This was less than what they could probably have been kept for elsewhere, but more than it would have cost on the farm.

Mr. Beatty thinks that outside help should be done away with as much as possible, and that many who have received large sums each year in outside help could be better kept and cheaper at the Town Farm.

There are two classes of poor persons who apply for help—the shiftless poor, and the unfortunate and sick poor. The latter suffer frequently, because their condition is unknown to the Overseer, and they are not always disposed to make it known. One frequent source of poverty is the abandonment of the family by the drunken husband and father. Since the poorhouse has been so that he could receive them, Mr. Beatty has offered to take several poor people there, but in some cases such aid has been indignantly refused, and complaints have been made of his cruelty, as a result.

Rutland being a central town, poor people who are chargeable to other towns are continually applying for help. Soon after Mr. Beatty's election, he found a man and his wife named Poro, who belonged in Pittsford, but upon whom had been expended during the previous year, nearly \$200 by this town. The overseer of Pittsford was notified, and he took them away and thus saved this town a large future expense. After the act dividing the town was passed, but before March 1, a pauper family coming from Proctor to Rutland was helped to a considerable amount. The woman's husband was killed in an accident, and, as she could not pay her rent, she was ordered to vacate the house; and soon after she turned up in Rutland. Whether or not the new town of Proctor can be made to support her the overseer is uncertain.

The total amount of orders from Feb. 1, 1887, to Feb. 1, 1888, drawn by the Selectmen on account of the Overseer of the Poor was \$8,312.75. Of this amount, \$1,632.09 were for bills contracted by the former overseer, a large portion of which belongs to the old town before division to pay. This leaves \$6,680.66 as the total amount expended since Mr. Beatty came into office; and he thinks the poor department can be run next year for a much smaller sum. In the division, all the farm produce was taken by West Rutland, and there has been no chance to raise anything on the new farm. Next year a large amount of farm produce will be raised, and the expenses will be so much reduced.

The orders drawn each month payable to Mr. Beatty were to pay his monthly salary and also all current bills where the amount was less than \$15 to any one person. This was done to avoid drawing a large number of small orders. Patrick Murphy, who went to the Soldiers' Home in Bennington, became dissatisfied and came back to Rutland to the Poor House, and has been paying his board out of the pension he receives.

The Overseer has received and paid into the town treasury the following sums: From Patrick Murphy, for board, five months to Feb. 1, 1888, \$40; for rent of Stafford place to Feb. 1, 1888, \$21.48; for keeping peddler, 75 cents; total, \$62.23. There is also due from O. D. Young, guardian of Asa J. Hulet, for board to March 1, 1888, \$75.

The names and ages of the inmates of the poorhouse on Feb. 16, 1888, are as follows:

Thomas Crowley, 77; Margaret Carmody, 70; Clarence Gause, 12; Ann Gordon, 57; Truman Hagar, 77; Patrick Hickey, 33; Ann E. Hulet, 42; Asa J. Hulet, 13; Emily La Bonty, 34; Mary La Bonty, 2; Jerry Lyons, 50; Edward O'Brien, 70; Walter Osborne, 33; Lida Osborne, 27; Willie Osborne, 5; Harry Osborne, 1 year and 7 months; Alice M. Osborne, 7 months; Mary Robinson, 34; Joseph Robinson, 14; Nathaniel Sanderson, 70; Edward Shenette, 3; Myron Winslow, 31; total, 22.

The names of those discharged from the Poorhouse during the past year are as follows:

Rosina Jacobs, Sidney Osborne, Willie Shenette, Mary Shenette, Frank Shenette, Jerome Shenette, Willie Rowe, Ambrose Poro, Mrs. Ambrose Poro, Frank Depsko; total, 10.

The names of insane paupers taken to Brattleboro during the past year are as follows:

Lotina Thompson, Mary Boner, L. W. Field, Napoleon Hart, Peter Murphy, Chauncey Ames, John Rice; total, 7.

The burials by the town prior to February 1, 1888, are as follows:

John O'Herne, William Beania, George Wise, Mrs. Joseph Miner, Malvina Thompson, Mrs. David Willard, Edward Daggett; total, 7.

Between March 10, 1887, and February 1, 1888, there was expended for aid to poor persons, families and individuals, outside the Poor Farm, \$3862.93.

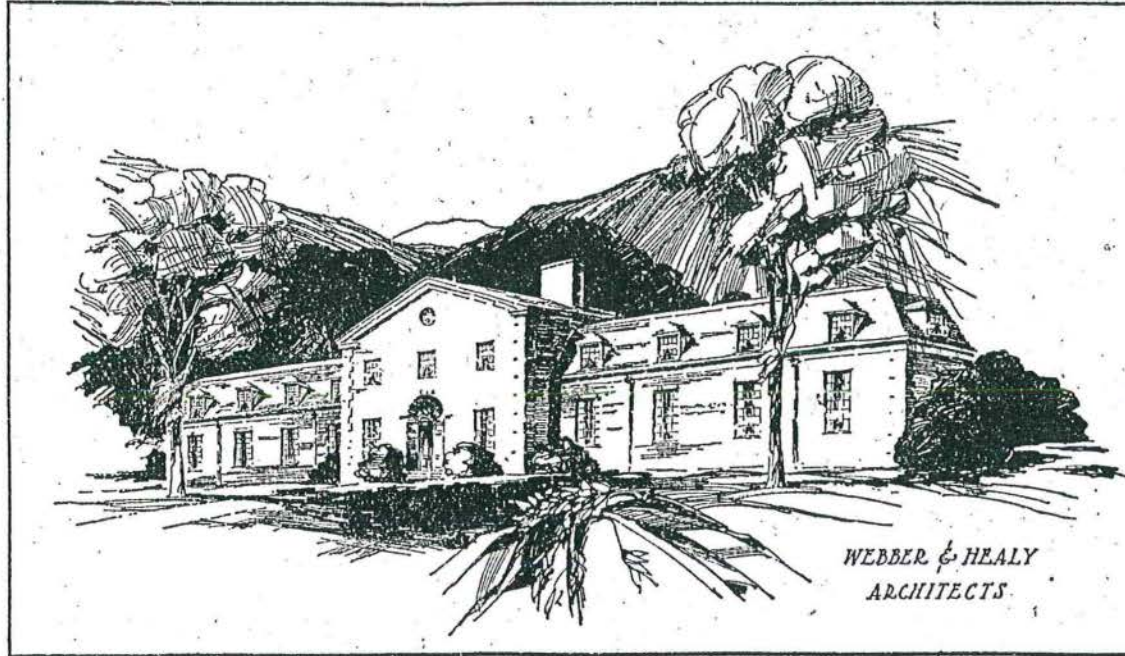
Town Property.

The annual inventory of town property, made on Feb. 17, gives the following exhibits:

Town Hall and contents	\$23,264 10
Poor Farm	10,153 13
Poorhouse contents	1208 32
Stafford house	200 00
Goldsmith house	2300 00

Total.....\$36,925 55

Rutland Almshouse, as Envisioned by Architects



Above is an architects' sketch, drawn in September, 1934, of a proposed fireproof, brick almshouse, to be erected just beyond the site now occupied by the poorfarm building on Woodstock avenue. Aldermen last September turned down the proposition to construct a fireproof wing to the present almshouse, this wing to be part of a future entirely new building. Now the aldermen are again considering enlarging the poorfarm quarters.

POORHOUSE FOR 72 ENVISIONED IN 1934

Move for Larger Quarters Recalls Plan to Build Fireproof Wing.

Agitation for an addition to the Rutland almshouse, started at Monday night's session of the board of aldermen, has recalled that in September, last year, architects drew up a set of plans envisioning an entirely new poorhouse with one wing, to be built then, as the first unit. This wing was to serve as an annex to the present almshouse. This almshouse was planned to house 72 inmates.

This plan was turned down by the board of aldermen.

After a careful survey of the poorfarm property the architects decided that the most feasible plan would be to have the new almshouse in the rear of the present building, which would make it possible to leave the latter untouched while the new structure was being built.

The proposed entire plant would be of brick, whitewashed, and would consist of a central main portion in which would be housed the administration offices, and two wings, one on each side of the main building, the western wing for men, the eastern one for women.

The architects adhered to a simple, dignified style of exterior architecture with the result that they picture a building in keeping with simple New England traditions and at the same time avoided the appearance of an institution insofar as possible. The deep, shadowed doorway in the main facade is a feature as are the low pitched roof, many-paned windows and attractive dormers.

The architects' plan as outlined in September, 1934, calls for the erection of the first unit at a spot some distance behind and a little to the west of the present poorhouse, the wing to be connected with the old structure by an enclosed passageway to be taken down when the entire plant is completed.

This western wing is designed to house 24 men, 12 upstairs and 12 down. The two floors are identical in plan. Through the center is a passage, on each side of which are two large, airy, well lighted bed rooms containing two beds each; on one side a stair well and across from it a large bathroom containing two toilets, two lavatories and shower baths. At the western end of the wing on each floor is a four-bed dormitory.

As planned, the other wing which would house women on the first floor, would differ from the men's in that the bathrooms would contain tubs instead of showers and there would be six double bedrooms on each floor instead of four bedrooms and a dormitory.

Downstairs the main portion would contain a central entrance lobby, and hall connecting the wing corridors, the overseer's office at the left of the entrance, and a room for the matron or housekeeper at the right. Both of these rooms would open onto the corridors instead of the lobby. Back of the hall, in that portion of the main block which would extend beyond the wings, the plan calls for a common room 25x30 feet, back of that a sizable, cheerful dining room and at the extreme rear a large pantry.

The kitchen would be under the dining room in a clean, sanitary basement and would have a pantry in back of it from which dumb waiters would carry food to the upstairs pantry. The boiler and laundry rooms would be under the common room.

Second Floor.

The second floor of this main segment would be given over entirely to sleeping quarters, so designed that 24 could sleep there with ease and several other beds placed in the rooms without undue crowding, thus furnishing sleeping accommodations in the entire house for 72 with space for others.

The building as designed contains ample closet space and has been planned to provide a maximum of efficiency and livableness. The architects suggested a fireplace in the southern wall of the common room as the big chimney would go up to the roof at that point.

They pointed out that this new almshouse would be built while the old poorhouse remains standing. They then recommended razing the ell portion of the ancient structure and moving the front, residential part to one side or the other and renovating it for a home for the overseer and his family.

When completed the proposed structure would stand well back from the road on a natural elevation, and some distance away and at one side would be the overseer's residence which, though a frame building, is painted white and would harmonize well with the new whitewashed brick building.

Rutland Municipal Woodpile Sufficient for Year



View above shows a part of the cordwood supply now on hand at the poor farm. It is large enough to supply the needy of city for a year. During the past season a total of 3170 cords of wood were cut under a WPA project which is now being discontinued.

Herald Photo.

WPA WOOD-CUTTING PROJECT TO CEASE

**Mayor Says Federal Funds
for Work Exhausted; Too
Costly to Continue.**

The wood-cutting project on forested areas of the city watershed, which was sponsored by the WPA, will not be continued the coming winter, it was learned yesterday. Mayor Henry H. Branchaud stated that the WPA program does not call for continuance of work of this type. He explained that the expense involved has been found to be heavy in comparison with the results obtained because of a large percentage of the laborers are not suited to swinging an axe.

The city has a sufficient supply of wood cut, however, to last the charity department for a year and other types of work will be found for the men who previously have been kept busy with saws and axes. There were 3170 cords of wood cut last season.

The present quota of WPA workers allowed to the city is 210 and this always is kept filled. There are some men on the waiting list from which a choice is made when a laborer finds work in private employment or quits a relief job for some other reason.

There is enough work in sight to keep the men now on the WPA rolls here busy for several months and the city has made application for funds to carry on other projects which, if approved by federal executives, would enable Commissioner of Public Works Edward L. Tracy to provide employment for a large force well into next season. The new work contemplated is largely connected with the general plan to improve the drainage system of the city, especially in the business district.

The approach of cold weather has not increased the city's relief load greatly, as usually is the case, the mayor said. This is believed to be due to the fact that private employment is gradually cutting down unemployment.

POORFARM LARDER STOCKED WITH PORK

Six Hogs, Weighing Nearly Three-Quarters Ton, Are Slaughtered.

Three-quarters of a ton of pork—1553 pounds to be exact—was added to the larder of the city poorfarm yesterday by Overseer Frank W. Dignan. Six hogs, averaging about 250 pounds apiece, were slaughtered at the farm.

The hogs, which were born last May, grew to sizeable proportions as the months passed and were in prime condition yesterday for slaughtering.

Some of the pork will be salted down, the 12 hams will be smoked and a large amount will be eaten fresh. It will be used only by the poorfarm inmates.

The poorfarm larder is extensively stocked for the winter. Along with the three-quarters of a ton of pork, Overseer Dignan has on hand 839 bushels of potatoes, 1000 heads of cabbage, 30 bushels of onions, 25 bushels of beets, 25 bushels of carrots, 40 bushels of turnips and other vegetables, all raised at the poorfarm.

In addition the farm has 24 head of cattle, which supply the farm with plenty of milk and butter.

COMMITTEE TO ASK POORHOUSE ADDITION

Aldermanic Group to Recommend Larger Quarters at Tonight's Session.

The aldermanic charity committee will present a report at tonight's adjourned meeting favoring the construction of an addition to the city's poorhouse if funds are made available, it was learned last night from Esme A. C. Smith, charity committee chairman.

Another important matter to be considered by the board tonight will be the adoption of the 1936 budget. The finance committee is expected to make a report giving a revised budget calling for expenditures less than the \$605,000 set up in the mayor's original estimate.

Alderman Smith, asked if his committee would report tonight, said that the report has been prepared and is ready for presentation. When asked if the report would favor enlarging the present poorhouse he said that his committee favors an enlargement, but no funds are immediately available for the work. He explained that the bond issue voted by citizens in 1933, has been declared invalid, hence no money could be obtained in that manner without further vote of the citizens.

New City Charity Overseer Will Begins Job Today

When Oscar S. Bergstrom of Cottage street, recently appointed as overseer of the poor, assumes his duties this morning and he and Mrs. Bergstrom move to the city farm, they will find the quarters of the overseer refurbished and repairs on other parts of the dwelling at the farm, which have been underway for several weeks, completed after an outlay of about \$2200.

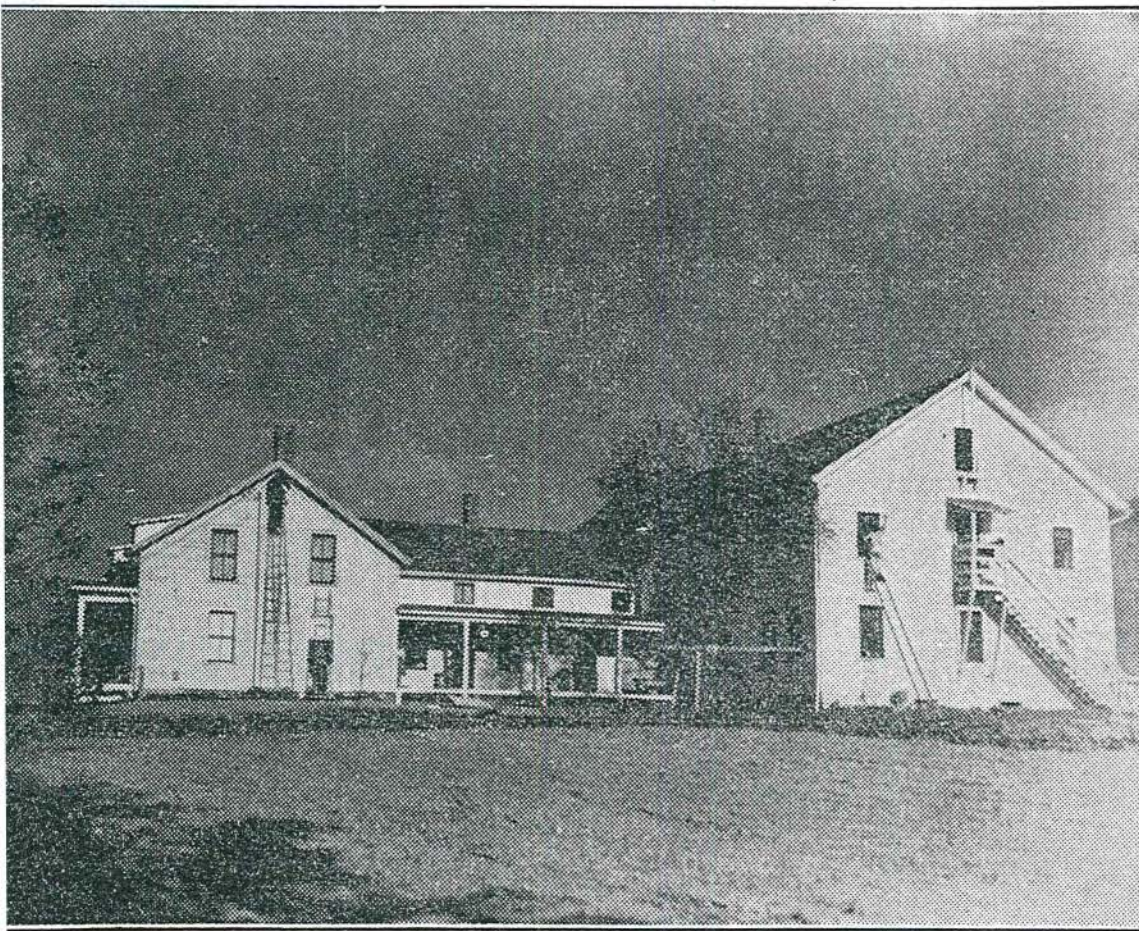
Mayor Henry B. Carpenter, who has been directing the charity department since the death of Overseer Welford H. Handley on September 25, said yesterday that the work has been completed except for a few finishing touches and that everything will be in readiness for the new overseer today. "The quarters have been greatly improved and the new occupants will find them convenient and neat," the executive added.

The rooms have been repapered, some painting has been done and there have been some alterations by changing partitions.

Another big improvement, the mayor said, is the building of a cellar under the ell of the building. This necessitated building foundation walls and putting in new sills, this part of the building having formerly set directly on the ground which caused dampness.

The kitchen is located in the ell and it was formerly necessary to do the laundry in this room. Hereafter the laundering will be carried on in the basement, modern plumbing having been installed, the mayor stated, and such tasks as churning will be performed in the basement.

Mrs. Bergstrom will direct the household work at the institution. It is expected that some minor changes will be made under the new regime. The overseer will continue to maintain an office on the second floor of the city hall.



Herald Photo.

When Overseer Oscar S. Bergstrom and his wife move into the poormaster's quarters at the city almshouse today they will find it modernized and spick-and-span. Finishing touches are shown being put on in photo above. Overseer's quarters are shown at left with inmates living places at right.



Mill Village Blacksmith Shop - 1912

Rutland Daily Herald
May 1, 1929

HENRY BOLDUC.

The body of Henry Bolduc of Quebec, a former Rutland resident, who died Thursday at his home, was brought to Rutland yesterday afternoon on the 3:06 o'clock train and taken to St. Joseph's cemetery for burial, where Rev. L. A. Vezina, pastor of Church of the Sacred Heart of Mary, officiated at the committal service.

The bearers were F. J. Provo, John Burton, J. J. Putnam and Napolian Ladabouche.

Mr. Bolduc was a wheelwright in Mill Village for a number of years and was well known in this city.

The body was accompanied to Rutland by Napolian Ladabouche of Proctor.

Floral tributes were received from relatives and friends in Quebec and in Rutland.

Wilson Clothing Closing

After 101 Years in City

28 MAY 1982

By YVONNE DALEY

An era in Rutland's history ends next month when Wilson Clothing Co. Inc., said to be the oldest store in Rutland, closes after 101 years of business.

Owner John Norton said he was selling the store for both financial and private reasons.

It is the Wilson family name that most Rutlanders associate with the store, a Rutland landmark since the day in March 1881 when the store opened as Babbitt and Babbitt.

Frank M. Wilson, the store's first clerk, a lover of animals and a sly businessman, was part-owner of the store within 10 years. By 1900, he owned the store.

Over the years, the senior Wilson opened 13 branch stores, most of them located in small Vermont and New York towns.

Wilson's — first Frank and then his son Carleton — owned and ran the Rutland store for nearly 95 years until 1979, when Carleton at 93 retired and sold the store to Norton.

Even with the sale, the store remained almost within family as Norton, his



Carleton O. Wilson

father and grandfather had worked successively for Wilson's since 1890.

Norton had been a manager of a Wilson's Clothing store in New York for a number of years. His grandfather was head clerk of the Rutland store when

Carleton came to work there in 1890.

At 96, Carleton Wilson is still witty and independent.

Sitting in his Rutland living room, surrounded by the memorabilia of a century, Wilson recalled his years at Wilson's, from 1910 to 1979.

Speaking slowly at times and with his eyes closed in concentration, Wilson

(See Page 18: Wilson)

Wilson

(Continued from Page 15)

recalled the great fire in 1906 which destroyed the entire Mead block, including the clothing store.

While the building was being rebuilt, Frank Wilson and his partner did business from "Carbine's Corner." It was there that the collection of animal heads, for which Wilson's Clothing was famous for 70 years, began.

As Carleton describes it, someone brought in "two snowy owls in exchange for a shirt or hat or something." Those owls were moved to the new store and remained there until the store was sold to Norton in 1979.

Over the years, other mounted animals and heads had been added to the collection until the store

resembled a zoo with more than 100 stuffed animals and animal heads.

"They so amused the children. Many a time I carried a child about on my shoulder to give a mom a chance to shop," Carleton recalled.

Ask a native Rutlander about Wilson's and they'll likely speak first about the animal collection. There were buffalo, albino deer, black squirrels, bear cub triplets, hawks, loons, peacocks and eagles, long steer horns, elk and caribou heads.

The eagle was brought in to Wilson's alive, Carleton said, and kept for some time in a wire fence. It died in an unfortunate accident and was mounted.

The sale of the eagle with the rest of the collection resulted in a government investigation, Carleton said. "Two men came from Washington to investigate," he said because eagles are now a protected species, "but the eagle was acquired before the law went into effect so they're were no legal repercussions."

Wilson said Thursday that he "saw the end" at least 10 years ago. "About that time, things got tough downtown."

"As the auto came in and people were driving to the larger cities, small town stores suffered," Wilson said. "Those stores were closed or sold out except (the ones at) Granville and Saranac Lake, N.Y. About 10 years ago, we really started feeling it in Rutland," he said.

Norton said his decision to leave was based upon financial problems and a decision to retire and take it easy. He said the high interest rates and rents at the building were the deciding factors.

Norton said the store would have a two to three-week "Going Out of Business" sale, beginning Friday. Many shelves, however, were empty Thursday.

Rumors that Carbine-Anderson Inc., would be moving into the vacated building could not be confirmed Thursday. Gerard W. Carbine, manager of Carbine-Anderson, said it was "a possible maybe," but still only a consideration.

"I feel very badly they're closing doors," Carbine said.

Rutland Daily Herald

FROM ARTICLE XVIII OF THE VERMONT BILL OF RIGHTS (Adopted July, 1777)
 "That frequent recurrence to fundamental principles and a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality are absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty and keep government free."

ROBERT W. MITCHELL
 Senior Editor and Publisher
 KENDALL WILD Editor
 NICHOLAS MONSARRAT
 Managing Editor

Thursday, April 30, 1987

Howe Scale History

The history of Rutland's Howe Scale Co. would fill a book, perhaps several books considering some of the personalities involved in the ownership and operation of the plant in the years when it was locally owned and managed. Now, five years after being vacated by Howe Richardson Scale Co., it is being returned once more to local ownership by the Giancola family with plans to develop the property as an industrial and commercial incubator project.

Perhaps the best aspect of the new venture is the objective of attempting to restore the land and buildings to industrial use, if that is possible. Attention has recently been called to the declining share of the area economy that is linked to manufacturing employment rather than service jobs.

Howe Scale history is a microcosm of what has happened to a great deal of American smokestack industry. Founded first in Brandon and moved to Rutland in the 19th century, it was a family-owned enterprise for many years like most of Vermont industry. In the early 1900's it was owned by Dr. John A. Mead, a physician who was also governor of the state and mayor of the city. Dr. Mead was a descendant of one of Rutland's first families dating back to the 18th century. Ownership passed to the Hinsman family in the 1920's through Dr. Mead's daughter.

More recently the company was acquired by Frank G. Riehl, a legendary industrialist of the old school. It was during the Riehl ownership in 1941 that Rutlanders became aware of the threat that Howe might leave Rutland unless the company was accorded better treatment locally. Shipping costs were a long-term problem for the company.

After placing the firm on a sound financial footing during World War II, Riehl sold out to two New York speculators who passed the company on to Safety Industries. It was then purchased by Robert H. Morse Ltd. of Montreal, grandson of the Fairbanks Morse industrial family. Morse combined Howe with Richardson Scale Co. of Clifton, N. J., which resulted in the transfer of some of the best engineering and technical jobs to Clifton.

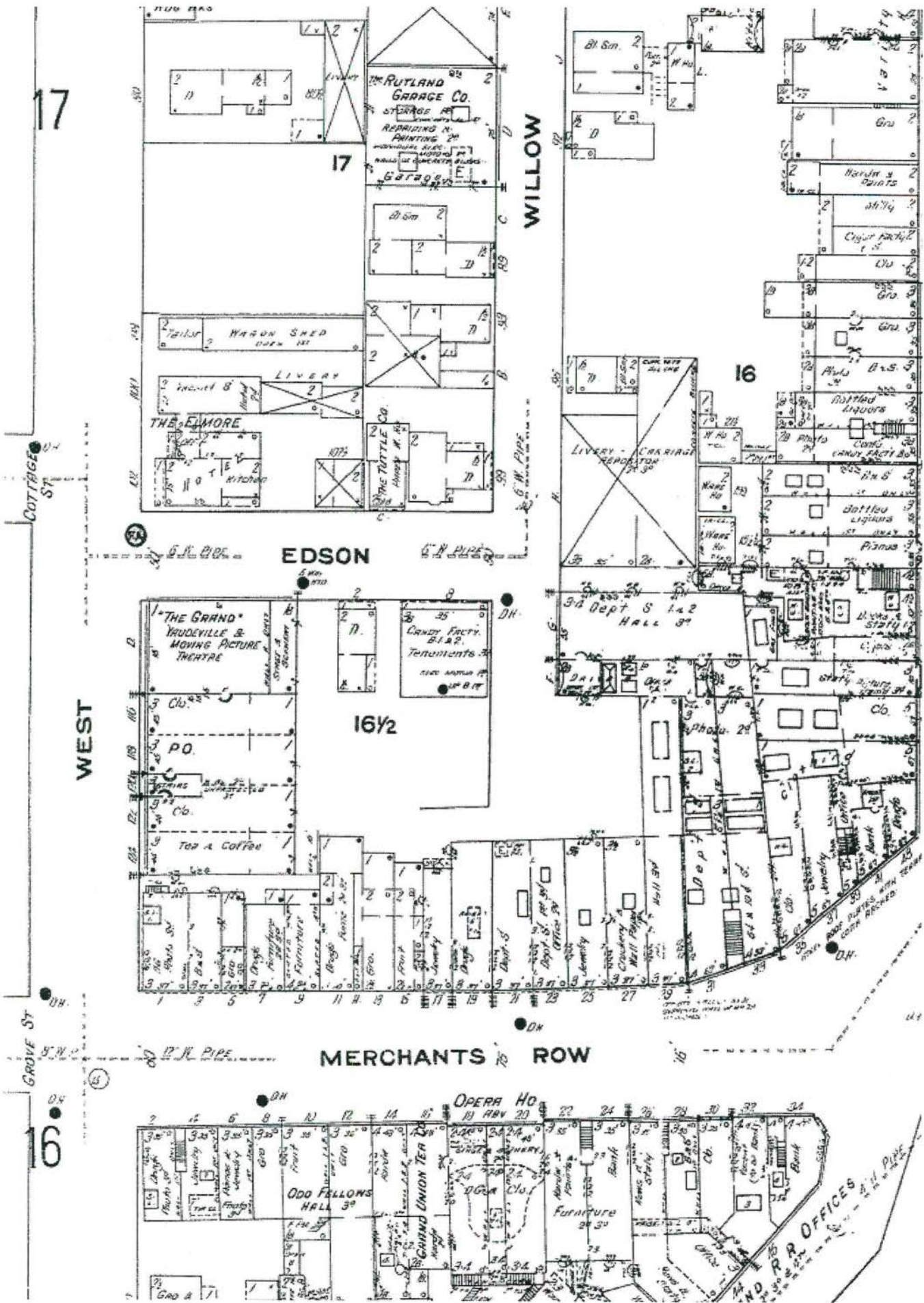
Morse had a financial problem caused by too much short term debt which he was having difficulty refinancing in Montreal. In 1965 a Rutland group headed by Albert A. Cree negotiated a \$4.6 million refinancing program through the Vermont Industrial Building Authority. The nonprofit H-R Development Corp. was organized especially for that purpose, and the 4.65 percent mortgage notes were sold to First National City Bank of New York and National Commercial Bank of Albany.

It was believed at the time that this service by Rutland interests to Morse would insure the survival of Howe Scale as a local industry and might possibly mean the return of some of the jobs lost to New Jersey. Instead the refinancing only served to place Morse in a better position to sell out to General Tire and its subsidiary, Aero-Jet General. It seemed that Howe Scale's days were numbered from that time on, although officials of Howe Richardson insisted up to a month before closing that the Howe plant would never be vacated.

After the plant closing in 1982 most of the proposals and studies dealing with the Howe property were along retail rather than manufacturing lines. Now that the land and buildings have been sold to local individuals who own a large amount of other property in the city, the incentive is strong to develop manufacturing enterprise there. That is the best, most beneficial use of the last substantial amount of available real estate in the city suitable for industry.



November 1905



Rutland Daily Herald

June 26, 1947

New Dairy Will Open

Completion of North Main St.
Building Announced; One
Department Starts Today.

After a year of construction, the modern new dairy building on North Main street, owned by Seward's Dairy, inc., has now been completed, and one of its three departments, the dairy bar, will be open for business today, it was announced last night.

The two other phases of the business, the milk bottling and processing department, which includes the pasteurizing, homogenizing and bottling of milk, and the ice cream freezing department will be opened as soon as essential parts of machinery, not yet delivered, are received from the manufacturers.

The plant, believed to be one of the best in this section of the country, has every modern innovation in equipment and installations, even to ultra violet ray germicidal lamps which are designed to render the air where the dairy products are processed, 99 per cent pure. All stainless steel equipment is used, and milk will be untouched by human hands from the time it arrives in the plant until it is ready for delivery in the modern trucks.

The corporation operating the business comprises Roland Q. Seward of East Wallingford, who has been in the dairy business for a number of years, as president and treasurer; Charles W. Spencer of Rutland, vice president; Paul Van Zant of Rutland, formerly affiliated with Abbott's Dairies of Philadelphia, vice president in charge of sales; Henry E. Seward, sr., of Rutland, vice president in charge of mechanical operations, and Frank A. Adams, formerly of the Whiting Milk company of Boston, comptroller.

The building was designed by Ernest L. Erickson, Rutland architect, and the engineering details were in charge of John M. Staveley of the Creamery Package Manufacturing company of Boston, working in conjunction with the management. The corporation acted as its own contractor.

The outer front of the two-story structure is of speedwell tile, and the rounded corners of the building are of glass block, while sides and rear are constructed of cinderblock. All of the processing rooms are finished in glazed ceramic tile, while the refrigerating and tempering rooms are insulated with four inch and eight inch depths of cork.

The first floor contains the dairy bar, finished in maroon and cream, with stainless steel modern equipment, a circular bar with two bays and stools, to accommodate 40 persons, as well as two serving windows for the convenience of those who wish to remain in cars, or be served from the outside of the building. There are parking facilities for 75 cars.

Also on the first floor are the bottle washing room, the laboratory with complete equipment for all scientific means of insuring purity of the dairy products; a low temperature hardening room for freezing ice cream; a tempering room for regulating the temperature of ice cream in preparation for serving; a refrigeration room for storage of bottled milk and other dairy products; and a boiler and machinery room. The basement has large storage space and garages in the rear of the building allow for the storage of six new modern trucks.

The second story, finished in pine paneling and equipped with modern furnishings contains a general office, a private office, the drivers' room, rest rooms, and storage rooms.

Milk for the creamery is to be obtained from Valley View creamery in East Wallingford, a collecting station and processing plant.

March 21, 1892

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

MORE FACTS ABOUT INVENTOR MOREY.

An Address by Henry L. Sheldon, Founder of the Sheldon Art Museum of Middlebury—Testimony of Eye-Witnesses—A Ride in the First Steamboat.

The following address was prepared some time ago by Henry L. Sheldon, founder of the Sheldon art museum of Middlebury, and was primarily intended for preservation:—

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

One hundred miles north of Greenfield, up the dark valley of the Connecticut, in the town of Fairlee, embosomed among the mountains, lies the most beautiful lake that ever gladdened the heart of a fisherman. At its southern part the mountains open just wide enough for an outlet which, after a circuitous course for miles and often furnishing the motive power for a number of mills, passes into the Connecticut. A few rods from this lake by the side of the streamlet stands an old-fashioned house that was long ago the abode of Capt. Samuel Morey, a very ingenious though somewhat eccentric gentleman of the very ancient regime.

In the early part of May, 1774, the captain might have been seen snugly seated at the stern of a large canoe or "dugout," which was lying on the placid bosom of the Connecticut close by the shore. He was busily employed in arranging some curious machinery, which rumor said he had been at work upon all winter, but the old gentleman had so many crotchets in his head that people were not disposed to mind much about him or his fandangoes. This, however, proved an exception, for after he had got things ready, after the smoke had cleared away and the teakettle, or tin kitchen or whatever else he had, had begun to "siss" the master of ceremonies let go of the bush and with his paddle shoved the craft into the stream. Thus far this was a mere commonplace affair, but presently he grasped what we should call a starting bar, gave it a pull and to the inexpressible astonishment of an old man and his son, who had stopped their team at the end of the furrow to see the old man take the boat ride, the wheel at the side began to turn, the steam began to squizzle, the rods began to sprangle, and, shade of the mother of witches, the dugout began to move up stream. "Jerusalem, father," said John, "see the old captain go right agin the current;" and sure enough away he went—the old veteran who had studied and thought and contrived while others slept. Day after day the old canoe was seen gliding up and down the river, guided by the old man with his drab coat and Quaker hat, and was propelled by steam power. That was surely the first steamboat that

Capt. Morey was the inventor of numerous machines, among which was one propelled by smoke, the remains of which may be seen to this day. Although it would go, he saw it wouldn't pay and so it ended in smoke. He was known far and near to be a man of great inventive powers, and Robert Fulton was among the very many who visited him for the purpose of getting his aid in unraveling some knotty points of mechanism and at the same time assist Morey in some of his various plans, he being a practical mechanic. The old home alluded to was their studio, laboratory and place of consultation, and very many days they were closeted there for the reason that the curiosity of the people was greatly moved; but it was not until 1807 that Fulton tried his great experiment on the Hudson river which has revolutionized the world.

At the centennial proceedings at Orford, N. H., in 1865, Rev. Joel Mann of New Haven, Ct., who delivered the address, in speaking of Capt. Morey, said:—

"To him, as is supposed, belongs the honor of being the inventor of the steamboat. The public has accorded that honor to Fulton, but I claim that honor for Mr. Morey. If I mistake not, Fulton obtained his first ideas of such a vessel from Morey, and secured a patent just as Morey had secured or was preparing to secure one for himself. Certain it is that the first boat moved by steam was a little thing constructed by him, and its trial trip was on the river opposite this village. When the trial trip was made he, with a brother of mine, passed up in it near to where the bridge now is, for it was important to ascertain whether it would go against the current as well as with it. My brother, Cyrus Mann, a few years ago collected and published the proofs of the fact that Morey was the real inventor of the steamboat, so far, at least, as steam could be applied to the propelling of such a craft."

Morey obtained his first patent for applying steam in 1795, his last in 1818 for shooting with steam. A discriminating and generous public should award at least a moiety of the credit to Morey of which Fulton has been the recipient, and the twain should hereafter be named together in connection with the subject.

Capt. Samuel Morey was a brother of the wife of Dr. Edward Tudor, a prominent physician of Middlebury from 1804 to 1856, whose daughter, Mrs. John W. Strong, now living in West Addison at the venerable age of 80 years, spent the summer of 1818 with her uncle and saw all his buildings, machinery and other operations.

Mrs. Mary Mann of Orford, N. H., who died January 19, 1888, aged 102 years, said that her wedding trip, made in 1805, included a ride in Mr. Morey's steamboat.

May 5, 1892

A NEW HOTEL.

It Will Be Called the Belmont House and Edward Pomeroy and L. A. Francis Are Proprietors.

The new building on the corner of South Main street and Broadway is, with the exception of a little painting on the inside, ready for occupancy. It is to be used as a hotel and is owned by Pomeroy & Francis, who will run it under the name of the Belmont house.

The building is four stories high, with a basement. It has a 54-foot front on Strong's avenue, the same on Main street, with a depth of 64 feet. It was partly built by Contractors Harrison and McDonough, but the work on the first and third floors was done by the day under the direction of the proprietors. The inside work was done by contract by W. L. Noyes. The finish on the inside is hardwood, varnished. The east side of the basement will be used for a meat market, while the remainder will be used for a cellar. The east side of the first floor, fronting on South Main street, will be used for a store. On the west side, fronting on Broadway, is the hotel office, a room 24x18 feet, fitted up with all the conveniences of a modern hotel office. To the rear of the office is a wash room, a card room, cloak room and bath rooms.

Between the office and the store a staircase leads to the second story. Upon this floor is the dining room, kitchen, parlor and the servants' apartments. The third floor will be used entirely for sleeping rooms, of which there are 16. Each room measures 12x12 feet and has a large window which affords an excellent view of the town. The office is connected with the sleeping rooms by J. H. Bunnell's electric annunciator and speaking tubes are placed at convenient distances in the halls. The fourth story will be used for a dancing hall.

It is expected that the new hotel will be opened about the 15th of this month.

Proposition for Village Park.

56

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to give and to deed to commissioners for the purposes of a park as hereinafter specified at any time within seven months, when the village of Rutland vote to accept the same upon the conditions hereto annexed, all our right, title and interest in and to the lands included within the following bounds :

Beginning at a stake near the north-west corner of the House of Correction lot, thence north 7° east thirty-nine rods across lands of E. Pierpoint and others to the south line of R. Proctor's (Cain) farm, thence north 7° east forty-nine rods to the south-east end of a large rock on said Proctor's land, thence south 83° east about fifty rods to the foot of a high bank or bluff on the east side of East Creek on said Proctor's land, thence southerly and easterly, following the foot of said bluff, on the land of said Proctor and Mrs. Cain, and also on land belonging to Frederick Chaffee and J. L. Billings, till it intersects Baxter street, as laid or proposed to be laid, across lands of said Chaffee and Billings, thence southerly on the line of Baxter street and across lands of Edward Bowman and Orrick L. Robbins, to the southern line of Mineral street, thence westerly in continuation of the southern line of Mineral street, to the place of beginning.

The conditions upon which this deed is to be made are as follows : That said land be held and used by said village and its successors as a corporation, as a public park ; that the same be under the control and management of a board of three commissioners constituted and appointed as follows :—one of them to be the president of the board of village trustees or the chief executive officer of said village or corporation succeeding said village, whatever the name of said officer may be, the other two to be appointed by the chancellor of the Rutland County Court of Chancery, on the recommendation of a majority of the grantors of the land for said park, and to be subject to removal by him whenever he deems the interest of said village require it, and vacancies for any cause within the next ten years to be filled in the same manner by said chancellor whenever they may occur. That said village and its successors shall forever raise and pay to said commissioners annually sufficient funds to suitably and properly improve and maintain said premises for public use as a park, and to this end shall raise and pay to said commissioners not less than twenty-five hundred dollars within one year from the date of the deed, and the further sum of two thousand dollars within two years from said date, and the further sum of one thousand dollars within three years from said date, and the further sum of five hundred dollars per year for the succeeding four years. But if said amount shall in the judgment of said commissioners not be required for use of said park within said times, then such balance is to be kept at interest by them for future use as required according to their judgment. It is further stipulated that out of the funds to be raised the first year, the east bank of the creek on the land now owned by Orrick L. Robbins, shall be properly and

fully protected from washing by a wall running from the south end of the present wall along the bank of the creek to the south line of the proposed park herein described, to a point opposite the north-east corner of the House of Correction lot, and about eighty feet distant therefrom, so as to give sufficient width for the flow of water.

And it is further stipulated that this conveyance and grant be considered and accepted as a conveyance in trust for the use and benefit of the people of Rutland and vicinity as a public park, subject to the management and control of said commissioners for such purpose and no other, and who are to be amenable to law in their administration, management and control of said premises.

That upon failure to perform, fulfill or comply with any of the foregoing conditions, then said deed to be null and void, and said premises to revert to the grantor and his heirs.

E. PIERPOINT,
REDFIELD PROCTOR,
ORRICK L. ROBBINS,
MARY B. CAIN.

Rutland, Nov. 17, 1881.

Rutland Daily Herald

April 14, 1905

USED FOR FIRST TIME.

Pit for Disposal of City's Rubbish is Located in City Park.

A pit constructed by Samuel Geno in City park for the disposal of the city's rubbish was used last night for the first time.

The pit is constructed of steel and is not unlike a huge vertical boiler as regards its outside appearance. It is seven feet in diameter, and 12 feet high, with an 18 inch stack 50 feet in height. In this pit it is intended that all inflammable material in the city's rubbish shall be burned, and residents of the city having rubbish to burn are expected to have it conveyed to the pit.

Rutland Daily Herald

April 28, 1905

That the new pit constructed by Samuel Geno in city park for the purpose of burning the city's refuse is being used to a large extent is evidenced by the fact that 85 loads of refuse were carted there and burned within five days. The refuse is all burned at a late hour at night after the majority of the residents are abed.

LOCAL.

THE NEW STEAM GONG.

An Unlooked For Test Causes Some Commotion.

The new steam gong recently ordered for the fire department was placed in position yesterday afternoon on the Marble City Electric company's station. As soon as the gong was ready for use a formal test was made in the presence of K. K. Hannum, chief of the fire department, Assistant Chief Dundon, Inspector Beals and others. The gong was first connected with one boiler and later with two. When both boilers were used it was estimated that the gong could be heard for a distance of 10 miles, but it was found that the gong could be heard a greater distance. The station agent at South Wallingford, 14 miles from this city, heard the blasts and telegraphed to Rutland to find out what was the matter. The whistle was also heard at Brandon, 16 miles north of this city. The tests were considered extremely satisfactory by all present.

The gong, or whistle, as it is more properly called, is made by the Union Watermeter company of Worcester, Mass., and is of the latest compound pattern. Between the upper and lower cylinder is a hollow circular chamber. The steam is first admitted into this and then forced upward into the upper cylinder and down into the lower cylinder at the same instant. As the cylinders are of different sizes a compound vibration is the result.

No announcement had been made of the intended test and with the first blast of the great whistle people ran into the streets and gazed toward the fire stations expecting to see the apparatus come flying out. As the short, penetrating blasts continued, crowds gathered on the corners and discussed the unusual noise in an excited manner. On Merchants' row people ran in every direction and finally congregated on the corner of Merchants' row and Center street. In the residence district people became frightened at the continued blowing of the whistle and ran about looking for the cause. Reports of a railroad disaster, an explosion of gas and a collapsed building spread rapidly and showed how fast unfounded rumors can spread on occasion. People living in the outskirts of the city became convinced of some great disaster and not a few came in on bicycles and by teams.

As soon as the indicator is put in the gong will be blown twice every afternoon at 5.45 o'clock.

Rutland Weekly Herald

January 19, 1871

THE STEAM WHISTLE AND DISTANCE.
—We have received a communication which read as follows:

WOODSTOCK, Jan. 11, 1871.

*Mr. Herald, Esq.—Sir:—*I frequently hear quite distinctly, about sunrise, what I believe to be the steam gong in your place. Now, sir, as I am a little curious about it, you will please inform me, through a copy of the HERALD, or letter, what time in the morning I may expect to hear the unearthly *bellow*.

We call the distance by road thirty miles, but never having traveled the Aerial route, I cannot tell the distance, but will resort to my Yankee privilege and *guess* it is twenty miles.

Yours Respectfully, J. C. M.
Back of Mount Tom.

We would inform our correspondent that the whistle sounds at 5.30 a. m., 6.50 a. m. and 7 a. m., every day, Sundays excepted.

A Long Line of Well-Educated Men Served the City

(Continued from Page One)

Mayor Daniel Healy broke the power of the Republican Party in Rutland by beating Wayne N. Temple.

Rutland has had only one Republican mayor since Healy was elected — Francis Waterman, who broke Healy's record-breaking tenure when elected in 1957.

Early exceptions to Republican control of the city prior to Healy were the election of Democrat Thomas H. Browne in 1896; John D. Spellman, a staunch Democrat, who was mayor in 1900; Democrat David Wells Temple, who served from 1902-1903; and Democrat Arthur W. Perkins, who served from 1927 to 1934.

Rutland's mayors are remembered in building and street names throughout the city:

□ There is the Mead building, which was built by Charles E. Paige, a mayor in 1906 and named after Rutland's first mayor.

□ The Open Door Mission was previously called the Kingsley School for Rutland's second mayor, Levi G. Kingsley. He is also remembered in the condominium project in his former residence, Kingsley Apartments.

□ Sheldon Towers, a residential center, is named for the Sheldon family of which Rutland's third mayor, John J. Sheldon, was one of its most illustrious members.

□ Temple Street is named for Mayor David Wells Temple.

Many were involved in the scale and marble industries and several were outdoorsmen. Mayor Thomas H. Browne was an avid sportsman and also a Chinese inspector for the federal government. There is no reference to what this job might have entailed.

Here is a synopsis of the careers of Rutland's mayors prior to Healy taken from the Spring 1982 edition of the Rutland Historical Society Quarterly:

1893: John Abner Mead
(1841-1920)
(First Mayor)

Born in Fair Haven; great-grandson of first settler of Rutland; graduate of Middlebury College; Civil War veteran; physician graduated from College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University; president of Baxter National Bank; director of Rutland Railroad; president of Howe Scale Co.; president of John A. Mead Manufacturing Co.; senator from Rutland County; Later: lieutenant governor of Vermont, 1908; governor of Vermont, 1910-1912; delegate-at-large to National Republican Convention in Chicago, 1912.

1894: Levi G. Kingsley
(1832-1915)
(Second Mayor)

Born in Shrewsbury; family roots in Rutland County back to 18th century; stationmaster and freight clerk for Rutland and Burlington Railroad; bought and operated J & A Landon Hardware for 46 years; achieved rank of major in Civil War; Brigadier General of Vermont National Guard; president of

Rutland Village; selectman of Rutland Town; state senator; fire department member; bank director; Kingsley School (now Rescue Mission on Pine Street) named for him.

1895: John A. Sheldon
(1839-1910)
(Third Mayor)

Born in Troy, N.Y.; educated in private schools in New York; ill health prevented his planned entry to college; returned to West Rutland in 1854 where he became a clerk in the store of Sheldon, Morgan & Slason; achieved rank of captain in Civil War; became treasurer of Sheldon Marble Company; Republican; town officer; alderman; Later: Rutland postmaster, 1897-1910.

1896: Thomas H. Browne
(1859-1931)
(Fourth Mayor)

Born in Rutland; lawyer; alderman; Later: Chinese Inspector for the Treasury Department under Presidents Cleveland and McKinley; prominent in state Democratic activities; National Democratic Committeeman, 1908-1912; Referee in bankruptcy proceedings; ardent sportsman.

1897-1898; 1911-1912: Percival W. Clement
(1846-1927)
(Fifth Mayor)

Family came to Vermont in 1813 and to Rutland about 1842; born in Rutland; attended St. Paul's School in Concord, N.H.; graduate of Trinity College, 1868; partner in Clement & Son marble quarrying; organized Clement National Bank, 1882; bought controlling interest in Rutland Railroad, 1883, which he enlarged by shrewd business deals; purchased Rutland Herald, 1892; represented Town of Rutland in Legislature, 1892; helped to secure Rutland City charter; Later: senator from Rutland County, 1900; ran for governor of Vermont, 1902, 1906; again mayor, 1911-1912; governor of Vermont, 1919.

1899: William Y.W. Ripley
(1832-1905)
(Sixth Mayor)

Educated at Troy Conference Academy in Poultney and Lima Institute, Lima, Ohio; Lieutenant Colonel in Civil War where he was wounded; won Medal of Honor; Major General of Vermont Home Guard; headed Ripley and Sons Marble Co.; succeeded his father as president of Rutland County National Bank; active in Vermont game conservation; hunting and fishing enthusiast.

1900: John D. Spellman
(1855-1927)
(Seventh Mayor)

Born in West Rutland; lawyer; Rutland Grand Juror; staunch Democrat; in Customs Service in New York during President Cleveland's administration; Later: moved to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1915 where he died.

1901: Josiah Burton Hollister
(1831-1907)
(Eighth Mayor)

Born in Sandgate; graduate of Burr and Burton seminary and Dartmouth College; educator; state senator from Bennington County; leased and later bought Wheaton Marble Quarry which he later sold to Vermont Marble Co.; City Hall burned in 1901 and present building was built on same site during his administration.

1902-1903: David Wells Temple
(1854-1930)
(Ninth Mayor)

Born in Heath, Mass.; lived in Shelburne Falls, Mass., where he entered the marble trade; selectman in Shelburne Falls; came to Rutland, 1897; founded Temple Brothers Marble Company with his brother, J. C. Temple; Democrat; Later: city assessor; owned farm on Creek Road.

1904: Jack S. Carder
(1858-1937)
(Tenth Mayor)

Born in Cornwall, England; marble worker; singer, violinist, oil painter; first mayor of Rutland from Labor Party; died in Pittsfield, Mass.

1905: James Forest Manning
(1862-?)
(Eleventh Mayor)

Born in Virginia; educated in common schools of Leesburg, Va.; marble dealer; President of Columbian Marble Quarrying Company; Later: director of Baxter National Bank; senator from Rutland County, 1906-1909.

1906: Charles E. Paige
(1860-1926)
(Twelfth Mayor)

Born in Barnard; Rutland contractor who built Mead Building, the Masonic Temple and City Hall; considered one of the best architects and builders in area; alderman; president of Board of Aldermen; Republican; Later: moved to Covina, Calif., where he bought and operated an orange grove.

1907: Rollin L. Richmond
(1858-1941)
(Thirteenth Mayor)

Born in Barnard; attended Kimball Union Academy; graduated from State Normal School at Randolph, 1878; druggist for 17 years; moved to Rutland, 1899; district agent for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company; Later: director of three banks; Republican.

1908-1910: Henry O. Carpenter
(1852-1936)
(Fourteenth Mayor)

Came to Rutland in youth; proprietor of Hotel Bardwell; president of Rutland Village; Rutland County senator; Later: director of Rutland Savings Bank, Killington Bank, and West Rutland Trust Company; president of Rutland Savings Bank; president of Killington Bank; prominent in development of city water system; gave 250 acres of land on Pine Hill to city; long-time director of Rutland Fair.

1911-1912: Percival W. Clement
(See 1897-1898)
(Fifteenth Mayor)

Resigned office in June 1912.

1912: Charles L. Howe
(1855-1937)
(Sixteenth Mayor)

Born in Mount Tabor; studied law in Rutland; admitted to Bar, 1882; graduated from New York College of Pharmacy; succeeded Percival W. Clement on June 9, 1912; Later: Alderman; City Court Magistrate, 1913-1914.

1913-1914; 1917-1918: Henry C. Brislin
(1875-1946)
(Seventeenth Mayor)

Born and died in Rutland; station-master for Rutland Railroad for 24 years; member of Board of Education; alder-

man; Later: member of the Vermont State Board of Arbitration under Governors Graham, Clement, Fletcher and Hartness; Rutland Commissioner of Public Safety; Postmaster of Rutland, 1934-1944.

1915-1916: Bert L. Stafford
(1877-1941)
(Eighteenth Mayor)

Born in Tinnmouth; attended Rutland English and Classical Institute; graduated from Middlebury College, 1901; went to Philippines with U.S. Teaching Service where he contracted malaria; admitted to Vermont State Bar, 1906; Later: chairman of State Board of Education; Rutland County State's Attorney; president of Rutland County National Bank.

1917-1918: Henry C. Brislin
(See 1913-1914)
(Nineteenth Mayor)

1919-1926: James C. Dunn
(1868-1954)
(Twentieth Mayor)

Born and died in Rutland; plumber; chief of Fire Department; commissioner of Public Safety; director of Rutland Fair; motorized fire department; began permanent concrete road construction in Rutland; Rutland Memorial Armory and the River Street Viaduct were built during his administration.

1927-1934: Arthur W. Perkins
(1861-1935)
(Twenty-first Mayor)

Born in East Middlebury; came to Rutland as a boy; was highly successful railroad newsboy; founded Rutland Fire Clay Company with his father; president of Killington National Bank; selectman of Rutland Town; representative to state Legislature, 1908; city alderman.

1935-1938: Henry H. Branchaud
(1861-1942)
(Twenty-second Mayor)

Born and died in Rutland; worked at Howe Scale Company; was mail clerk for 43 years; state senator; many federal works projects for the city streets, sidewalks and sewers were carried out during his administration; emphasized improvements in city water supply.

1939-1942: Henry B. Carpenter
(1877-1952)
(Twenty-third Mayor)

Born and died in Rutland; attended Rutland English and Classical Institute; connected with Carpenter's Bakery for 25 years; served 23 years as city assessor; during his administration city started work on development of municipal airport and continued concrete highway, sidewalk and sewer development; state senator from Rutland County; Later: Assistant Judge of Rutland County Court, 1948-1952.

1943-1949: Wayne N. Temple
(1885-1949)
(Twenty-fourth Mayor)

Born in Shelburne Falls, Mass.; father was mayor of Rutland, 1902-1903; member of Temple Brothers Marble Co.; alderman for 13 years and president of the board for five years; served as mayor during World War II and flood of 1947; first commercial air flights into Rutland began during his terms of office; police and fire departments modernized; recreation program expanded; parking meters installed; new industries came to Rutland; suffered coronary thrombosis during campaign for fourth term; died Sept. 12, 1949.

Rutland's Mayors

A SPECIAL REPORT — PAGES 22-24

SIX REVIEW CITY

By YVONNE DALEY

Despite obvious changes in Rutland and the world since the late 1940s, the six mayors who served the city from 1949 to 1985 believe the Rutland of today offers many of the same benefits, and faces many of the same problems, as it did 40 years ago.

Former mayors Harold J. Nichols, William H. Foley, and state Sen. Gilbert G. Godnick, D-Rutland, and the current mayor, John J. Daley, came together recently for a discussion of the city — its past, present and future. Two other former mayors, Dan J. Healy and Francis F. Waterman, were interviewed at their homes because of health restraints. Healy died several weeks after the interview.

If the mayors had one thing in common during these lengthy conversations, it was an attitude of optimism. Each, in his own way, described Rutland as a vital, thriving metropolis located in a beautiful valley — an attractive city that has much to offer and the ability to grow and prosper in ways that will not adversely affect the quality of life. Each viewed the rapid growth on Killington Mountain as a benefit to the city.

Godnick summed up his own perceptions this way: "I see everything pretty rosy for the city. Even if condominium building slows down because of environmental laws, the ones already built or approved are going to bring a good influx of people into the city."

Said Daley, "Rutland is where the action is." They have maintained their optimism even though they still see the city grappling with the
(See Page 8: Mayors)



(Photo by Thomas K. Egan)

Rutland City's mayors posed for this picture in 1982 at City Hall. They are (from left): the late Dan J. Healy, Francis F. Waterman, current Mayor John J. Daley, Harold J. Nichols, William H. Foley Sr. and (now Sen.) Gilbert G. Godnick. The mayors gathered recently to discuss the past, present and future of Vermont's second largest city.

THE EARLY YEARS

By YVONNE DALEY

Rutland has had a long line of well-educated, philanthropic men who were interested in serving as the city's chief executive officer.

For the most part, they were shrewd businessmen, bankers and developers who were active in national politics and served the city and state, and in some cases the country, in numerous capacities.

Biographical information is scant on some of the city's early mayors. But what information there is indicates that 15 of Rutland's mayors prior to the Healy era were Vermont-born and five were not.

Jack S. Carder was the only foreign-born mayor. Born in Cornwall, England in 1858, he was elected mayor in 1904.

Among them were two governors of Vermont and a winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The city's first mayor, John Abner Mead, who took office in 1893, was a physician and a bank and railroad president. He also was president of the Howe Scale factory, Vermont's oldest continually operating firm which closed in 1982 after many years of operation.

Mead went on to be lieutenant governor and governor of Vermont and to represent the state at the national Republican Party level.

Mead wasn't the only mayor to go on to be governor. The city's fifth mayor, Percival W. Clement, also had that honor.

Mead was the first in a long line of Republican mayors who controlled the city until 1949, when
(See Page 8: Long Line)

Six Mayors View Rutland's Past, Present and Future

(Continued from Page One)

same issues it faced at the end of World War II: a need to attract clean, good-paying industry; the need to solve drinking water, solid waste disposal and traffic problems; and a need for more cooperation between the city and Rutland Town.

They also recognized that the city and region must work together on the planning of future growth, development and environmental protections.

□

The mayors were excited to be together. At various times, some had been opponents for the same office, yet all the hatchets appeared to have been buried in the course of the two lovely late-summer afternoons they met.

Nichols, 88, arrived first, on time to the minute, dressed in a fine-tailored suit, impeccable white shirt, smart-looking tie, highly polished shoes.

He was prepared for the meeting with a list of questions he wanted to ask the other mayors, questions of statewide impact for Godnick, questions about zoning for Foley who heads the Zoning Adjustment Board, questions about the city for Mayor Daley.

Foley arrived next, then Godnick. Foley, now 73, walks slowly because of arthritis but is otherwise in good health. He acts the role of a good-will ambassador. He was instrumental in arranging the meeting and gave a warm report about Healy and Waterman, both of whom he had visited before the meeting.

Godnick, 57, assumed the role of explainer. He summarized the history of some events that spanned many years, explaining actions taken during the latest legislative session. He compared Rutland through various eras. He was jovial and feeling fit after a decade of health problems.

Daley, 61, arrived late due to a previous meeting. Running, his big hands waving in the air, he still looked like an athlete despite heart surgery and a recent head injury.

He was in a positive humor. The meeting occurred a few days before the biggest problems of his five terms of office were to occur: the suspension of former acting police chief Douglas Williams due to allegations of fraud, renewed controversy over a waste-to-energy plant, and the rape of an elderly woman — a mother of a city official — an event which greatly upset the mayor.

The mayors griped about the "antis," as Foley called them — people who seem to be opposed to what the mayors perceived to be progress. There are always people opposed to something, said Nichols, whether it's urban development or waste incineration. And city officials have never learned how to deal effectively with the "antis," he said.

The mayors talked about the mistakes that have come back to haunt the city:

□ Healy's inability to convince voters to approve the purchase of additional land to protect Rutland's watershed.

□ Godnick's attempts to upgrade the State Street area.

□ Daley's heartbreak: the voters' defeat of urban renewal for Rutland.

□ The persistent problem of updating Rutland's zoning regulations.

The mayors talked about revenue sharing money and federal grants that helped city projects over the years. Godnick said he was particularly lucky to have been mayor during an era when there was money for improvements to historical buildings, roads, and water projects.

The other mayors told Godnick it was more than luck. They recognized his skills in finding money for needed projects. But Godnick downplayed his abilities and stressed the good fortune of his era.

The mayors talked of all these things, but mostly they talked about the changes in Rutland over the years. They talked with affection about their city.

□

Healy was mayor when Rutland was a working-class city, dependent upon the railroad, scale and iron works. Today, the city's identity is less clearly defined and more closely connected with retail, service and, to a growing degree, tourist industries rather than blue-collar labor.

In the 1940s, Rutland's downtown was the commercial center of the area. The city boasted two good hotels with tap rooms and dining halls — the Hotel Berwick, which was destroyed by fire in 1973, and the Bardwell House, which is now a senior citizens housing project.

In the Healy era, Rutland was a Saturday night town. People came from all over the county to stroll downtown, stop for a sundae in one of the several soda shops that stayed open into the evening. They shopped in downtown stores that remained open until about 9 p.m. Coming to Rutland on Saturday night was both a practical and a social event.

The Rutland Railroad, which provided service to Boston and New York, was abandoned in 1961. The department stores that attracted people from all over the region — the Ross-Huntress Co., the Economy Department Store, Wilson's Clothing Co., and the New York Clothing Service — are all gone now.

Rutland's downtown is now composed mostly of specialty stores, banks and restaurants. The only businesses open on Saturday nights are bars, night clubs and restaurants.

As for jobs, the Howe Scale Co. factory, Patch Wegner and Lincoln Iron Works have all closed. The General Electric Corp. is the area's major employer, and the largest of its three plants is located in Rutland Town.

The economic health of the city has fluctuated over the years with all these changes. Not only was the city's economy hurt by the loss of railroad and industrial jobs, but also by the closing of retail stores downtown and the development of malls outside the city.

City officials have long sought solutions to these problems. Some thought, for example, that downtown

shopping would improve if there were better parking and less congestion. From the 1940s to the present, there have been numerous attempts to improve parking and traffic mobility through the city. Although these efforts have brought some improvements, the problem persists.

There has been talk of a need for a bypass around the city since at least the late 1940s.

Mayor Healy in 1959 started work on a rehabilitation and redevelopment program to rejuvenated the central business district and solve traffic congestion problems.

Although the western loop of a bypass around the city is nearly complete, construction of the eastern loop is mired in controversy between Rutland and surrounding towns and appears to be many years away.

When the Great Rutland Mall was built in the early 1970s, business in downtown Rutland declined by about 40 percent. Many storefronts were left vacant and it has taken the downtown until the past year to recover. Currently, every street-front location but one on the two main streets in the downtown area is occupied.

The Commons, a 60-store mall being planned for North Main Street, the planned expansion of the Great Rutland Mall, and development of discount stores outside the downtown area again threaten the security of Rutland's downtown as the retail center of the county.

The current situation could have been avoided, said the mayors, if the city had only taken advantage of federal money for urban renewal back in the early 1960s. The plan called for widening Route 4 east and west and for linking it with State Street through the city to create an easy route through Rutland.

A park, large convention and entertainment center and a mini-mall were planned for the area where the downtown Rutland Shopping Plaza is now.

The overall effect, said promoters of the plan, would have been threefold: there would have been a direct and convenient route through the city; Rutland could have become a convention and entertainment center for the region on the scale of Glens Falls, N.Y.; and retail businesses would have benefited from better access and parking.

The proposal was defeated in a city vote, 4,764 to 3,827. In interviews, the mayors speculated that residents turned down urban renewal because they didn't understand the issue and because city officials were unable to offset the efforts of those opposed to the redevelopment plan.

Also, the mayors speculated, the plan was defeated because of jealousy and bitter resentment among residents toward William Ginsburg, one of the city's best-known business leaders. The idea of a shopping center and convention center in the yards of the abandoned railroad was Ginsburg's "baby."

Many residents perceived the plan as one from which Ginsburg would benefit most. He owned both the Berwick and Bardwell Hotels, and much of the railway land where the convention center and mini-mall were planned.

Also, residents were angry at him because of union problems and the loss of railroad jobs. As president of

the Rutland Railway Corp., he initiated proceedings to abandon the railroad following a prolonged strike.

□

But that was the past. The six mayors during these late-summer discussions were men looking to the future with great dreams for Rutland. They seem unwilling to dwell on the city's limitations, preferring to look with optimism toward development of the Howe Scale property into a viable business and industrial site, and planned improvements for State Street.

Godnick said he believed the downtown merchants of today may face a rough time after The Commons is built, as they did when the mall was first built in Rutland Town. He said downtown merchants may have to stay open more nights and take other steps to compete with the malls, but that if they do, he said, the downtown will prevail.

He offered this definition of a merchant: "A merchant is a funny person. They don't want competition. When you put 50 of them together, they can't agree on anything. But whether they know it or not, competition is good and will be good for them. The Mall won't kill them."

"The way I look at it, if you want to compete with the malls, you've got to be open the same hours as the mall stores. Downtown merchants aren't willing to do that, but they may have to change to survive," he said.

□

What do mayors of a city talk about when you gather them together? Here are some excerpts from their conversations:

On being mayor:

Daley, alluding to the \$2 million deficit and other problems facing the Bennington school system: "How'd you like to be mayor of Bennington?"

Foley: "The bad things that happen you forget. You want to remember the good."

Godnick: "It's a job where you have to have your finger on the whole system. Not too much pressure. No matter what you do, though, some people will complain. Every project I worked on I had to fight for."

On city police problems — from the late Stuart D. Jenne, the controversial and longtime Rutland City police chief whose name was often in the news, to former acting Rutland Police Chief Douglas Williams, recently arraigned for embezzlement:

Daley to Nichols: "Well, you hired Jenne."

Nichols: "He was the best available at the time. He came well recommended."

The future of Rutland:

Nichols: "One important thing for the future of Rutland is developing that Howe Scale property. We need anything that would bring the city some taxes and I think that would help the downtown."

Godnick: "The way I see it, there's no room for expansion. The banks own the prime locations."

Nichols: "The city should try to get some land outside the city to develop."

Daley: "From January until now (late August), the city granted \$4 million in building permits. So we're not exactly standing still."



Herald Photos.

Scenes at the Shrewsbury candy manufacturing business which New Jersey veteran William A. Bischoff set up in the Vermont hills, which, he claims, have it all over the big cities for real living.

Above, Mrs. Joyce Sanderson, (left) and Mrs. Florise Johnson (right) put the finishing touches on chocolate Easter bunnies, one of the company's products.

Above, right: Here's what happens to the bunnies after they're finished: William A. Bischoff, jr., age five (left), Sandra Lee Sanderson, 10 months, (center) and Barbara Jean Bischoff, 3, (right), get ready to divvy up.

At right, Bischoff (left) discusses sales prospects with his sales manager, Arthur E. Patton of Cuttingsville.



New Jersey Vet Deserted 'Big Cities' for Candy Business at Cuttingsville

BY WANDA LOJKO.

A New Jersey Army veteran and his family have settled in the hills of Vermont and find that the advantages offered here overwhelm those of the "big city."

William A. Bischoff, an ex-resident of Newark, has found Shrewsbury the ideal location for his newly-formed candy wholesale business and, still more ideal for family life and the up-bringing of children.

The roots of the story date back to 1940 when the ex-sergeant married the niece of Arthur E. Patton of Cuttingsville. The couple spent their honeymoon with the Pattons and vowed that one day they would make their permanent home in the vicinity. However, when the honeymoon was over, reluctantly they returned to Newark where Bischoff was proprietor of a confectionery store.

When the war necessitated his enlistment, he was forced to give up his sugar allotment and to sell his store. For the first nine months in the U. S. Army, he was a cook, and the remaining four, a steward. As mess steward, he supervised the operation of mess halls and menus.

During these months, with his wife, Jean, and children, five-year-old William A., jr., and blonde three-year-old Barbara Jean, he lived in a trailer approximately three miles away from Camp Dix, N. J., where he was stationed. The location of the trailer was in the country, near a farm. Here, the Bischoff family was able to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. The children loved the country and that old "yen" for Vermont became more pronounced in the couple's aspirations. Instead of a small back yard and the street, the children played in meadows and hills, thus eliminating the fear of automobile accidents.

When Bischoff was discharged from the Army last July, he obtained a sugar quota under the GI Bill of Rights. Last November, he bought a 10-room farmhouse in Shrewsbury.

On the north side of the house adjacent to the kitchen was a little room previously used for a wood shed. He rebuilt this room, put in a floor, and now uses it for a candy kitchen.

Bischoff has just completed making about 500 chocolate Easter bunnies. The bunnies are made by pouring chocolate into clamped molds which resemble the bunnies. The chocolate is allowed to drip out, enabling it to form the shape of the mold and leave a hollow center. A slide is placed under the bunny to form a smooth chocolate bottom. When the chocolate cools, the mold is unclamped and the bunny taken out.

Two employees, Mrs. Florise Johnson of Shrewsbury and Mrs. Joyce Sanderson of Mount Holly, tie ribbons around the bunnies and package them.

"Making Easter bunnies has many disadvantages," says Bischoff. "The demand for them is not as great as on hard candies. Another thing, more time is required to make them and the output is small."

The bunnies come in different weights and sizes. Some are as high as 20 inches. Other styles include roosters and ducks. Bischoff obtained the chocolate from other wholesale houses which had an oversupply. This fall, however, he hopes to obtain a chocolate quota and make assorted chocolates which will be boxed.

Weather has a great deal to do with candy making, says Bischoff. For every 1000 feet above sea level, the candy has to be cooked two degrees less. He will not make hard candy on damp days because the candy becomes sticky. "Luckily," says Bischoff, "the climate here is not damp."

The output of hard candy per day amounts to approximately 130 pounds, and it is a year-round sale. Hard candy is made from water, sugar and cream of tartar. This is mixed and placed on a candy hook. It is then pulled and spread on a marble table where it is cooled. A buttercup cutter slices the candy. The next step is to pack the candy in jars. This is done by his employees.

Bischoff claims that enough stress cannot be placed on quality. Therefore, he uses only pure cane sugar and will not accept a substitute. Also, flavoring is applied through the whole of the candy. Milk and butter are supplied by his three cows. There are also 21 sheep on the farm, to help use the pasture.

The selling of the candy to retail stores is done by Bischoff's uncle, Arthur E. Patton, who became his

sales manager in January. Patton is thinking of employing a helper as the territory he covers is becoming greatly enlarged and actually requires another salesman, he states.

Bischoff recently made a trip to New York to obtain a lollypop machine which will produce 50 lollypops per minute. They will be sold in clusters of small lollypops. Candies that he features are hard candies, lollypops, peppermint sticks, lemon drops, hoarhound drops and molasses peppermints. He is planning to employ six or seven persons to package the various candies.

A building which sits back of the candy kitchen will be turned into a starch room, eventually, says Bischoff. The two will be joined by a connecting tunnel.

"My employees will pack the candy in the building," he states, "and I will make it in the candy kitchen."

The distribution of the candy was first made at Newark and Newark markets, but has been transferred to the Rutland area. Bischoff plans to distribute the candy throughout the state of Vermont.

The main purpose of this newly-formed wholesale candy business, maintains the entrepreneur, is to feature a line of farm-made candies. His candies are sold under the name of The Vermont Candy Kitchen.

September 1, 1895

A REMINISCENCE.

Something About Gookin's Falls and the Family Identified With Them.

The passing announcement of the burial at Ludlow of the body of Frederick Young Gookin, who died at Chicago, Ill., October 20, is a reminder that an old family identified for many years with the fortunes of West Rutland has passed away so far as Vermont is concerned. Frederick Gookin, cashier of the Northwestern National bank of Chicago, his sister and Mrs. C. A. Monger of Hannibal, Mo., are the only survivors of the branch of the family which made the name of Gookin's Falls so well known in these parts.

In the early part of the present century the falls at Center Rutland—which, by the way, were called Mead's falls at the time of the revolutionary war—were owned by William and Richard Gookin, brothers, who had come from New Hampshire. They not only owned the falls, but a large part of the land occupied by Center Rutland. They were descendants in direct line from Gen. Daniel Gookin, the Kentish soldier, who first visited Virginia in 1621, but moved soon to Massachusetts, where he could get a better strain of religion. He ran foul of the Massachusetts authorities on the Indian question after he was made superintendent of Indians in the province and was openly insulted in Boston streets for shielding Indians against the rigor of the General court and for co-operating with Apostle Eliot to the extent he did in the work of Christianizing the savage.

The brothers Gookin at Center Rutland were ambitious to become manufacturers. George H. Beaman, who married Eleanor and then Mary Gookin, daughters of William Gookin, wrote of him many years ago as follows:—

"By the purchase, in early years of the century, of the falls still bearing his name and a large portion of the land on which is built the village on the north and east side of the creek, and by the erection of a sawmill, gristmill, paper mill, large carding machine and cloth-dressing establishment and the store now occupied by J. W. Shedd, and by the introduction of such mechanic shops as were then deemed necessary to a country village, Mr. Gookin gave an impulse to the business of the place that it has never entirely lost."

William Gookin's eldest son, Samuel, remained in Center Rutland until his death. Another son, Hiram N., was in business for a time, but died in Florida in middle life. His daughter Annette married Walter W. Slason; his daughter Agnes is the present Mfr. Carlton A. Monger of Missouri, who is visiting friends in Vermont, and Frederick Y. is the son who recently died in Chicago. Before he went to Chicago Mr. Gookin married Elizabeth Annette Patrick, sister of William A. Patrick of this city.

The second brother, who aided in the development of industries at the Center, Richard Gookin, died at a comparatively early age. He married Mary, daughter of Maj. William Fay, for many years the owner and editor of the HERALD. Their son, William Fay Gookin, removed to Port Henry, N. Y. Richard Gookin was thus a brother-in-law of Mrs. Silas H. Hedges, Mrs. Horace T. White and Mrs. Solomon Foot.

The Gookin brothers built at the falls an extensive paper mill on the site of the blacksmith shop of the Vermont Marble company and also ran a store subsequently occupied by Shedd & Son. The paper mill property passed to William Gookin's son Hiram and Ambrose L. Brown, and this mill at one time furnished the paper on which the HERALD was printed.

The store property passed in 1838 into the hands of E. Pierpoint and William Y. Ripley, the firm name at the sale being William Gookin & Son. John W. Cramton subsequently bought the property and there manufactured and sold tinware. James B. Porter and Wallace W. Slason bought the larger part of the remainder of the Gookin real estate, but its subsequent history is beyond the limit of this column.

Frederick Young Gookin was born May 8, 1822, at Rutland, and was educated at Middlebury college. He kept a store first at Granville, N. Y., and then at Cincinnati. He went to Joliet in 1857 and to Chicago in 1870.

August 1, 1901

Old Rutland.

BY NEWMAN WEEKS.

The old time Rutland was far away
And time has brought a newer day;
The old time men were good and true
And to them, all honor is due.

From the days when soldiers built the fort,
Old Rutland gave a good report;
Her sons were loyal, true and brave,
Not one could be old England's slave.

All men were ready for army rolls,
In darkest days that tried men's souls;
And the women true, with hearts on fire,
Would all with courage and faith inspire.

Old Rutland village on the hill so high,
Could storms and floods forever defy;
From four directions a good approach,
The only conveyance the old stage coach.

Rutland having the greatest renown
Was early selected the first "shire town";
A "shire town," of course, without any fail,
Must have a court house and then a jail.

Williams and Pierpont, judges at court,
In all public life made good report;
Edgerton as sheriff, and Hopkins as clerk,
Kept lawyers and jurors busy at work.

In earlier time the good, pious people
Must have churches and on them a steeple;
The judge and parson, sheriff and jailer,
Were as much needed as merchant and tailor.

The churches were three, all on Main street
Where saints and sinners could weekly meet,
Revs. Mitchell, Howard and Rector Hicks,
On spiritual grounds never could mix.

All towns have leading men, it is said,
But East Rutland then stood at the head;
They were Temple, Williams, Hodges,
Strong,
Well-known by all when passing along.

Butler, Porter, Daniels, Pierpont and Cook,
Familiar faces to all as they look;
Barrett, Edgerton, Hall, Dyer and Green,
On old Main street could daily be seen.

Page, Burt, Bell, Mason, Robbins and Fay,
Were always on hand from day to day;
Foot, Ormsbee, Royce, Thrall, Everts,
Smith—lawyer band.

All cases in court would take in hand.

George Graves, the tanner, he run the vats,
O. Cook, the hatter, made the best hats;
Ethan Judd had a shop, made wares of tin,
Cheney's cooper shop had pails within.

Ambrose L. Brown was the old town clerk,
And also surveyor with plenty of work;
At Porter's drug store on West street hill,
Was calomel, ipecac, and every kind of pill.

Dyer had a meat market and hotel,
And also livery and horses to sell;
Old Otis Fisher, near court house, had a
stand,
With fruit, pies, gingerbread always on
hand.

James Taylor, colored barber, on Main
street,
Took pains with white men, shaved them
very neat.
The dancers had music near at hand,
Colored men and women, "Freeman's
Band."

Bill Avery, stage agent, always at his post,
Whenever stage arrived stood beside the
host;

The well known drivers were Dunton and
Cain,
There were no better men to handle a rein.

Hall was Probate judge, harnessmaker, too,
Knight was tailor that stitched through and
through;
Hawks as the postmaster suited very well,
If one had a letter he could always tell.

John Price, wagonmaker, only one in town,
For those who paid well, would do the job
brown;

Buck and Curtiss chairs made good and
stout,
They hurt chair trade as they never wore
out.

Jackson and Verder made crackers and
bread,

And at hotels all boarders were fed;
Cheney and Edson made buildings of brick,
And for ready cash would do a job quick.

Six by eight window glass, was common
size,
Eight by ten was an unusual surprise;
When all else was completed and done,
The men to do painting were Howard &
Son.

Anthony's hat shop, on Main street seen,
Was the place of murder of one Jo Green;
Anthony convicted and sentenced to die,
Hang himself in prison the law to defy.

The gallows built on a near by hill,
Stood there useless, no one to kill;
The town full of people, the talk very loud,
So they hung a dog to please the crowd.

In eighteen forty, the red, white and blue
Waved at success of "Old Tippecanoe";
A real log cabin, a Rutland invention,
With oxen was drawn to Brandon conven-
tion.

The military spirit could not expire,
With General Hopkins and Captain Dyer;
June training came with every summer,
Holbrook as fifer, and Blanchard as drum-
mer.

At Lord and Goddard's, in corner block,
Was the place to buy a good brass clock;
Bennett, Chaffee and Spencer, jewelry sold,
And the best watches, silver and gold.

Eben Chaffee, clothier, sold to his brother,
Henry Parke down town, he was another;
Fred Chaffee sold spoons, all solid silver,
Had men on the road to sell and deliver.

Bailey made spoons of pure silver coin,
From which, when melted, no dross was
drawn;
He was jeweler and also Clark Brothers,
And at that time there were no others.

Valiquette, saddler, boots and shoes made,
Graves, Johnson, Billings had a good trade;
The first down-town firm in days of yore
Was Landon and Graves in "Old Red
Store."

The Rutland Herald, a weekly sheet,
Was printed by hand press, on Main street;
Frank Wilkins pressman, George Tuttle
printer.

Price to farmers, a cord of wood in winter.

Beaman was editor on the old whig plan,
Was well posted about the "Isle of Man";
From telling the truth he could not refrain,
And, by so doing, hit Neighbor Cain.

The Read, Franklin, Dyer and Huntoon
hotel,
Furnished board and lodging and rum as
well;

In those old days, 'twas thought no re-
proach
To get helpless drunk and call a coach.

Now, it's New Rutland, twenty times as
large,
More schools and churches, more police in
charge;
Are we any better, more honest and hu-
mane?
From boasting or disparaging I kindly re-
frain.



10.

RUTLAND COUNTRY CLUB, RUTLAND, VT.

1909



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1903.

The Situation at the City Hall.

When the board of aldermen met Monday evening there was no money in the city treasury and no prospect of any money for the present without the use of the city's credit. The board broke away from the control of the administration and proceeded to make orders and appropriations for public works as though the city had money to burn. The \$5500 which Treasurer Davis received from the license fees had been spent. In fact, this is what the government has been run on for the past fortnight. From January 1 to June 1 there was expended on streets, sewers and sidewalks \$8352.64. During the first three of these months the work was done under the supervision of the street committee controlled by the old big six.

The debt limit has been reached, but the board proceeded Monday night to authorize temporary loan warrants to the amount of \$25,000. Of course, members of the board will be obliged to indorse this paper or see that it is indorsed by responsible parties. If the \$25,000 is secured, a part of it must be immediately paid into the state treasury and there will be left about \$14,000 to be covered into the general account of the city treasury. The temporary loan warrants outstanding will then aggregate \$84,000.

The board ordered paid last Monday bills amounting to a little over \$19,000, which the treasurer cannot do as he has no money. As though this were not awkward enough, the big six end of the board proceeded in the most cheerful manner to authorize new work done and passed orders appropriating \$4150. The City band asked for \$400 for open-air concerts and the board in its open-hearted way took the necessary first step to make it \$500.

If this policy is continued the temporary loan account must be met by an issue of bonds and the increase of the funded debt of the city. If this is not considered practicable, the last resort will be, of course, an increase in the tax rate. In either case an extra strain will have been put upon the city's credit.

Not content with a policy of unwarranted expenditure in view of our financial condition, the board took action which may make it difficult for the city to do public work even as economically as at present. Among the matters that came up for action Monday was this resolution passed on May 26 by the Federal Labor union of this city composed of unskilled workmen:—

Resolved, That it is the sense of Federal Labor union, No. 9636, of the city of Rutland, that all laborers employed on the public works in said city of Rutland should be union labor men and that the minimum wages paid the same should be \$1.50 per day, and that nine hours constitute a full day's work on said public works. Be it further—

Resolved, That a copy of said resolution and action of Federal Labor union, No. 9636, be passed to the board of aldermen of the city of Rutland at their next regular meeting, for their ratification and adoption.

Last summer the membership of this union reached the 600 mark, we believe; it is now about 300. The first effect of the adoption of this rule would be an increase of the membership of the union. Those now employed on the public works and wishing to retain their positions would be required to join the union. Does the board propose to become advance agents and organizers for a private association? And isn't this establishing a precedent which is bound to react upon the city? Suppose the Vermont Employers' association, whose headquarters are in this city, were to petition the board for the passage of a resolution providing that all persons under contract to furnish supplies to the city shall be members of the Vermont Employers' association, would the board grant this petition as cheerfully as it did the union petition? There would be no escape from it and there are as good reason for it as there are for the union labor resolution passed Monday night.

We have heard it suggested that the big six had no notion that their appropriations and their union labor resolution would succeed; they simply were bent upon putting Mayor Temple "in a hole" politically by challenging him to veto the union labor resolution and thus alienate the support of all the labor unions of the city. This is putting a mighty low estimate upon the common sense of the unions as well as the quality of Mayor Temple's backbone. Our political sagacity may be a bit dull; but we are certain that the members of the board who planned that ambush will be the most surprised set of schemers that ever landed in a political rubbish heap. But whether the board's trap is sprung successfully or not, we see but one course for the mayor, and that is to rescue the city from financial disaster by vetoes as fast as he can write them. We do not think Mr. Temple stands in any need of this advice. He has met a big six before and knows their ways.

The best politics we know of on the part of an executive officer is an economical administration of public affairs without fear or favor. When Percival W. Clement was first nominated for mayor of Rutland, he was waited on by a delegation of men acting for labor. He was offered certain political support if he would promise to favor \$1.50 a day

for those employed upon public works. He replied no, a thousand times no—He would go into the open market and hire labor for the city as he would for a private corporation under his management. His position is not a bit strengthened by the fact that he was elected and re-elected mayor by overwhelming majorities. If he had been defeated, he would have been right, and that is the top notch for any man dealing with the business of the public.

June 15, 1901

News In and About Rutland Briefly Told
in Paragraphs.

The members of Ann Story chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met in their room at memorial hall yesterday afternoon, and adjourned until 10.30 o'clock Wednesday morning. The memorial monument which the members of the chapter have placed on the site of old Fort Rutland at the northeast corner of Main and Terrill streets will be unveiled at that time. The monument stands between the curbing and the sidewalk, is made of granite and is five feet high and three feet square.

Rutland Daily Herald

June 18, 1901

Ceremony of Unveiling.

An interesting programme has been prepared for the unveiling of the memorial monument at the corner of Terrill and Main streets tomorrow morning. The monument is to be presented to the city by the members of Ann Story chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. A number of school children will assist in the singing and a drum corps of 10 boys from the grammar schools will also take part. The programme will begin at 10.30 o'clock and will be as follows:—

Two bugle calls, "first call" and "assembly," Miss Rest Perkins.
Invocation, Rev. Dr. E. M. Haynes.
Song, "True to the Flag," by school children.
Reading of an original poem, Mrs. M. J. Francisco.
Monument unveiled.
Historical paper, Mrs. Arima D. Smith of Clarendon.
Presentation address, Vice Regent Mrs. Julia W. Edson.
Speech of acceptance, Mayor J. B. Hollister.
Remarks by President General Mrs. Charles C. Fairbanks.
Song, "America," by school children.
"Marching Through Georgia," by the drum corps.
Bugle call, "taps," Miss Rest Perkins.

June 20, 1901

MEMORIAL UNVEILED.

Monument on Site of Fort Rutland Dedicated Yesterday.

The unveiling of the memorial monument on the site of old Fort Rutland, corner of North Main and Terrill streets, by Ann Story chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, yesterday morning was witnessed by a large crowd of people. The services were interesting and very impressive.

The speaking was from the piazza of John A. Sheldon's house. The piazza and grounds were prettily decorated with flags and bunting. The children who participated stood on the lawn.

The bugle calls, "First Call" and "Assembly," were sounded by Miss Rest Perkins, after which Rev. Dr. E. M. Haynes offered prayer. The children of the 7th and 8th grades of the Church street building then arrived in marching order, and headed by a drum corps of 10 boys playing "Yankee Doodle." The children sang "True to the Flag."

Mrs. M. J. Francisco then read the following poem, which she had written for the occasion:—

Flag Day.

FORT RUTLAND—1775.

It was June in the leafy forest
And the deer sought the shadows cool
Where the pine and the birch were overhanging

The red speckled trout in the pool.
The wolf and the red fox were hiding
The green spreading boughs among,
While the partridge, the squirrel and rabbit
Were busily feeding their young.
So quiet the scene and so peaceful,
That nature herself seem'd to sleep.
E'en the birds ceased their jubilant music
A noontide siesta to keep.

But down on the old traveled highway,
Its port holes all frowning and dark,
Stood a fort made of logs from the hillside,
An emblem of war grim and stark.

Below, smiled the Otter Creek valley;
Above, rose Mount Killington's crest;
While Champlain sparkled off to the northward

And the sun kissed the hills in the west.

'Twas the home of the boys called "Green Mountain;"

They would guard it and keep it for aye,
For their birthright of freedom and honor
They would fight as they fought at "Old Ti."
Though these "boys" were some of them
grandsires

And all clothed in homespun, I ween,
Their sinews were knit like the oak bough,
Their eyes like the eagle's flashed keen.

The fragrance of June in the blossoms,
The sweetness of June in the air,
But never a sign of the redskin
Or red-coated Briton was there.
But still on the old-traveled highway
The fort and its garrison stood,
A menace to tory and savage,
A sign that each foe understood.

1901.

The fragrance of June in the blossoms,
The sweetness of June in the air,
And the "Daughters" stand guarding the
highway

68

Where once stood the fort grim and bare.
Where the sentinel's voice once gave warning,
Hark, the songs of the children and bird
That echo far out on the highway
Where the drum and the fife were once heard.
I wonder that Killington knows it,
This street where the sentry once trod,
With its parks and its flowers and its home-
steads

And its white spires, pointing to God.

In a cave on the shores of the Otter
Ann Story once baked bread, we know,
For the men who first built, then defended
These forts of the days long ago.
O'er the home of this pioneer woman
We have marked a stone with her name,
To show that the "Daughters" remember
Her courage, her faith and her fame.
We now place a stone of remembrance
Where this fort on the hill once lay,
And the hands of the "children's children"
Shall uncover this stone of today.

On it, in letters ungarished,
That all may read it and see,
We have carved the date and the story
Of the fort, built that we might be free.
The "Green Mountain Boys" have disbanded,
The old fort has vanished away,
But the flag they so bravely defended
Is the flag that floats o'er us today.
The fragrance of June in the blossoms
The sweetness of June in the air,
While our flag, may it now and forever
Inspire both the brave and the fair.

At a signal from Mrs. Francisco three little girls, Dorothy Dyer, Lillian Dyer and Estelle Ford, unveiled the monument. At the same time Miss Perkins played the "Star Spangled Banner" on the cornet and Miss Mary Sherman Mead unfolded the first flag to wave over the memorial stone. Miss Mead is a lineal descendant of Mercy Mead, the first white woman living in the valley of Rutland.

Mrs. Arima D. Smith of Clarendon read an interesting historical paper in which she gave the history of Fort Rutland. Mrs. A. E. Leavenworth of Castleton, regent of Ann Story chapter, made the presentation speech and Mayor J. B. Hollister accepted the stone in behalf of the city.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks of Washington, D. C., president general of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, made an impressive address, touching upon the battle of Bennington and paying a lasting tribute to the "Green Mountain Boys." Mrs. J. Heron Crossman of New York city, one of the vice president generals of the national society, gave a short address, after which the school children sang "America" and the drum corps played "Marching Through Georgia." The last number of the programme was the bugle call "Taps," played by Miss Rest Perkins.

The monument unveiled yesterday is made of granite, is about five feet high and three feet square. It stands on city property between the curbstone and the sidewalk. On its western face is the inscription:—

Memorial, 1775. Erected on site of Fort Rutland by Ann Story chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 19, 1901.

November 30, 1904

WILL INCREASE HIS PLANT.**Many Orders Refused at L. F. Miner's Carriage Shop.**

Orders from all over the country are being refused at L. F. Miner's wagon and carriage shop as the capacity of the plant is now taxed to the utmost. An addition will probably be built on the shop next spring, at which time new machinery will be installed and more help hired.

Mr. Miner was born and brought up in this city, and so his success is of especial interest to Rutland people. For 10 years he conducted a blacksmithing and wagon repair shop at the corner of West and Pine streets. Occasionally a wagon was built, but as a general thing all work was repairing.

What few wagons made were of such a quality, however, that in time the demand for such work was greater than the shop could turn out. The necessity for a larger building became evident, and the result was Mr. Miner's present plant on Pine street.

When he first moved into his present quarters, five years ago next February, the owner was at sea as to how to utilize so much spare room. He employed but four men, the same as in the former establishment. Horseshoeing, wagon repairing, painting and building were all done at the same shop.

Business increased from the outset, until now the factory employs 16 hands. This is no increase over a year ago, but Mr. Miner states that 25 could be employed the year around if

his shop was large enough. Sleighs and wagons of all descriptions are made in addition to the repairing and horseshoeing which is done. However, a specialty is made of the building of heavy farm, team and delivery wagons. These are used extensively about town and in the near-by villages. They also go all over the United States, some being sent to the Pacific coast. At present Mr. Miner has a large order for advertising wagons from the manufacturers of Magic yeast. This firm has given him a large amount of repairing and building during recent years.

The present factory is a three-story wooden structure. The first floor is utilized by the blacksmithing and wood-working branches. On the second floor is the paint shop, and above it is the storage room. There are eight blacksmiths, including a helper, four painters and three wheelwrights employed in the shop, making a weekly payroll of about \$175. All work is under Mr. Miner's personal supervision.

Wagons are leaving the shop continually. The record for work in one week is four wagons, which were built and exhibited at the local fair before the week had ended.

Owing to the steadily increasing demand made upon the plant, an office has been built on the west side, and the room in the shop formerly taken up by the office will be utilized for another wheelwright's bench. Mr. Miner is planning to build a three-story wooden addition on the east side next spring. This will make the factory one-third larger, and will probably increase the output still more, as new and modern wood-working machinery will be installed. Among these will be a planing machine and band saws, which will be run by power to be installed.

December 3, 1904

WILL RUN FACTORY EVENINGS.**G. H. Grimm's Plant is Crowded With Business.**

G. H. Grimm's factory on Pine street is crowded with work and Mr. Grimm stated yesterday that in about two weeks the plant will be run evenings so as to keep up orders. Goods are shipped all over the world.

Twenty men are employed at the factory where various articles are made. Among them are steel ranges covers for maple syrup pails, evaporators and the Grimm sap spout, which is the principal item.

Thirteen years ago Mr. Grimm came to this city from Ohio, and built a factory on Pine street opposite his present building. Six years ago he built the two-story wooden structure which he now occupies. The plant, which Mr. Grimm says is the best equipped of its kind in the country, contains 30,000 square feet of floor space. The machinery, which is run by two five horse power electric motors, is built with especial adaptiveness to speed. The work with the exception of the casting is all done here.

In the basement and attic of the building are stored the supplies. On the first floor are located seven presses, with a capacity for making 12,000 sap spouts daily. These spouts go through 11 operations before completed. They turn out of the tree, thus leaving the wound in a healthy condition. The sale of these spouts is steadily increasing.

Two years ago 300,000 sap spouts were sold. Last year the number was 900,000, and this year 2,000,000 spouts were sold.

Mr. Grimm is the inventor of all his manufactures. He claims that the spout alone means a saving of 2,000,000 pounds of sugar and that this is added to by the covers.

On the second floor is the packing room, tinning department, the office and the syrup and sugar refining branch. Ten thousand gallons of syrup and five tons of sugar were refined here last season. This was made from syrup bought from farmers, and being canned was shipped all over the world.

All orders are secured through the mails, there being no salesmen on the road. Perhaps the state of Ohio takes more of the factory's products than any other state.

The annual output, according to Mr. Grimm, is valued at some \$50,000. Many orders are ahead, and business is much improved over last year at this time.

March 31, 1900

An Historic Bit of Property.

David O'Keefe of Nichols street expects to build a house on the corner of Main street and Mansfield place about May 1, to be used for his own residence. If Mr. O'Keefe does not sell the other lots on the Stimson property, recently bought by him, he proposes to put up houses from time to time, and to offer them to the public for sale or rent. This property includes the sites of the old Franklin hotel and the court house, which were burned in 1868.

The Franklin house was situated on the lot just north of the residence of F. C. Houghton, South Main street, and was a famous hostelry in the early part of the century. It was first owned by Henry Gould before the war of 1812, and went by the name of Gould's tavern. In 1829 Nathaniel Gould, brother of Henry, thoroughly refitted it and changed its name to the Franklin house. This was in the days of stage coaches, and the hotel was immensely popular with the traveling public. It had the distinction of being the rendezvous of many of the leading members of the bar and public men.

The hotel was remodeled in 1833 by Robert Temple. After this George H. Beaman took possession and ran it for about nine years. Following him came George R. Orcutt, and then Pratt & Foster. Putnam & Bryant managed it for a long time, and in 1854 John C. Parke of Whitehall was proprietor. Parke was succeeded by Foster & Morris. The latter withdrew and Gershom Cheney bought out Foster in 1866. The management of the hotel was to have been turned over to a man from over the mountain, who had leased it and was to have assumed control the day after it was burned in 1868. The hotel was a large, roomy structure, and could accommodate more people than any other house in that section.

This old hostelry in its palmy days was called the prettiest place in the village. On the third floor front was a hall, where a dancing school was conducted for the young people.

The old court house stood north of the Franklin hotel, and the foundations of these two buildings are still there after a lapse of some 32 years.

NATIVES FIND WAYS OF PEDESTRIAN HARD

They Amble Not, Neither Do
They Run But Their Gaits
Are Passing Strange.

All Rutland is divided into two parts: the mountainous and the flat. The inhabitants of Rutland and its sections are known by their gaits, and those from the hilly regions are the greatest of all the rest.

The inhabitants from the streets that incline badly upwards have a very pronounced walk. Their head is seen long before the rest of their anatomy. This is due to two reasons. Constant climbing of hills causes what is known as a sway back which throws the head decidedly forward. Then the people from West, Center and other similar steep regions have the habit of thrusting forward their heads in order to get the thinking part of their bodies to a spot long before their feet can reach the place of interest. This gives them a chance to observe if anything worth seeing is going on. If not, their cerebellum's telegraph their pedal extremities to carry them to more interesting parts of the town.

The people from the streets that are on the level have a more erect carriage, but are at once spotted from a habit of dragging the basal portions. Their shoes wear out more rapidly and their feet are much flatter. This is due to the fact that, their feet being always in flat places, they grow immediately flat-footed and drag their feet, since they have nothing to climb and thus no impetus to raise them.

There is another mode of walk in Rutland. It is a rolling one, that resembles the long-time sailor or the seasick shore man. It is adopted especially by those whose feet are used only to the rugs of limousines, and to whom walking is the supreme sacrifice.

The "Flapper" walk and debutante slouch that the young Rutland posers carry off is not original, but gleaned from the more striking and extreme fashion plates. It resembles a worm crawling a telegraph pole.

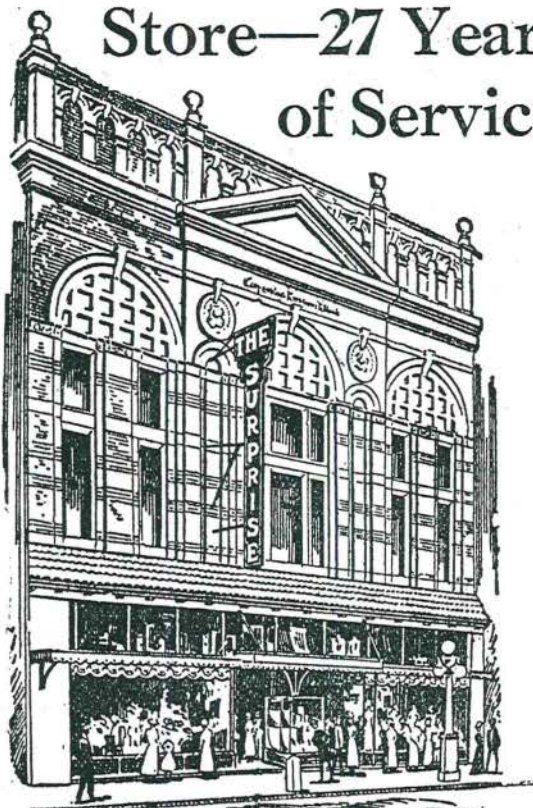
The plowed field walk is used by many. Citizens who have been run into and nearly injured at crowded hours on Merchants row can describe the method that these "of the world but not in it" hikers employ.

Various walks also display industries in which their owners are engaged. The humped-back mode designates brick-layers, furnace owners (and caretakers) and overburdened Rutland students. The stiff-kneed walk is used by the professional class who are taught it by long hours of confinement at the office.

Even the sidewalks have a great influence on the Rutland people and it is reported that in towns far distant Rutland people are recognized because of their absent-minded habit of stepping over the cracks, for by their walk shall the citizens of Rutland be known.

Rutland Daily Herald
April 29, 1929

THE OLD RELIABLE
Store—27 Years
of Service



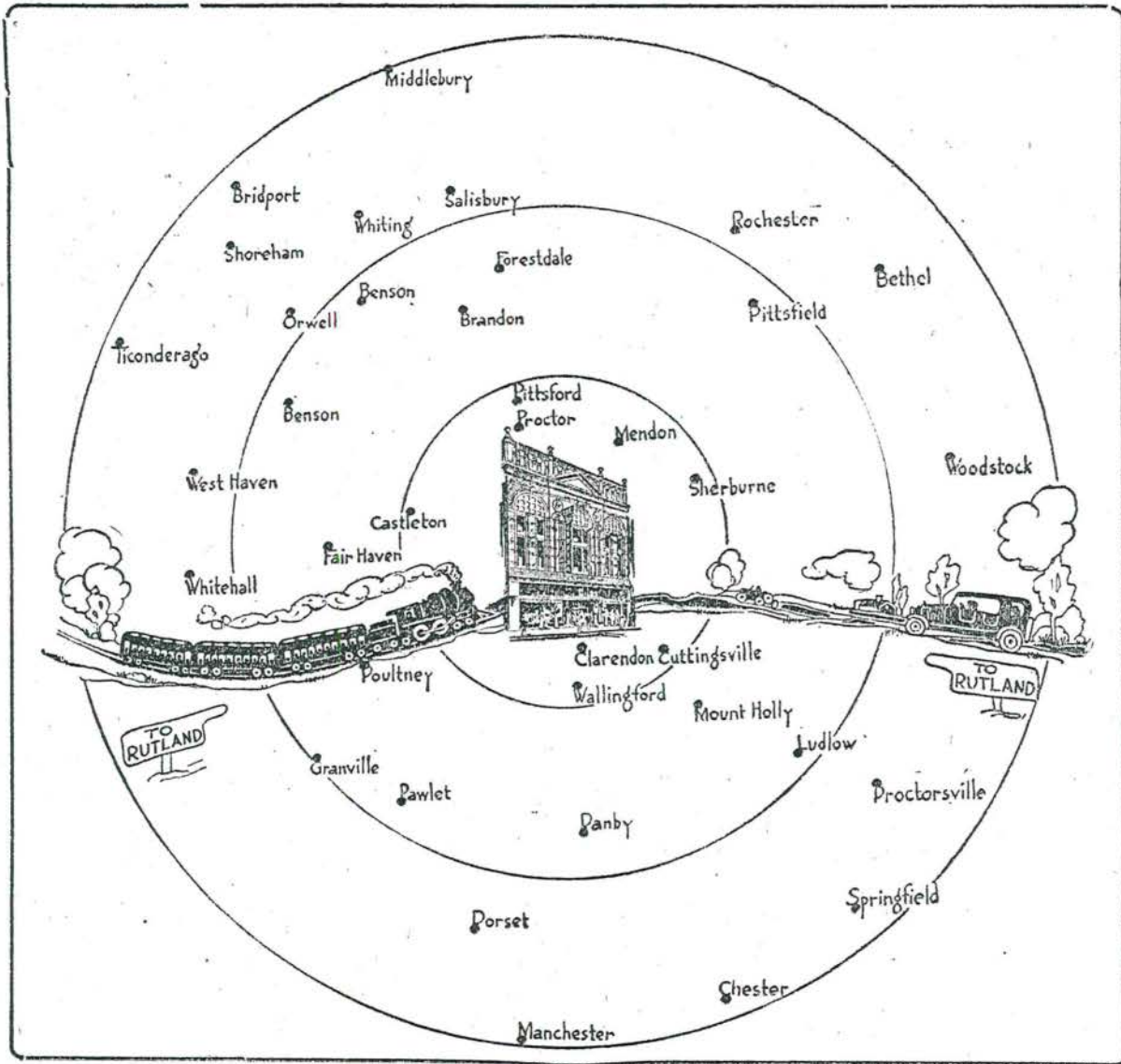
TO THE PUBLIC

Surprise Store

MERCHANTS ROW

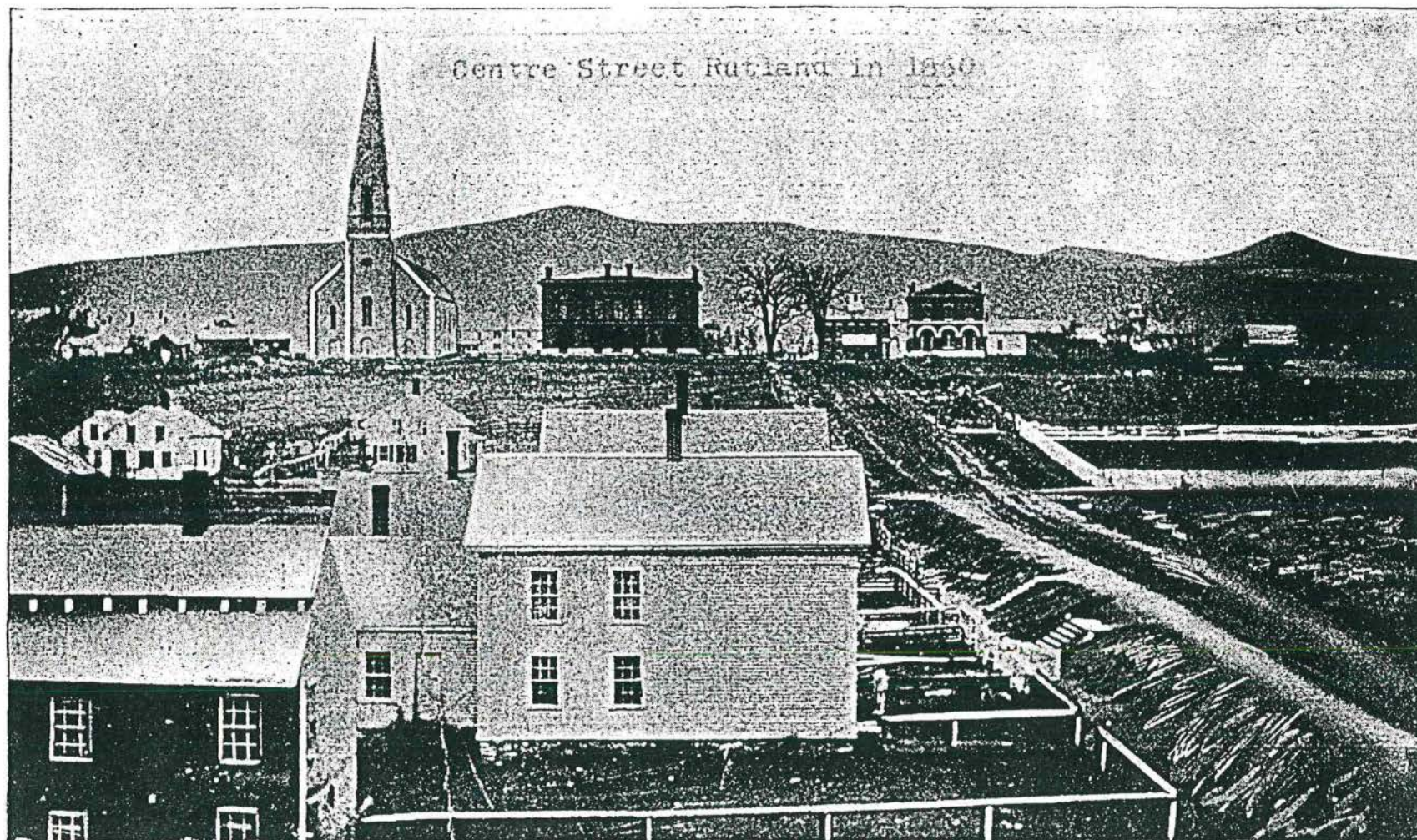
THE STORE OF FASHION, PROGRESS AND ECONOMY

RUTLAND, VT.





CHARLES STEARNS COMPANY
Grand Opening
14 Merchants Row
1954



CENTER STREET IN 1860.

Pictures Show Sections of Seized \$50,000 Still

Rutland Daily Herald
February 8, 1933

CREEK ROAD RUM PLANT SCRAPPED AS 2 GO TO JAIL

Rumor Says \$50,000 Outfit
Is Property of Rutland
Alcohol Ring.

MANNINO ADMITS HE
TENDED BIG STILL

Joseph Faucetta of Granger
Street Denies Charge;
Held in \$1000.

While the \$50,000 stills and equipment seized at the William E. Van Olinda home on Creek road were being dismantled yesterday by a crew of plumbers, spectators and citizens were discussing rumors which attributed ownership of the huge moonshine plant to a mysterious Rutland alcohol ring.

Reports that the output of the Creek road alcohol plant was so great that the product was sent to scores of cities and towns in southern Vermont and eastern New York, made a deep impression on some of the listeners.

The two alleged operators, who were arrested with Van Olinda, by state and federal officers during the raid early yesterday morning, were arraigned before Judge Harold I. O'Brien in City court yesterday morning.

Two Jailed.

Joseph Mannino of Brooklyn, N. Y., pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal manufacture of alcohol. Sentence was deferred and he was returned to Rutland County jail. He complained of a foot injury which he said he sustained when he attempted to escape the raiders. The youth was taken to Rutland hospital, where it was found he suffered a

broken bone in his left foot. He was treated and returned to jail.

Joseph Faucetta, 18, of Granger street, the second operator, denied that he was illegally manufacturing alcohol. He was returned to jail in default of \$1000 bail.

Many Visit Scene.

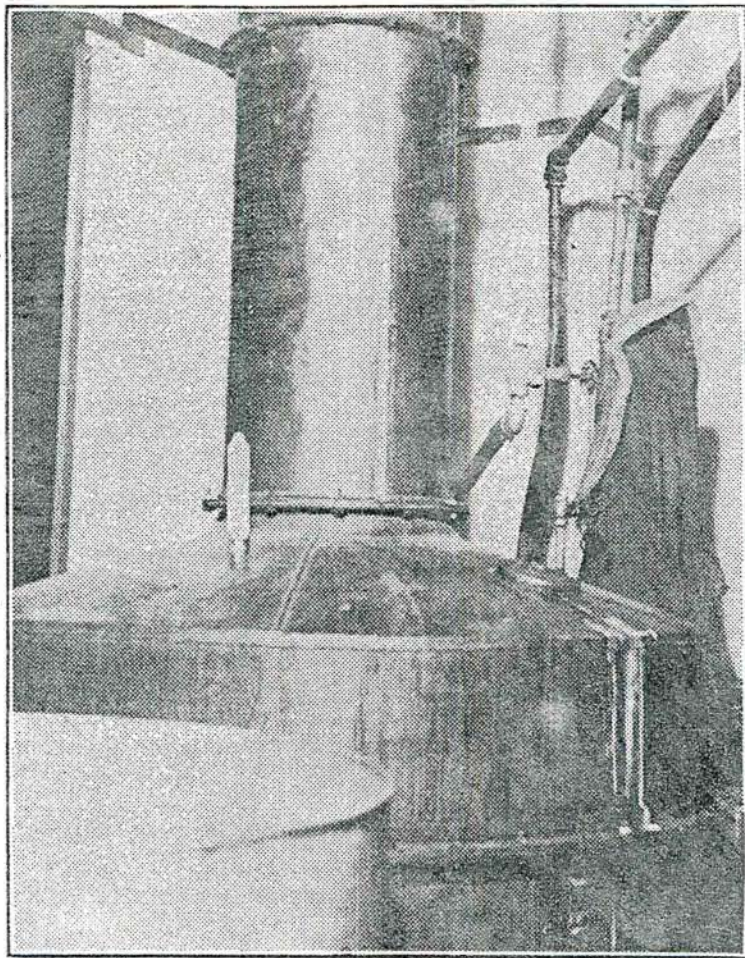
Officers on guard said that throughout the day yesterday, while the dismantling work was in progress, Van Olinda remained way from the property. He had not returned by late afternoon.

Scores of automobile loads of spectators drove down to the Van Olinda home to watch the dismantling work. However, special police were stationed at the main entrance to the building housing the still and no one was allowed to enter.

It was learned yesterday that federal authorities made a raid in the eastern section of the city last year in a search for a still which was supposed to have been erected there by a liquor ring. However, on that occasion, the officers arrived before the still had been set up.

It was also reported that the still was set up in another location in this city, but the owners received a scare and, by a stupendous effort, removed it in five hours.

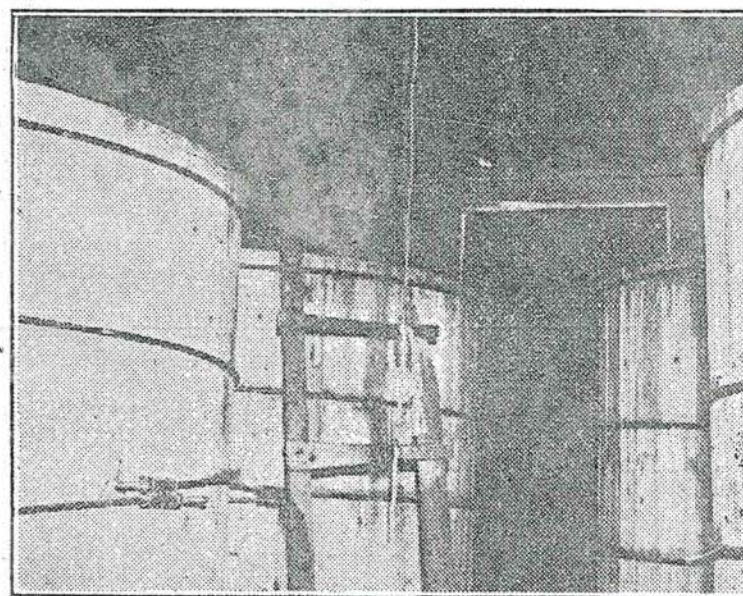
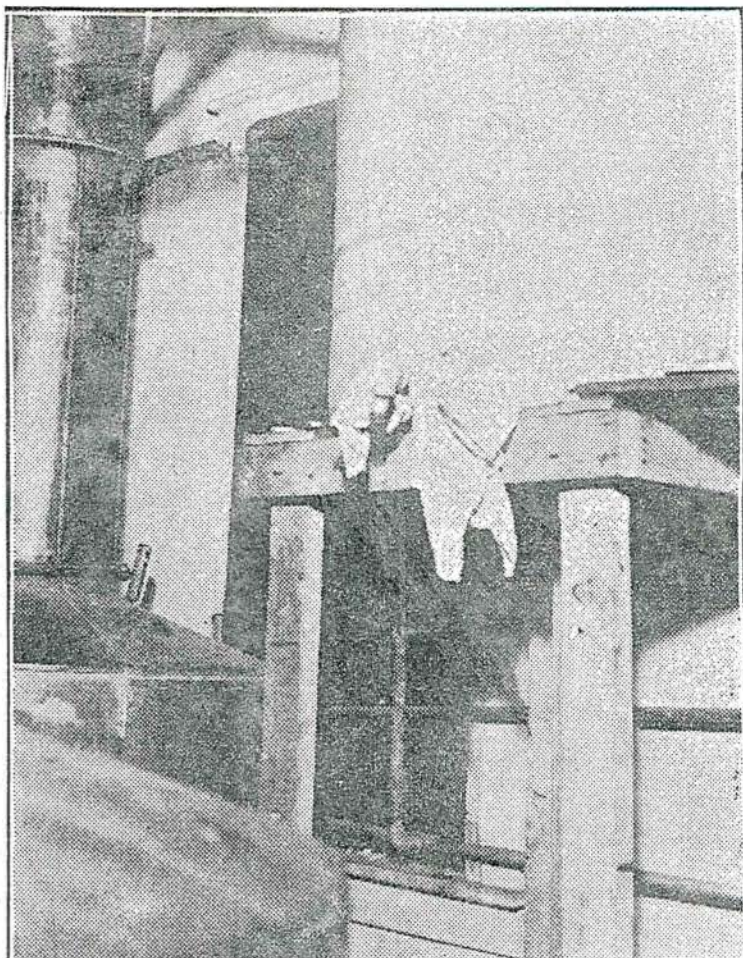
Officers expect the entire distilling equipment will be dismantled and transported to the County court building early this afternoon. Parts that can be salvaged will be sold.



Top left—Close-up view of huge 370-gallon alcohol still seized at William E. Van Olinda's Creek road home by state and federal officers. This cooker was about six feet in diameter and four feet high. The condenser, with smoke-stack appearance, extended about 12 feet above through the floor of the second story of the house.

Top right—Redistilling cooker with 263-gallon capacity is seen at the left. On the staging at the right is a receiving tank where finished alcohol was collected before filling five-gallon shipping cans. Window in the background was skillfully covered with tar paper to prevent detection.

Lower right—View into fermenting room at Van Olinda moonshine plant. Four large vats, each with a capacity of 1269 gallons of stock, were full when agents "called." There were also two other large vats in another room, also full of stock in process.



Herald Photos

MEN HELD IN RUM RAID SECURE BAIL

Faucetta and Mannino Lib-
erated as Big Moonshine
Still Is Dismantled.

Joseph Faucetta, 18, and Joseph Mannino, 42, who were captured while operating a huge moonshine still at the William E. Van Olinda home on the Creek road when state and federal authorities raided the place Tuesday morning, have been released under \$2500 bail each.

Plumbers completed the destruction and removal of the equipment of the \$50,000 alcohol factory yesterday afternoon. The equipment is now stored at the Rutland County court house where it will remain until after the final disposition of the cases against Van Olinda, Faucetta and Mannino. Some parts will be sold by the state as salvage, if purchasers can be found. The remainder will be smashed and sold for the metal in it.

Sabatase's Are Bondsmen.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sabatase of 59 Strong's avenue are serving as bondsmen for Faucetta and Mannino. Attorney Angelo J. Spero appeared for the respondents. The two men pleaded not guilty to charges of illegal manufacture of intoxicating liquor before Judge Harold I. O'Brien at a special session of City court. State's Attorney Jack A. Crowley will prosecute in the cases.

Mannino, who fractured a bone in his left heel when he jumped from a second story roof to the frozen ground in an attempt to escape the raiders, was taken to the home of Frank Tesoriere at 83 Franklin street pending his recovery. His foot is now encased in a cast and he is unable to walk.

Built by Experts.

Plumbers who were engaged in the dismantling work said that the plumbing work on the still was done by experts. Prohibition agents declared that the stills with their column condensers were of the very latest type and were very costly. This part of the equipment was made entirely of a fine grade of copper.

Tests made of the alcohol manufactured show that it was of good quality and high proof, the authorities state.

Rutland Daily Herald
February 16, 1933

\$50,000 STILL CASE UP FOR TRIAL FRIDAY

VanOlinda and Faucetta
Are Expected to Face
Jury in City Court.

The cases of William E. VanOlinda of the Creek road, Joseph Faucetta of Granger street and Joseph Mannino of Brooklyn, N. Y., the trio arrested in connection with the seizure of a \$50,000 still at VanOlinda's home on February 5, will come up before Judge Harold I. O'Brien in City court tomorrow morning, it is expected.

VanOlinda is at liberty under 1000 bail on a plea of not guilty to a charge of illegal possession of intoxicating liquor.

Mannino admitted that he operated the still. Judge O'Brien released him under \$2500 bail and deferred sentence until the cases of the other two members of the trio are disposed of.

Faucetta still maintains his innocence of the charge of illegal manufacture. He is also at liberty under \$2500 bail.

State's Attorney Jack A. Crowley, who issued the warrant for the raid, and who is prosecuting in the cases, said that Faucetta and VanOlinda will be given an opportunity to change their pleas, should they wish to do so, before a jury is drawn tomorrow morning.

Rutland Daily Herald
February 18, 1933

PAIR CAUGHT IN RUM RAID ASSESSED \$900

Mannino Fined \$600, Fau-
cetta, \$300; VanOlinda
Faces Jury Feb. 28.

A long step toward the final disposal of the three cases resulting from the \$50,000 moonshine raid at the William E. VanOlinda home on the Creek road was taken by Judge Harold I. O'Brien in City court yesterday morning when he collected \$900 in fines.

Joseph Mannino, 42, of Brooklyn, N. Y., paid a fine of \$600 and costs of about \$18. He was charged with the illegal manufacture of distilled spirits, pleading guilty.

Joseph Faucetta, 18, of Franklin street, assistant to Mannino in the operation of the huge still, paid a fine of \$300 and costs of \$15.16. He also admitted that he was engaged in the illegal manufacture of distilled spirits.

A jury was empanelled to try the case against VanOlinda, who is charged with illegal possession of intoxicating liquor. The trial will be held in the City court room at the city hall on Tuesday, February 28. Attorney Angelo J. Spero appears for VanOlinda, also for Faucetta and Mannino.

Rutland Daily Herald
February 24, 1933

VAN OLINDA FINED \$750 IN RUM RAID

Creek Road Man Admits
Liquor Law Violation;
State to Sell Still.

William E. Van Olinda of the Creek road at whose home a \$50,000 alcohol still was seized by federal and state dry law enforcement officers on February 6, was fined \$750 and costs in City court yesterday after he pleaded guilty to the charge of illegal possession of intoxicants.

Van Olinda had previously denied his guilt and a jury had been empaneled and a date set for his trial. Angelo J. Spero was his attorney.

Plans are going forward for a sheriff's sale of the dismantled liquor making apparatus. State's Attorney Jack A. Crowley, who headed the raiding squad when the still was seized and who prosecuted Van Olinda, is making plans for the sale.

Apparatus to be Sold.
The equipment includes six wooden vats, three metal receiving tanks, a new high pressure boiler and parts of the cookers.

Van Olinda was assessed \$77.48 in costs in addition to the fine.

Joseph Mannino of Brooklyn, N. Y., was recently fined \$600 and Joseph Faucetta of Granger street \$300 after they admitted charges of illegal manufacture of the intoxicating liquor. They were also caught in the raid.

The three fines with costs, returned to the state a total of \$1785.61.

Rutland Daily Herald
July 11, 1933

\$50,000 Still to Go Under Hammer; Offered as Junk

The state of Vermont is going into the junk-selling business. Next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, a huge still, seized at the home of William E. VanOlinda on the Creek road February 6, will be sold at auction at the County courthouse. Sheriff Henry R. Adams will be the auctioneer.

The state cannot sell liquor-making equipment without violating laws, so the still will be demolished and the broken parts will go under the hammer as junk.

VanOlinda was arraigned in City court on February 23 and pleaded guilty to the charge of illegal possession of intoxicants. Judge Harold I. O'Brien fined him \$750.

The equipment confiscated in the raid comprised six wooden vats, three metal-receiving tanks, a new high pressure boiler and cookers. Some persons appraised the outfit at \$50,000.

Rutland Daily Herald
July 17, 1933

Mammoth Still Sold as Junk; Brings Only \$120

Barely \$120 was netted from the sale at auction at the Rutland County courthouse Saturday of the high-powered still, appraised at \$50,000, which was seized by officers February 6 on the property of W. E. VanOlinda of the Creek road.

The equipment, which included six wooden vats, three metal receiving tanks, a new high pressure boiler and cookers, was reduced to "junk," and disposed of at the sale by Sheriff Henry R. Adams.

The buyers included a local junk dealer, a West Rutland junk dealer and a Pittsford farmer, who will use a part of the former "beverage" manufacturing device in outfitting a farm building in which he will raise turkeys.

Train Whistle, Steam A Vital Part of This Vermont Valley

(Editor's Note: reporter Richard Andrews took a ride in the cab of a Steamtown locomotive this summer. Here, he recalls the excursion.)

By RICHARD ANDREWS
Southern Vermont Bureau
BELLOWS FALLS — The wail of a steam whistle is a frequent summer sound in the Williams River valley between here and Chester.

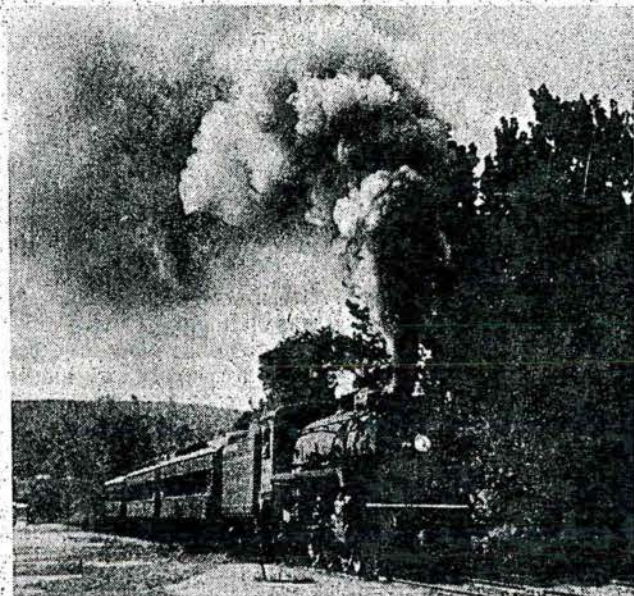
Valley residents take the sound for granted. But if the Steamtown Foundation decides to move from this town residents here will not hear it next year.

Officials in Scranton, Pa., have made a very attractive offer to the Steamtown Foundation. If the move takes place, the valley will lose the special atmosphere of old-time steam railroading as well as the sound of the whistle.

Before a typical run last summer, Canadian Pacific Engine #1246 sat at ease, fire glowing through cracks in its firebox door. Steam hissed gently from leaks and its air pump periodically sent a shudder through the whole locomotive.

The tempo quickened as departure approached. Engineer Carl White and fireman Charlie Millard boarded the engine and started adjusting the fire and valves for the run. Both wore overalls, caps and gloves. They looked like railroaders, and they were.

Since 1976, White has come to Steamtown from Muskogee, Okla., for a stint of railroading each summer. Before retirement in 1975, he served 46 years on southwestern roads, including the Midland Valley, the Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf, the Missouri Pacific and the Texas Pacific. He learned of Steamtown through an engineers' magazine.



(Photo by Mary Barber)

Steam billows from the stack of a Steamtown train bound for Chester this summer.

Millard, now of Chester, came originally from Scranton, ironically the place Steamtown now may go. Retired in 1977, he worked on one railroad which had three names during his career: the Lackawanna, then the Erie-Lackawanna, and finally the prosaic Con-Rail.

Other crew members also have extensive experience. For instance, trainman Bert Towle of Rockingham has fourteen years' worth of stripes and stars on his sleeve. They represent service beginning with the Third Military Railway Service and the 711th Military Railway Battalion, continuing with the Boston and Albany, the New York

Central, the Delaware and Hudson, the Boston and Maine, the Central Vermont and one year with Steamtown's Vermont Valley Railroad.

The crew put down a jump seat for the reporter, but otherwise paid no attention. They had other things to do, and it was too noisy to talk anyway.

White was firing for a change, "just to see if I can still do it." Coaching from Millard on the idiosyncracies of the engine

helped, but it was obvious that firing is a tricky job.

The maze of pipes, valves and levers was no mystery to Millard. "You can't cut it back much further than that, or the son of a gun starts to kick off," he warned White during one touchy valve adjustment.

Watch check came at 11:31 a.m. Watches were one minute apart — not to be tolerated in railroading, which forced standardization of time across the United States.

At 11:36 the relief valve popped. That indicated 220 pounds per square inch of pressure in the boiler — a reminder of the tremendous energy pent up in the old machine. "Not bad, eh?" Miller commented. "Not many who can do that now."

As the fire glared through firebox openings, it was clear the cab would be a cozy place in winter. It was more than cozy in summer, though not too bad with the train under way and the windows open.

Compared to a diesel, the cab was sooty and cramped. Everything was black except the shiny brass on the control handles.

The train moved out with a shudder and billows of steam which hid most of the view. There was no "choc-choo" in the cab, just a continuous roar, hissing and clanking.

Riding in the cab of a steam locomotive is an

orgy for all the senses: the noise is deafening; the smell of coal smoke pervasive; the sight of everything working and whizzing by impressive; and the roughness appalling.

There was no speedometer on the train, which seemed to be moving faster than a Diesel train.

How did they know their speed?

"By the seat of your pants," Millard replied promptly.

"Count the trees as they go by," White added. "We have them all named. As long as you're bouncing, it's OK."

"Yep, it's when it smooths out you have to worry," Towle agreed.

Keeping the rocking, bucking mass on the track seemed a lot to ask of half-inch flanges. But experienced railroaders know there was nothing to worry about.

"Think of the weight," one rail-fan commented later. But it seemed the whole weight could become airborne easily.

"Oh, never more than one truck and perhaps a driver or two at a time," he said seriously.

In any event, a cab ride in a steam train is unforgettable.

Millard pulled the whistle cord often, only partly to impress the tourists on the train. The crew was afraid of the casual way motorists treat grade crossings.

Millard also whistled for trackside residents, who waved as the train passed.

The engine, a "Light Pacific" 4-6-2 (meaning 4 wheels on the front truck, 6 drivers, and 4 wheels on the trailing truck) was built in 1946. It had an automatic stoker, but White shoveled coal on the fire from time to time, fighting the engine's lurching.

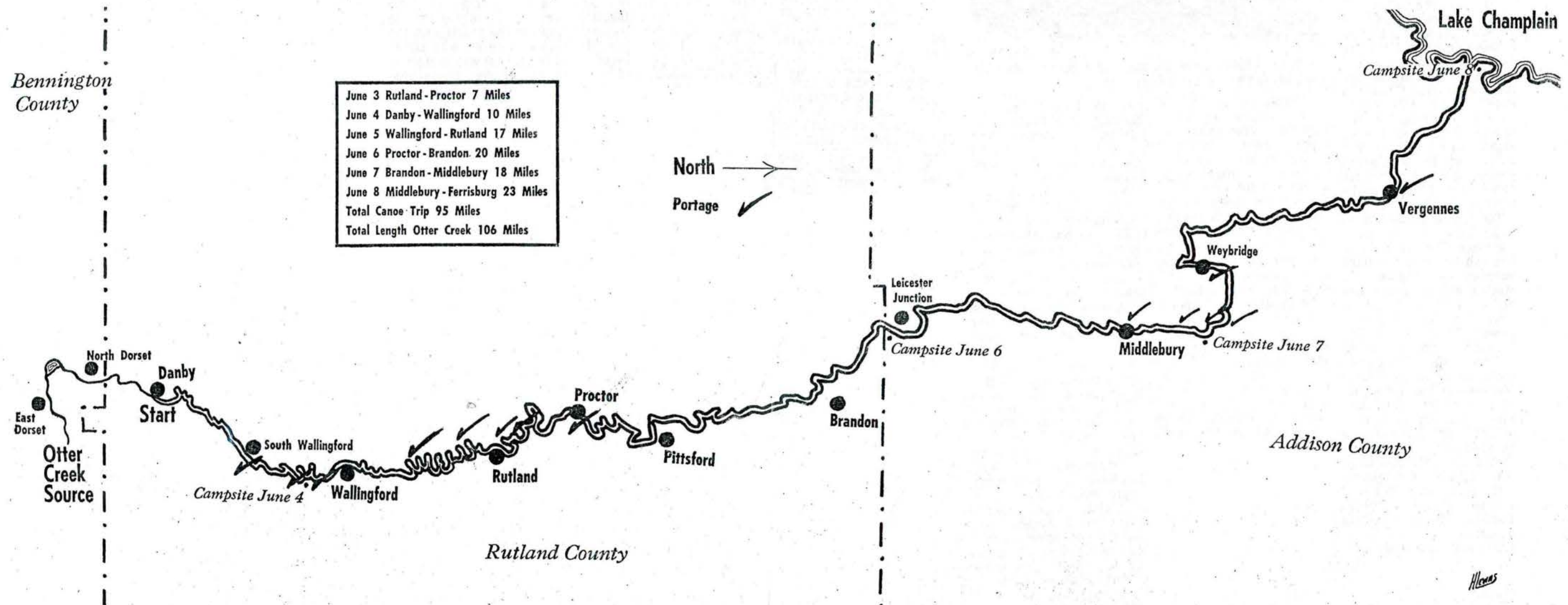
The firebox sent out a

blast of heat every time White opened the door. The fire appeared uniformly incandescent, but he still saw imperfections.

Soon the aroma of cow manure mingled with the perfume of sulfurous Ohio coal smoke, an authentic reminder of trackside farming. The train pulled into Chester Depot at 12:05, 28 minutes after leaving Riverside Station.

Otter Creek—Most of Its 106 Miles Canoeable—But It's Work

Almost a year ago, a proposal to make Otter Creek a scenic waterway under legislative restrictions encountered angry opposition and in a few months died quietly. Foes cited what they termed abrogation of their rights as landowners. The measure, in its major clause, called for a corridor 300 feet wide on both sides to preserve what natural beauty remains along the creek. Conservationists and Rutland-Addison County landowners were divided on the issue. Landowners scoff at a canoe trail if it entails legislation infringing on their property rights. Conservationists and outdoor minded people say an Otter Creek canoe route can be a valuable asset, economically and esthetically. Last month, Herald assistant managing editor Tony Bland, assisted by Nick Marro on part of the journey, toured Otter Creek in a canoe to find out if it has the potential ascribed to it by conservationists. The first two parts in a five-part series appear today. They present the background leading up to the trip and the first leg of the journey from Danby to Rutland.



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1898.

Samuel Geno's mastiff, "Nero," left this city the other day to make a visit to Proctor, as he had done a number of times before. The dog traveled on the railroad track, and he was overtaken by a train. The locomotive struck him and knocked him some 30 feet. "Nero" lay motionless for over half an hour, but managed to get on his feet and struggle home. No bones were broken, but his habit of walking the track seems to be.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898.

Concerning Big Dogs.

For some unknown reason there is a big dog wave running through the sporting and amusement world. Dogs of abnormal size are in great demand. Showmen are advertising mammoth specimens, and owners are having frequent opportunity to set prices upon them.

Justice Wayne Bailey of this city has received a dozen or more letters seeking the physical statistics of his dog Nero,

and asking permission in some cases to exhibit him.

The latest "biggest dog on earth" is Wonder S., who is entered at the Westminster kennel show at New York. He weighs 238 pounds and stands 38 inches high.

Justice Bailey said yesterday that his German and English mastiff, Nero, weighs 274 pounds. He is five years old. His girth is 52 inches, his height 36 1/2 inches, his length from tip to tip seven feet and four inches, his neck 32 inches, and his fore leg 15 1/2 inches. He was raised in West Rutland. In color Nero is a tawny brindle and as sleek and shapely an animal as can be found in a day's journey.

THE KING OF DOGS.

Nero, a Vermont Mastiff, Is Considered the Largest Canine Now Living in the World.

In the town of Rutland, Vt., lives Nero, a huge German and English mastiff, who enjoys the distinction of being probably the largest dog in the world.

Nero is owned by Judge Wayne Bailey, of Rutland, who is very fond of



LARGEST DOG IN AMERICA.

his pet. From tip to tip Nero measures seven feet four inches, and he tips the scales at 285 pounds.

He stands nearly three feet in height, and he measures round his girth 52 inches. The circumference of his brass collar is 32 inches, and his foreleg measures 16 1/2 inches.

Nero is very fond of the fair sex, and is a special favorite with ladies and children.

But when a strange man approaches his kennel, in Judge Bailey's back yard, let him beware, for Nero is not partial to strangers. One day a peddler visited the judge's house, and when Mrs. Bailey refused to buy of his wares, he threw himself in a fit of rage upon the floor. Mrs. Bailey called Nero, and with a bound the mastiff came to her rescue. The peddler went away in a hurry.

Nero's daily rations consist of a big pan of corncake and milk. This is his only meal, and, strange to say, for so large a dog he has a light appetite.

Judge Bailey has been offered large sums for Nero, but has never shown any desire to part with him.

In Rutland Nero is a prime favorite with all who know him.—Youth's Companion.

Rutland Daily Herald
December 18, 1902

"Nero," the Largest Dog in the World, Dead.

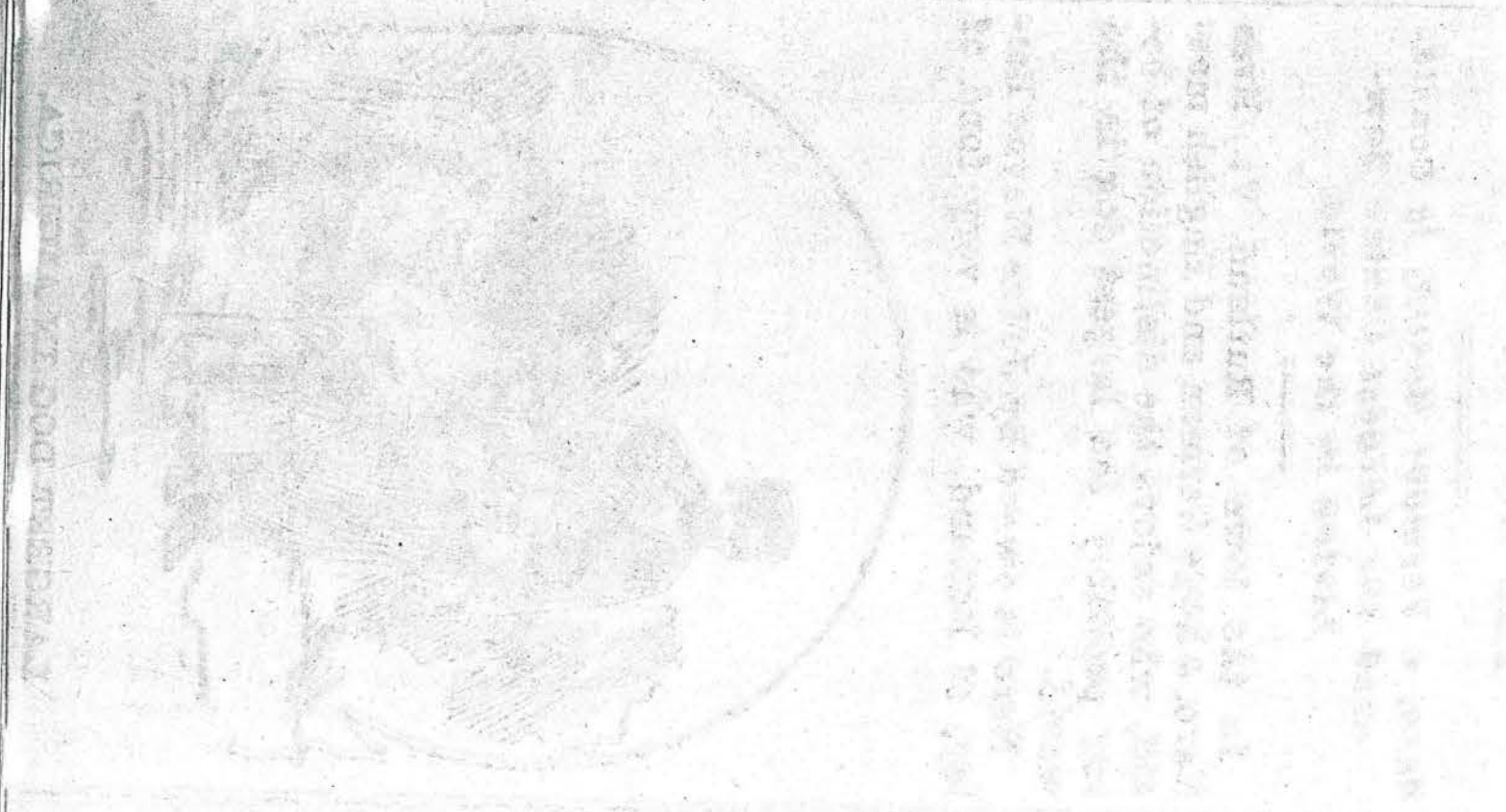
"Nero," the largest dog in the world, owned by Wayne Bailey of North Main street, is dead, having succumbed to old age. The dog was about 10 years old. Mr. Bailey had owned him ever since he was six months old. The animal was very intelligent and both Mr. and Mrs. Bailey had become very much attached to it. On account of his immense size the dog had become widely known. The president of the New York Kennel club, who for two years was judge at the local dog show, pronounced "Nero" the largest specimen of the dog kind that ever lived.

The animal was half English and half German mastiff. He weighed 284 pounds and his height at the shoulder was 36 inches. The measurement around the body just back of the forelegs was 55 inches and around the neck 35 inches. His forelegs just below the body measured 16 1/2 inches in circumference. Five feet 11 1/2 inches was his measurement from his nose to the end of his tail. He was raised at West Rutland and when bought by Mr. Bailey at the age of six months weighed 160 pounds. His nearest rival in size weighed 230 odd pounds. The animal was very intelligent. When directed to go to any place about the house or yard he would never make a mistake. He was exhibited at the county fair two or three seasons and his picture was printed in the fair catalogue two seasons.

"NERO" THE LARGEST DOG IN THE WORLD
DEAD
DECEMBER - 1902

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DEATH OF WAYNE BAILEY.

Pneumonia and a Weak Heart Remove One of Rutland's Prominent Men—History of His Career.

Wayne Bailey, one of the most prominent citizens of Rutland, died Thursday morning at 4 o'clock of pneumonia, at his home, No. 31 North Main street, after an illness of about two weeks.

Mr. Bailey's death takes from the community a man of sterling worth, and one who is known throughout Vermont for his affiliation with local banks and connections with county organizations in which he was always foremost. His relatives and friends entertained the highest hopes up to the day before his death, of his recovery, but although he made a remarkable rally, his heart action became weakened and his death followed.

The life story of Mr. Bailey reads like a work of fiction, showing the progress of a poor country boy, encountering more misfortunes in life than most men yet gaining, through industry and fidelity, the esteem of everybody with whom he came in contact. Wayne Bailey, was born May 19, 1845, in Rupert. His parents were John W. and Harriet (Farrar) Bailey, both now deceased. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Farrar, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Bailey gained a meager education in the common schools of Rupert, but at the age of 9, was compelled to earn his own living. In Rupert, Mr. Bailey's pluck and energy asserted itself and before leaving that town he served as lister, collector, and constable.

In 1872 he met a misfortune which would have disheartened many courageous men. While firing a cannon salute at the celebration of the second inauguration of President Grant, he lost both hands, and the sight of his right eye. Not disheartened at this double calamity Mr. Bailey determined to study law, and entered the law office of Dunton & Veazey, then of this city.

Handicapped by the loss of his hands he learned to write legibly and rapidly by the aid of a simple rubber band, which held a pen to his wrist. In 1879 he was admitted to the Rutland county bar and in the same year was appointed register of probate.

The deceased was married at Montpelier, March 15, 1881, to Miss May L. Stone, daughter of Rev. J. F. Stone of that city. He is survived by his wife, two adopted daughters, Misses Marguerite R. and Alice M. Bailey, and one sister, Mrs. Joseph Harwood of Rupert.

WEST ST. BRIDGE TO COST ABOUT \$10,000

Concrete Span to Replace Covered Wooden Structure, 75 Years Old.

The work of replacing the old covered bridge on West street, west of Meadow, with an ornamental reinforced concrete structure is now well under way by a crew of city employes directed by Superintendent John Connor. The new bridge, which is to cost approximately \$10,000, is to be constructed as a state-aid project by the Rutland department of public works.

The old structure, which has served Rutland for more than 75 years has been partly dismantled and is now impassable, traffic being detoured over other streets. Forms and a part of the concrete abutment work have been completed by the laborers, who are practically all "new" to the department.

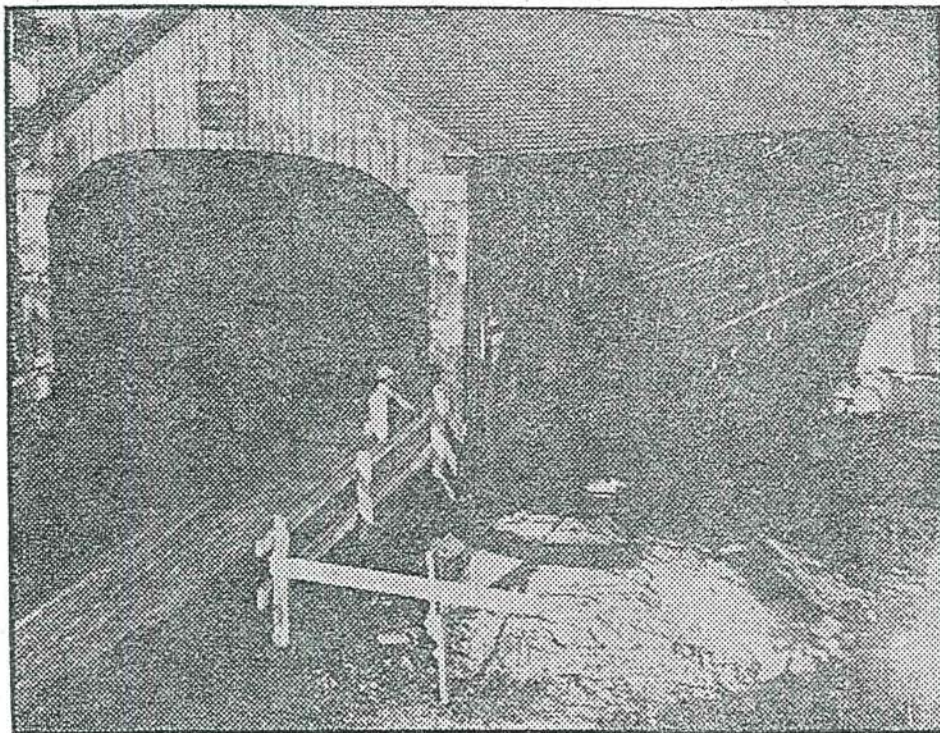
The new bridge will be 74 feet long with a 20-foot roadway. For the accommodation of pedestrians there will be a five-foot walk on one side. A center abutment and pier is now being constructed. Excavations for placing the abutments and piers will necessitate the removal of approximately 343 cubic yards of earth.

About 17½ tons of reinforcement steel and 276 cubic yards of concrete will be used in the new span.

Span to Be Lighted.

When completed, this bridge will set a few feet to the south of the location of the wooden structure. Its road level will be somewhat lower than that of the old structure. However, it will not be level with the present highway, which probably will be raised later to the level of the bridge roadbed. About 154 lineal feet of balustrade railing will ornament the sides of the new structure. Above the railing will be a number of ornamental lights. When completed, the bridge is expected to be not only sturdy but pleasing in appearance. It is to be completed in about two months.

Covered Bridge Torn Down



Herald Photo.

The wooden span over East creek at West street is being razed by city employes to make way for a modern reinforced concrete structure which will be completed early in the winter.

July 27, 1893

FIRE IN CENTER RUTLAND.

F. W. Shedd & Co.'s Store Burned to the Ground.

The old brick store owned by F. W. Shedd & Son at Center Rutland was burned Friday night. The fire caught in the northwest corner of the store, and when first discovered, about 10 o'clock, the flames were bursting through the door on the side of the block. This formed a draught and the fire spread so rapidly that the interior of the building was in flames before the owners of the stock, Cragin & Dugan, arrived, and they were unable to save any of their stock of groceries and meat. In less than an hour the entire building, including a wooden building on the south end of the store used for a meat market, was one mass of flames.

The loss on the building is \$4500; on the stock about \$2500.

In two hours from the time the fire started nothing but the walls of the brick building were standing, and the meat market was burned to the ground. As soon as the fire had enveloped the wooden building it spread rapidly to the sheds and a house belonging to the Vermont Marble company on the north side of the block, which were partly burned.

The house was occupied by Dennis O'Shea. He got all his goods out and in a safe place long before the house caught fire.

An Italian family occupied the second story of the brick store. They were asleep when the fire started, but were awakened by the alarm. They got only a part of their goods out.

Rutland was called on for assistance, as the store is in the town of Rutland. Chief Engineer Hannum and Assistant Engineer Dunton called out the Washington Hose and Steamer company. The steamer and hose cart were sent over as quickly as possible, but the hose company was unable to do anything on account of low water in Otter creek. But Chief Engineer Hannum was determined to save the house belonging to the Vermont Marble company. To do this he attached the hose to the water tank in the company's mills, and the steamer forced the water through the pipe upon the flames in the house, which were soon under control.

The old brick store was one of Rutland's landmarks, it having stood there about 75 years. W. Y. Ripley, father of W. Y. W. Ripley, did business in this store about 52 years ago and J. W. Cramton about 40 years ago.

The fire attracted a large crowd from this city, Center Rutland and West Rutland. The blaze was seen for many miles.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

Rutland Weekly Herald

October 19, 1893

CENTER RUTLAND.

J. C. McCue has gone to Chicago to work.

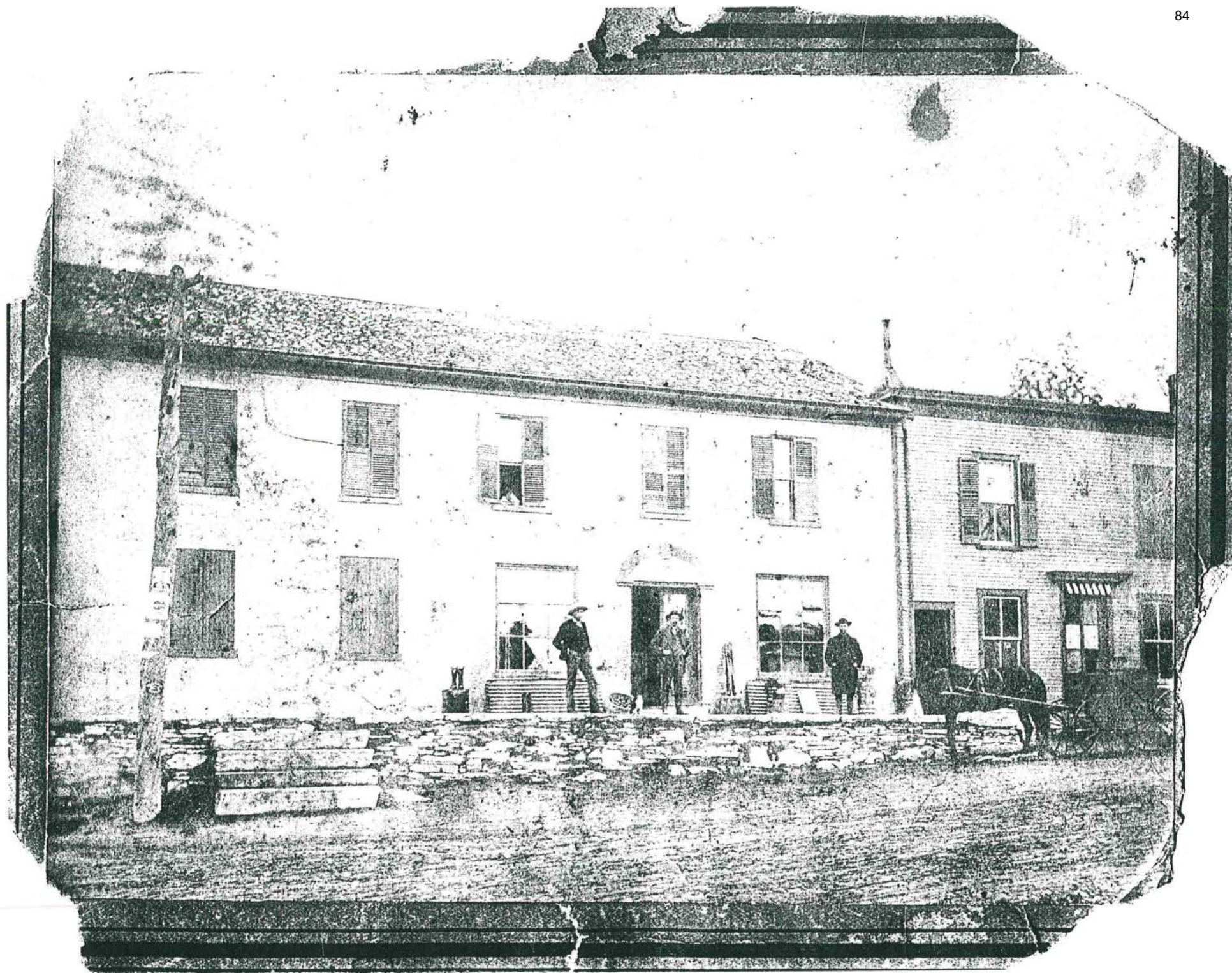
Miss Nellie Moloney of Proctorsville is visiting Miss Mamie Sage.

The rebuilding of Shedd's store has begun. The store will be of brick.

B. L. Pease, superintendent of the marble works here, has returned from a trip to Chicago.

Street Commissioner Horner has a number of men and teams at work here making a sidewalk.

Mrs. P. McCue, who has been visiting relatives and friends here for the last three months, has returned to her home in Chicago.



82

DEDICATED TO THE PUPILS OF THE RUTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING CENTRE ST.

Mellon

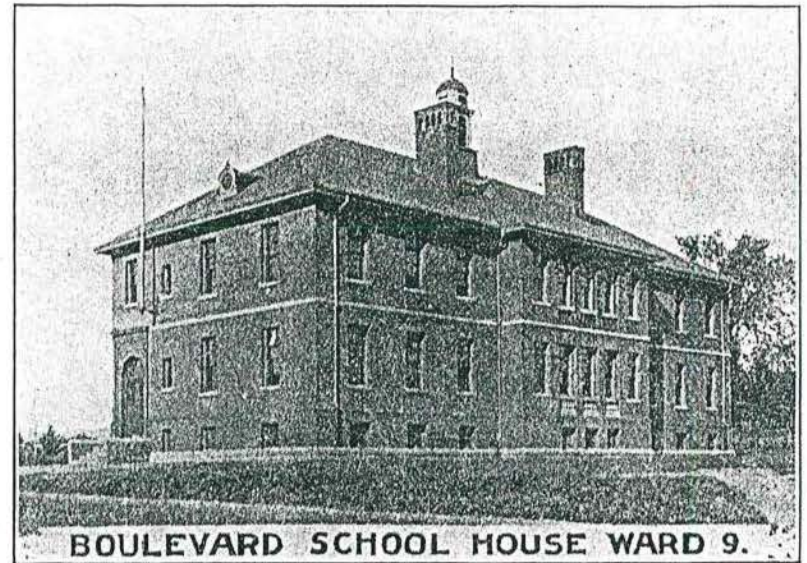
School



March



Rutland



BOULEVARD SCHOOL HOUSE WARD 9.

Lincoln

Composed by . . .

Nation's First Patent Went to A Vermonter for Potash

By KATHERINE CLARK

When future civilizations look back at our culture, they will notice and remark upon the small state of Vermont.

Not only for its beautiful mountains, the scent of the pines and balsams, or the brilliant trees in autumn. But Vermont also will be remembered for its contributions to society; the Green Mountain State will be credited as the birthplace of the steam calliope, the first fishing spoon, and the platform scale.

It will be known as the home of the first steam ferry, the electric motor, the telegraph, and the first six-shooter.

In fact, inventions dreamed up by Vermonters have even preceded, or improved upon, the more famous inventions conceived by men like Colt, Fulton and Morse.

We think of Morse as the inventor of the telegraph. But according to Vermont history, Morse's invention was a simplification of a telegraph devised by Thomas Davenport of Brandon.

Davenport was a blacksmith who, in 1834, made the first electric motor, which was followed by a 24-wire telegraph. Morse saw it, and improved it by eliminating 23 of the 24 wires and developing an alphabet — the Morse code.

Davenport — who also invented the world's first electric railway, an electric printing press and an electric player piano — eventually became discouraged with the high cost of electricity. Even though he had predicted electricity would become more useful than steam, Davenport eventually returned to his blacksmithing in Brandon in 1842. It has been estimated that given six more months, Davenport would have invented the phonograph.

Some 14 years before Colt, a six-shooter revolver was made and used in Brattleboro, according to "Expansion," an industrial magazine first published in 1879. A 1905 edition of the magazine, which discusses the Vermont six-shooter, doesn't tell us who invented the early firearm.

Robert Fulton has received credit for inventing the first steamboat, but a steam ferry was operating in Vermont 15 years earlier. Invented by Samuel Morey of Fairlee, the

ferry operated between Fairlee and Orford, N.H., in 1792 and 1793.

Although we like to think of Vermonters as hard-working, industrious and practical, they have a playful side as well. Joshua Stoddard, in spite of his name, must certainly have had a playful side, for he invented the steam calliope, which became a standard feature of circuses. Stoddard, who was born in Pawlet in 1814, also invented the horse-drawn rake — but that was his hard-working side.

The first fishing spoon was invented, somewhat by accident, in 1830 when Julio Buel of Castleton dropped his spoon into the water while lunching on his boat one day. A fish struck, and that was the beginning of the fishing spoon lure. The company Buel organized to manufacture fishing spoons still exists.

John Deere made his name famous in connection with farm and other machinery by creating the first steel plow in Illinois. Deere was born in Rutland and worked as a blacksmith in Middlebury for 12 years before going west.

The very first patent issued

by George Washington, was issued to a Vermonter. Samuel Hopkins of Pittsford was given that honor in 1790 for a process he developed to make potash out of wood ashes. At the time Hopkins was a foreigner, since Vermont had not yet joined the Union. Three years later a law was passed prohibiting the awarding of patents to foreigners.

The manufacture of scales became an important industry in Vermont in the mid-19th century, and, not inappropriately, the first platform scale was invented in 1830 by Thomas Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury. One of his first designs was for a farm scale, but during his career he received at least 27 patents, mostly for different types of scales.

Since Vermont is famous for its maple syrup, it is only natural that equipment for making syrup was also created in Vermont. Abner Tolles of Weathersfield received a patent in 1870 for a sap-evaporating machine. In his application for a patent, Tolles said: "The said apparatus is especially designed for the reduction of sugar-maple sap, and may be employed for evaporating or condensing various other liquids."

Slate has also been a Vermont product, and shortly after the slate industry began here around 1850, Vermont schoolchildren were using Vermont slates with Vermont pencils.

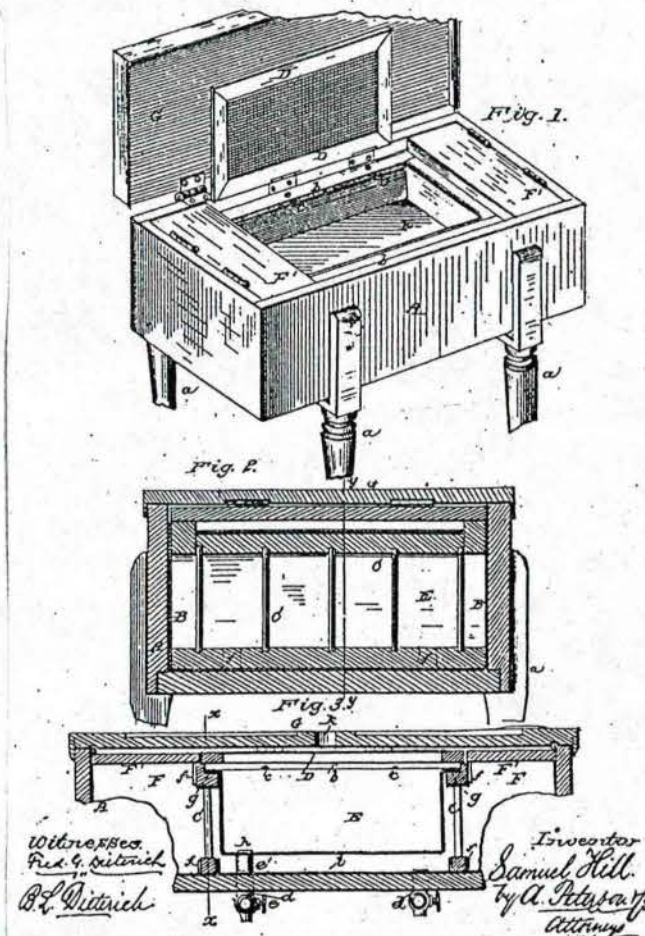
Poultney historians tell us the machine for making slate pencils was invented there, but more details are hard to find.

In 1831, Elias Wells of Duxbury received a patent for a machine which he claimed would cause an "improvement in the mode of gathering and cleaning fruit by machinery at one operation called 'The Apple Machine.'"

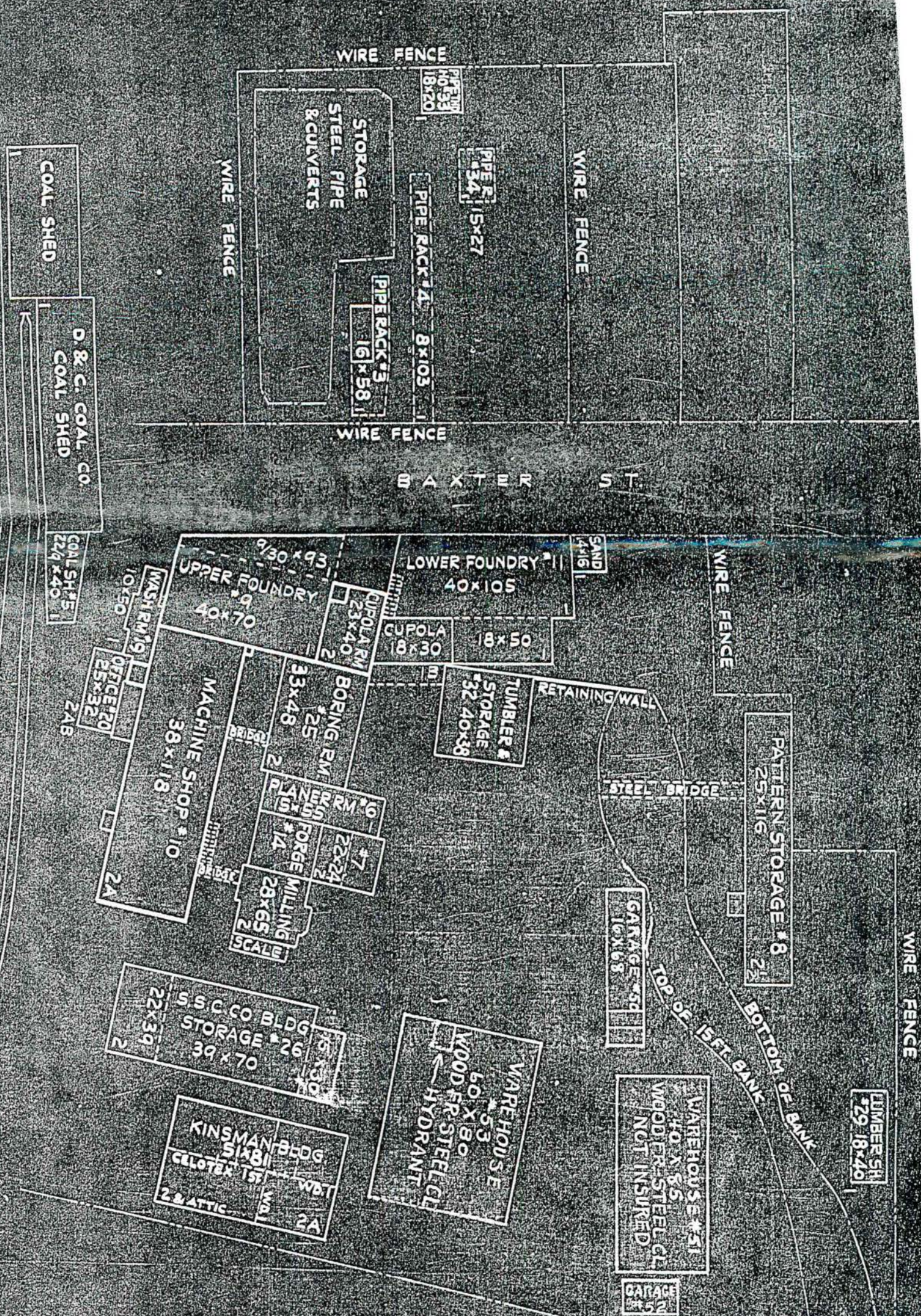
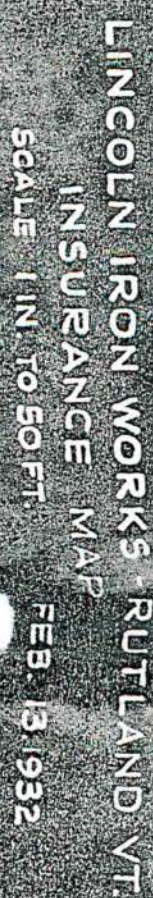
In his application, Wells described his invention: "This improvement . . . consists in collecting the fruit into the pan by means of a hoe made of wood for that purpose, and when a sufficient quantity of fruit is collected into the pan, they are thrown into the upper end of the spout by which

means the good fruit passes down and is deposited in any kind of reservoir placed at the lower end of the spout, and the leaves, grass and decayed fruit are lodged in the spout which may be cleaned as occasion requires.

The types of patents issued to Vermonters over the years show the Vermont trait of practicality. Vermonters invented the first turret lathe, a milk cooler, steel squares for carpenters, and a ventilated fly-fishing reel.



A milk cooler was among the early patents issued to Vermonters. The patent was issued to Samuel Hill of Greensboro in 1880. Milk coolers were a necessity for every Vermont farm until the bulk tank changed the face of Vermont agriculture.





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by George Washington, was issued to a Vermonter. Samuel Hopkins of Pittsford was given that honor in 1790 for a process he developed to make potash out of wood ashes. At the time Hopkins was a foreigner, since Vermont had not yet joined the Union. Three years later a law was passed prohibiting the awarding of patents to foreigners.

The manufacture of scales became an important industry in Vermont in the mid-19th century, and, not inappropriately, the first platform scale was invented in 1830 by Thomas Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury. One of his first designs was for a farm scale, but during his career he received at least 27 patents, mostly for different types of scales.

Since Vermont is famous for its maple syrup, it is only natural that equipment for making syrup was also created in Vermont. Abner Tolles of Weathersfield received a patent in 1870 for a sap-evaporating machine. In his application for a patent, Tolles said: "The said apparatus is especially designed for the reduction of sugar-maple sap, and may be employed for evaporating or condensing various other liquids."

Slate has also been a Vermont product, and shortly after the slate industry began here around 1850, Vermont schoolchildren were using Vermont slates with Vermont pencils.

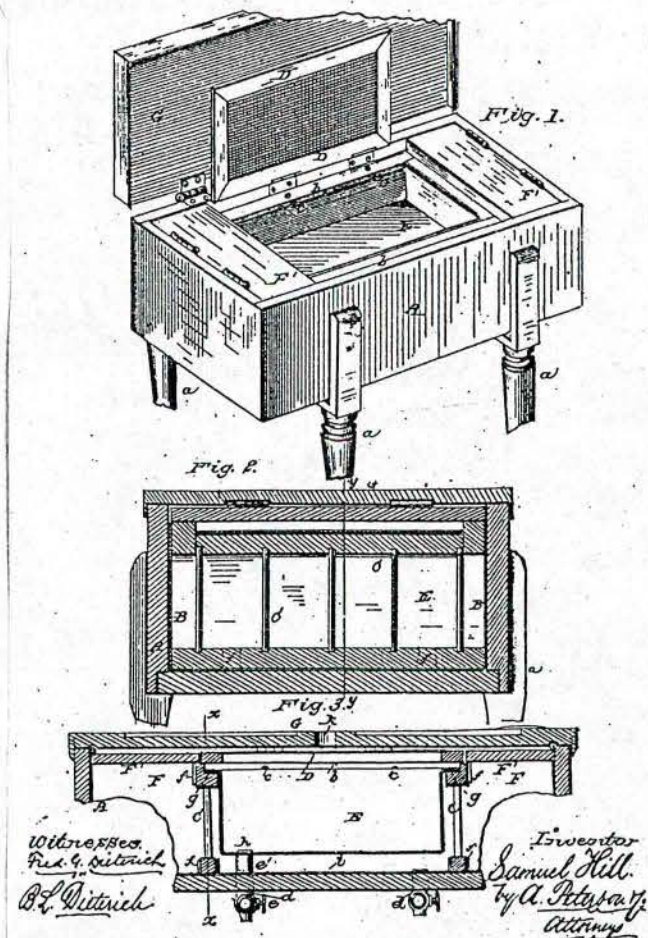
Poultney historians tell us the machine for making slate pencils was invented there, but more details are hard to find.

In 1831, Elias Wells of Duxbury received a patent for a machine which he claimed would cause an "improvement in the mode of gathering and cleaning fruit by machinery at one operation called 'The Apple Machine.'"

In his application, Wells described his invention: "This improvement . . . consists in collecting the fruit into the pan by means of a hoe made of wood for that purpose, and when a sufficient quantity of fruit is collected into the pan, they are thrown into the upper end of the spout by which

means the good fruit passes down and is deposited in any kind of reservoir placed at the lower end of the spout, and the leaves, grass and decayed fruit are lodged in the spout which may be cleaned as occasion requires.

The types of patents issued to Vermonters over the years show the Vermont trait of practicality. Vermonters invented the first turret lathe, a milk cooler, steel squares for carpenters, and a ventilated fly-fishing reel.



A milk cooler was among the early patents issued to Vermonters. The patent was issued to Samuel Hill of Greensboro in 1880. Milk coolers were a necessity for every Vermont farm until the bulk tank changed the face of Vermont agriculture.

October 11, 1905

Looking for Horses for Fire Station No. 2.

A new team for use at fire station No. 2 will probably be purchased within a few days, the present horses, Prince and Colonel will be sold, after the new horses have been thoroughly broken in. They are getting old, and although they are still capable of good work, it is thought imperative that young animals be secured. Prince is 21 years old and Colonel is 18 years of age. Both horses have been connected with station No. 2 for several years and have done long and faithful service. Aldermen C. E. Paige, G. O. Kelton and E. S. Watkins, the fire department committee, yesterday looked over a pair of black horses which belong to Noyes & Scott. One of them weighs 1400 and the other 1300 pounds. It is not definitely decided whether this team will be bought, but it is certain that the two faithful fire steeds now occupying the stalls in station No. 2 have got to go, and be supplanted by younger animals. It is probable that these horses will be sold although public sentiment is against such a measure as it is generally thought that if the horses are not to be shot they are at least entitled to easy work and kind treatment for the remainder of their lives.

Rutland Daily Herald

November 13, 1905

PRINCE AND COLONEL.

Efforts to Rescue the Fire Horses From Auction Block.

The fire department horses, Prince and Colonel, were not sold at public auction Saturday afternoon, as was advertised, owing to Mayor J. F. Manning's reconsideration of his approval of the board of aldermen's resolution offering the horses for sale. Mayor Manning postponed the auction until next Wednesday afternoon. A question having arisen as to the legality of the mayor's action, he was seen last night, and stated that inasmuch as the law allows him 10 days in which to approve or disapprove of an aldermanic resolution he considered it entirely within the limit of his prerogative to change his mind even though he had given the resolution to the city clerk. The mayor said that when the matter concerning the horses was first called to his attention he did not know that the animals had served the city for such a long time. If the city owned a horse for 15 or 20 years he would hesitate a long time before disposing of it to some one who might mistreat it. In conclusion, Mr. Manning said that he had called a special meeting of the board of aldermen for this evening to either

City Attorney George E. Lawrence was asked concerning the legality of the mayor's action in postponing the sale of the horses. Mr. Lawrence said that he acquiesced in the mayor's action, but had not as yet considered the legal aspect of the case. Mr. Lawrence said he thought it best to continue the sale until next Wednesday, as there was no use of making a lot of trouble over such a trivial matter.

Charles E. Page, president of the board of aldermen, was also seen. Mr. Paige doubted the legality of the mayor's action in vetoing the resolution of the board, after having once approved of it. Mr. Paige said he recognized the fact that the horses had done good work for the city, and certainly would like to see them well treated for the remainder of their lives, but that as a city official, he did not think it right to let sentiment interfere with the city's business. Mr. Paige said that the board could not throw away \$100 or \$125 of the city's money. He did not take kindly to the idea of chloroforming the horses, as has been suggested by some people, and thought that the best way to dispose of them was by either public or private sale.

Miss Lena C. Ross, who has taken an active part in the attempt to prevent the sale of the horses, when seen last night said that she would appear before the board of aldermen this evening with a petition signed by the school children, and would also address the board in regard to the matter. Miss Ross reiterated her former statement that she considered the turning of the animals over to some stranger after they had reached their period of usefulness to the fire department an exceedingly cruel one. Miss Ross stated that she had interviewed several clergymen in connection with the disposal of the horses, and that they were unanimously of the opinion that the horses were, by right of service, entitled to a "pension." Miss Ross further stated that if the city would guarantee to give the horses a living the remainder of their lives, she was sure that a sufficient amount of money could be raised by public subscription to purchase them.

The officers and members of the Rutland Humane society have entered a protest against the sale of the horses, and will assist in raising a fund to buy them if any such movement is started.

The affair is attracting a great deal of attention throughout the city, and tonight's meeting of the board of aldermen will be watched with interest.

Rutland Daily Herald

November 14, 1905

HORSES MUST BE SOLD.

Board of Aldermen Passes the Motion Over Mayor Manning's Veto.

The culmination of a spirited controversy over the proposed sale of the two fire horses, Prince and Colonel, during which the local humane society, several hundred school children, one or two clergymen and various citizens have been arrayed against the board of aldermen, and its decision, was the result of last night's special session of the board, when, with only two dissenting votes, the aldermen passed the motion calling for the sale of these horses, over the mayor's veto. The time specified was Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Immediately after the petitions from several hundred school children and the humane society were placed upon the table, and the vote passed over the mayor's veto, word was telephoned to scores of interested citizens in all parts of the city.

Will Raise a Fund.

As a result arrangements were immediately completed by Miss Lena Ross, officers of the humane society and others, to raise a fund with which to purchase the horses, at auction, and place them upon the farm owned by the Country club, where, it is proposed, the faithful animals will spend the remainder of their days comparatively free from arduous tasks.

The humane society has requested the HERALD to receive subscriptions for this fund, which should be addressed to "Humane Society Fund," care of the HERALD. The society also requests that the name of each donor should accompany the amount specified, so that if the amount of the fund is more than is necessary for the purchase of the horses, returns may be made to the proper parties.

In addition to this it is proposed to request each pupil in the city schools to contribute one cent.

Calls It "Case of Spite."

Miss Lena Ross, who led the agitation, in speaking of her views of the result of last night's meeting, said: "I think this action of the aldermen a mean thing to do, and I feel free to say so. It looks like a case of spite."

Miss Ross stated that the children who signed the petitions were first requested to ask permission of their parents, and of the 300 or more whose signatures are attached to the paper, every one gained the consent required. She feels that this shows the amount of feeling manifest in the homes of Rutland, and that it ought to be of weighty influence before the representatives of the people at the session in the aldermanic chamber.

Pupils in only three of the public schools were asked to vote on the question, the Church street, Pine street and Boulevard buildings and all voted to prevent the sale of the horses to any party or parties who might abuse them.

The petition from school children was simple in its construction and was composed as follows: "We, the undersigned, pupils of the Rutland city schools, petition the honorable board of aldermen to pension the old fire horses."

Clergymen Surprised.

Two prominent clergymen are quoted as having stated last evening that they were surprised at the result of the meeting, and had expected the aldermen to set aside commercialism in a case of this nature.

Before 10 o'clock last night nearly \$30 had been pledged to the fund.

When President C. E. Paige called the meeting to order at 8.15 o'clock, every member was present. Mayor J. F. Manning presented a petition signed by 300 school children, protesting against the sale of the fire department horses, and also one signed by the officers and members of the Rutland Humane society, which protested against the sale of the horses by public auction.

After Clerk H. B. Whittier had read these petitions, Alderman J. E. Creed was given the floor. Mr. Creed said that much unnecessary comment had been caused by the resolution of the board, ordering the sale of these horses by auction, but that not a word was said when, a week ago, about 25 men, who were employed by the city at the stone crushing plant, and the streets, were discharged.

"Some of these men," said Mr. Creed, "have been working for the city for the last 22 years, yet not a word has been said about giving them pensions, and they are human beings. The engineer of the fire department has been in the employ of the city for more than twice as long as either of the horses, and if he were to get through tomorrow, no one would even intimate that he ought to have a pension."

Relates an Incident.

Mr. Creed told of one instance in which a man who had been in the employ of the city for a long time had met with an accident, while on duty, which disabled him for life, and that the city took no action in his case. On another occasion, Mr. Creed said, when a member of the fire department was killed while on his way to a fire, no one said a word about giving his wife a pension.

Act as Business Men.

In conclusion, Alderman Creed said: "When we, as business men, propose to sell a couple of old horses which were bought by the city about 12 years ago, we are acting in the interests of the city. We do not know either the Humane, Congregational or Catholic societies, but act simply as business men and for what we believe to be the best interests of the city. This agitation about the

At this juncture Mayor J. F. Manning presented another petition signed by the officers of the Humane society, asking that the sale of the horses be postponed until Saturday, the 18th, and that the board name a reasonable price for the animals.

Alderman Blanchard moved that the petition be accepted, while Alderman Creed thought it out of place. A vote was called for and Mr. Blanchard's motion was lost, 6 to 4.

City Attorney's Opinion.

Clerk Whittier then read a lengthy communication from City Attorney George E. Lawrence, who was of the opinion that Mayor Manning had not overstepped the limits of his authority, when he vetoed the board's resolution, providing for the sale of the horses, after having once approved it. The clerk also read a communication from Attorney T. W. Moloney, who held an opposite view.

Mayor Gives His View.

Mayor Manning then explained why he vetoed the resolution. He said that the horses had grown old in the service of the city, and that he, for one, would dislike to see them ill-treated by being hitched to some truck wagon or garbage cart. He said that all the children in the city were fond of the horses.

Chairman Paige asked him how he became acquainted with this fact. Mr. Manning replied that he knew that his children were fond of the animals, and while he did not know about other children from personal observation, he had been told that they were.

A yea and nay vote was called for, on the motion by Alderman Creed to sell the horses Wednesday afternoon, and the motion was carried, 6 to 4.

Mr. Creed then gave notice that he would start the bidding at \$100.

Rutland Daily Herald

November 15, 1905

SMALL AMOUNT RAISED.

Efforts to Secure Money With Which to Buy Old Fire Horses Met With Meager Returns.

Efforts to raise funds with which to purchase the two fire horses, Prince and Colonel, which will be sold at auction this afternoon, have resulted in the following contributions:

Mrs. Walter Landon	\$10.00
J. F. Manning	5.00
Rev. J. Reynolds	2.00
Mrs. J. H. Lincoln	1.00
A Friend	1.00
Roy F. Jones	.05
Kenneth Jones	.01
Gordon Jones	.01

\$19.07

Outcome Dubious.

It was learned last night that the local humane society had raised some money, but the amount was not given out. One of the parties interested telephoned THE HERALD that it looked as if the project to purchase the horses would be a failure, as the result of a lack of subscription to the fund.

It is known that the first bid will be \$100 and it is thought that fully \$150 will be necessary to secure the animals. The humane society has been active during the past 24 hours and it is said that several hundred pennies from school children will be collected this morning.

Amusing Incident.

An amusing incident is related in connection with the sale of one of the old fire horses some time ago. The animal is owned by a farmer who resides near the Creek road. Wherever the animal may be, in the pasture or at work in harness, when the fire signal is heard, the animal starts immediately for the barn.

The present owner was using the horse attached to a cultivator one day last summer, when the animal heard the familiar signal. He started on a gallop to the barn, dragging the cultivator and the surprised driver along with him. Thus the spectacle of a fire horse attached to some milk or junk wagon, dashing through the streets at breakneck speed may be one of the novel sights possible to witness after Prince and Colonel are sold.

A large number of people, including a few women, gathered to witness the auction and many expressions of satisfaction were heard in regard to the horses becoming the property of their original owner.

Started at \$100.

City Clerk H. B. Whittier, who acted as auctioneer, started the horses at \$100. James E. Creed bid \$125, which was raised to \$130 by Joseph Lapaul of East Wallingford, John H. Williams, offered \$150, after which Mr. Spaulding bid \$151, which secured the horses.

Mr. Spaulding told a HERALD reporter, after the sale, that he had no particular use for the animals. He sold them to the city about 12 years ago, and it was sentiment as much as anything else that prompted him to purchase them.

He stated that if he disposed of the horses to any party, it would be on condition that they should be well cared for. It is probable that the Rutland Country club will eventually secure the animals, which are physically in good condition and well able to earn their livings for several years. The animals cost the city \$450.

Rutland Daily Herald

November 16, 1905

FIRE HORSES SOLD.

William H. Spaulding Purchased Them for \$151 and Children Will Help to Pension the Animals.

In less than five minutes after the old fire department horses, Prince and Colonel, were put up for auction, in front of city hall, yesterday afternoon, they passed from the hands of the city to William H. Spaulding, the price being \$151.

Efforts Successful.

As a result of Mr. Spaulding's purchase efforts on the part of the local humane society and the school children to eventually buy the animals, may be considered successful, as the present owner will sell them as soon as the necessary amount is raised, and this, it is said, will be forthcoming within a short time.

Hundreds of Pennies.

It was learned last evening that several hundred pennies had been raised by the school children and the amount will likely be turned in to the fund in a day or two. The humane society has been active and will have a report to make later. The fund, which includes only such contributions as have been received by the HERALD up to date, is as follows:

Mrs. Walter Landon	\$10.00
J. F. Manning	5.00
Rev. J. Reynolds	2.00
Mrs. J. H. Lincoln	1.00
A Friend	1.00
Roy F. Jones	.05
Kenneth Jones	.01
Gordon Jones	.01
Louise Archer	.50
Madison street school grade 7	.46
B. L. Goodrich	1.00
C. J. Tarbox, Essex Junction	1.00

Total..... \$22.03

November 27, 1905

MEMBERS DISAGREE.

Country Club May Not Accept Old Fire Horses After All.

The old fire horses, which were recently sold to W. H. Spaulding, have not been turned over to the Rutland Country club, and there seems to be a difference of opinion among the members, as to whether they will accept them at all.

The humane society, which has charge of the matter, is experiencing considerable difficulty in raising the amount necessary to purchase them, and the country club is now contemplating wintering two other horses, with the expectation of buying them in the spring.

The officers of the humane society are also negotiating with the members of the country club in behalf of the fire horses, but the real difficulty that blocks the way to an agreement seems to be the financial side of the case. Since the horses were sold to Mr. Spaulding everybody seems to have lost interest, except the members of the humane society and one or two others, probably for the reason that they think the horses could not find a better owner. At any rate little financial assistance has been rendered and the prospects for raising the necessary amount do not appear to be very bright.

Rutland Daily Herald

December 2, 1905

"PRINCE" AND "COLONEL" SOLD.

Two Former Fire Department Horses Have a Good Home in Pittsfield.

The Humane society and such school children as contributed to the fund for the purchase of the two fire horses, "Prince" and "Colonel," sold recently, at public auction, to W. H. Spaulding of this city, will be disappointed to learn that the animals have been disposed of, although the new owner, a Pittsfield man, will give them a good home and light work. The project to purchase the animals did not receive much enthusiasm. The amount received by the HERALD for this fund will be turned into the treasury of the Humane society, unless any of those who contributed prefer to call for the amount given by them. Several on the list paid nothing, merely requesting that their names be put down for so much, to be paid when needed.



HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

calling itself a city. Perhaps some of us wish it had never grown worldly-wise and aspired to new dignities. Perhaps some of us, if we could have had our way, would have chosen to live in one of New England's largest villages rather than in one of its smaller cities. But never mind that! It has extended its borders since then. There are more tapering spires, more turrets and towers and rounded domes, more stately mansions and more quiet, comfortable homes catching and reflecting the golden light as the sun goes down. But the town still lies in the embrace of the mountains, bearing its humble part:

... "in all the pomp that fills
The circuit of the summer hills."

Fortunately, or unfortunately, one cannot be original in writing history. Facts are facts, not to be altered or gainsaid. Few of us can delve for ourselves in the dust and debris of the past, uncovering for the first time the priceless nuggets of truth that may be hidden there. We can only reap where others have sown. Let

me say, once for all, that for a great part of the historical matter in this paper I am indebted to the researches of Mr. Henry Hall, an old resident of Rutland, to whom historic study was at once the delight and the labor of a lifetime.

On the 7th of September, 1761, Col. Josiah Willard of Winchester, N. H., procured the charter of Rutland. The document is still extant. It is stated that its original price was £20. Long previous to the granting of this charter, however, long before Rutland existed even as the day-dream of a pioneer, its site was the centre of Indian travel, Vermont water-courses furnishing the most direct and convenient route to Lake Champlain. In 1730 James Coss and twelve Caughnawaga Indians encamped here, coming from Fort Dummer, on the southern border, by way of Black River, Plymouth Pond, and Cold River. In his journal Coss alluded to the two waterfalls he found here, and to the nature of the soil. This is the first recorded visit of any white man to this vicinity. Only one hundred and sixty-eight



THE OTTER CREEK VALLEY AND KILLINGTON PEAK.

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

By Julia C. R. Dorr.

MANY years ago—so many that the boys who were playing in the streets of Rutland that summer evening are the busy fathers of to-day—I stood with a friend on a hill-top overlooking the town. He had traveled in many lands, and knew well the varied beauties of earth and sea and sky; but this fair scene was quite new to him. At last, "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem!" he said under his breath—and then was silent, gazing from north to south, from east to west, in speechless admiration. Far to the south Mount Tabor lifted its rounded head like a gray shadow, and White Rock gleamed like ivory in the sunset light. Then in long and stately procession came low-browed Saltash,

Bald Mountain, Round Hill and Medway, with the loftier heights soaring beyond them—Shrewsbury in the middle distance, and Killington and Pico towering to the stars, with clouds about their foreheads and the splendor of purple and gold clothing them like unto Solomon in all his glory. Farther to the north beautiful Nickwacket lifted its proud head above the hills that clustered around it; while at the west rose Belgo and Bird's Eye and the blue mists of the Taconic range.

In the heart of this majestic cordon, at the feet of Killington and Pico, nestled the village of Rutland. For this was in the early sixties, long before the unpretentious country town thought of putting on airs and

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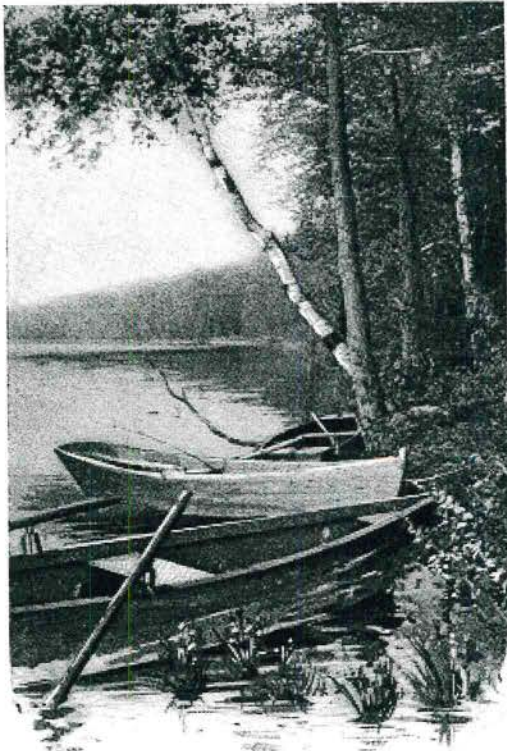
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Cornell Making of America

seemed to be in authority arose with outstretched hands, crying, "Welcome! Welcome!" and with true knightly courtesy the red men gathered up their belongings and departed, leaving the wigwam to the occupancy of the pale-faces. Mrs. Mead was a devout woman, and Indians or no Indians, in wigwam or cabin, family prayer was never omitted. The Bible from which she read that night is still in good preservation.

In that year three children were born in the settlement, and at the close of the year its population numbered twenty-four. There were no roads, no bridges, no wagons. Whoever

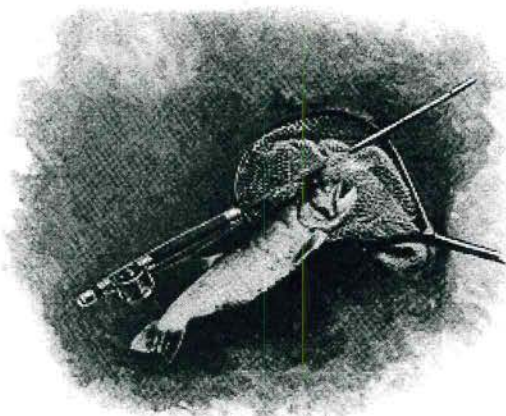


SHREWSBURY POND.

wished to cross Otter Creek at Centre Rutland was "ferried over the ferry" by Mead in his row-boat. Grain was scarce and there was no grist mill nearer than Skenesborough, now Whitehall. Corn was ground for samp in an iron hand mill. Still there was no fear of empty larders. Game abounded. The children whose merry voices made music in the rude log-cabins rejoiced in the finding of treasure trove in the for-

ests and on the hills — berries, wild plums, butternuts by the bushel, to be cracked beside the great fireplaces, and musky fox grapes in the late autumn. And was there not a whole army of stately maple trees waiting to yield up their honeyed sweets? It is pleasant, too, to know that the children had brought with them from their old home two most dear companions, a cat and a little dog, which answered to the name of Fancy.

Three years later the children had other playmates. In 1773 thirty-five families had found — or made — homes in Rutland. And now its ecclesiastical history began. As in most New England communities, while distinctly repudiating any connection between church



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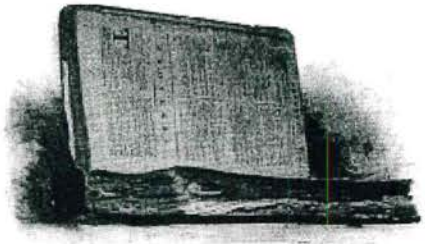
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years ago — a period of time that in the history of European nations seems but as a day! Yet when our beautiful Otter first caught the accents of the English tongue, the French fleur-de-lis floated supreme over Lake Champlain and claimed jurisdiction over all its tributaries. Years came and went, and by the fortunes of war the early settlers of Rutland owed allegiance to England, and proudly bore the lion and the unicorn on their banners. Loyal subjects they were, moreover, if we may judge from the closing stanzas of a "copy of verses" by a local poet, one Thomas Rowley, who is a somewhat conspicuous figure in the annals of the day. After urging all the world to come hither and settle in Rutland, he sings:

"The pope's supremacy
We utterly defy—
And Louis we deny,
We're George's men.
In George we will rejoice,
He is our King:
We will obey his voice
In everything.
There we his servants stand
Upon his conquered land—
Good Lord, may he defend
Our property!"

Notwithstanding this burst of loyalty, which no doubt found an echo in all hearts, it was not very long before Vermont stood solitary and alone with enemies on the right hand and on the left. For thirteen years the Green Mountain Boys rendered fealty to her only, and to the pine tree emblazoned on her shield.



THE OLD MEAD BIBLE.

Though Rutland obtained her charter in 1761, it was not until 1770 that her first white settler, James Mead, built him a log cabin and removed thither with his household goods,



DR. SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

his wife, and ten children. They were three days on the weary journey from Manchester, and it is related that two of the girls, riding



THE HOME OF DR. WILLIAMS.

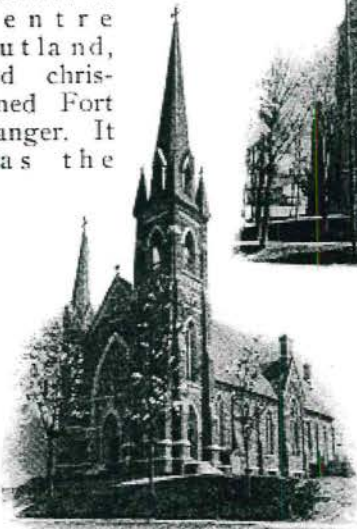
on one horse, and one of the boys who was driving the cows lagged behind and lost their way. Luckily they at length found the house of one Simon

Jenny, a Yorker and a Tory, who put them on the right road. But alas! when, on a stormy night in March, the tired wayfarers reached their destination, they found the cabin roofless and filled with ice and snow. Imagine how their hearts sank—the pathless forest around them, and their sole refuge from the night and the Arctic cold untenable! Yet the fates were not utterly unkind; ere long Mead saw smoke ascending from a wigwam not far off, where a group of Caughnawagas were gathered around a blazing fire. He cautiously approached them. Would they give shelter to the women and children? There was much gesticulating and shaking of heads. Then one who

built was near the present junction of North and South Main streets, and consisted chiefly of stout maple pickets planted close together. Within the enclosure thus formed there was a small building for the storing of ammunition and provisions. But this soon became of small account, and the pickets were found by the thrifty housewives of that day very convenient for fire-wood.

In March, 1778, it was resolved to make Rutland the headquarters of the state troops, and a large, substantial fort of unhewn hemlock logs, sunk in a deep trench, was built on the hill just east of the waterfall at Centre Rutland, and christened Fort Ranger. It was the

of the town, it seems to have been also a sort of local club-house, the rendezvous of "all sorts and conditions of men" who wished to talk over the newest bit of gossip, the price of pork and potatoes, Parson Roots' last sermon, or the latest news from the army.



SOME OF RUTLAND'S CHURCHES.

lucky possessor of one cannon of nine pounds calibre, and twelve cannon cartridges. Under the circumstances it is perhaps fortunate that while serving its purpose as headquarters and giving some sense of protection to the townspeople, who were often alarmed by threatened inroads of Indians, it was never actually attacked. Situated near the geographical centre

The following short letter from the redoubtable Ethan Allen may be read with a smile, but it shows the interest the great man took in the fire-arms of his "warriors."

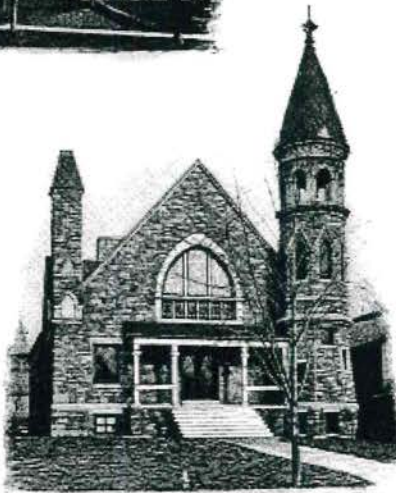
Sir:—The bearer, Mr. Wm. Stewart, one of the old Green Mountain Core, having an action at Rutland Superior Court in June instant, respecting the title of his Gun, which I am very certain he has a right to, and as he is a poor

man, I desire you to plead his case and charge it to me. My Warriors must not be cheated out of their Fire-arms.

I am in haste your Friend and very Humble servant

Ethan Allen.

Stephen R. Bradley, 8th June, 1778."



RUTLAND, VERMONT.

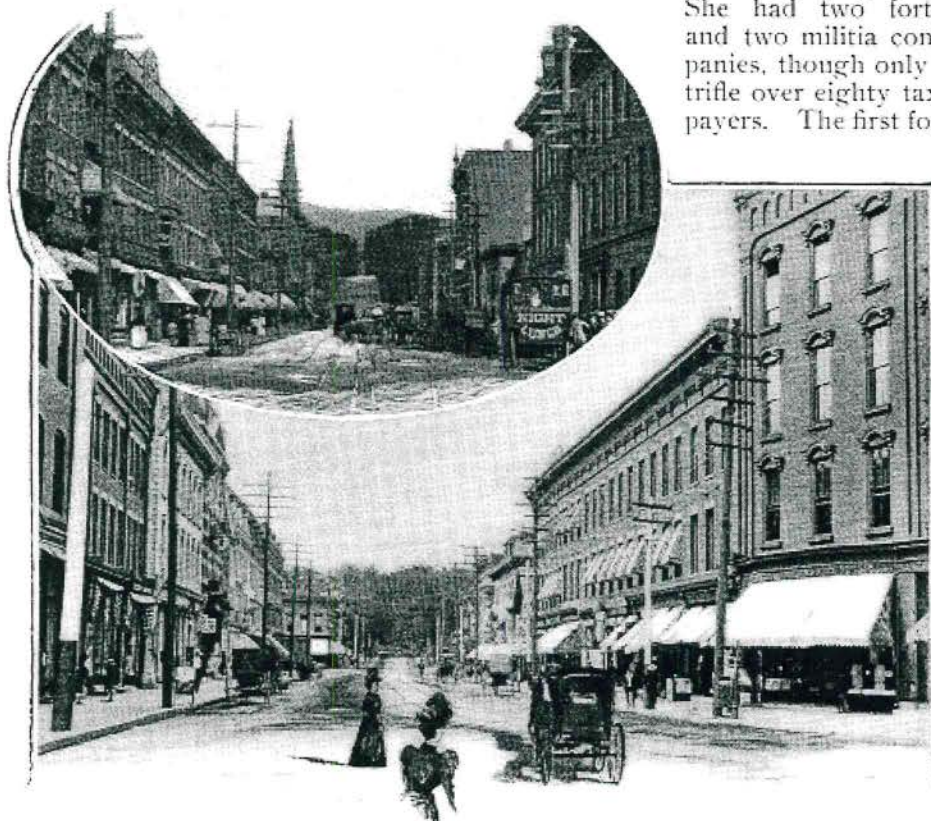
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and state, the town officials made haste to build a log church, or "Meeting-house," just below Pine Hill at Centre Rutland, on or near the site of what has long been known as the old Gookin house; and the first Congregational church and society was formed, with just fourteen members. On the other side of the road ground was bought for £2 and set apart for a graveyard. In 1775 one lone sleeper rested there, probably the first person who died in the town. No doubt there was a schoolhouse, also; for here as elsewhere church and school went hand in hand. I have failed, however, to find any record thereof.

The long strife between Vermont and her neighbors on the right hand and on the left colored the early life of Rutland, and was felt as deeply there as elsewhere. In 1777, drop-

ping the ridiculous name of the New Hampshire Grants, which it had borne for some years, the young commonwealth assumed the name of Vermont, after her own Green Mountains, and declared herself free and independent. She elected a legislature, and made Thomas Chittendon her first governor. Of the Vermont legislature Robinson says it wandered from town to town, a homeless vagrant, until 1808, when it found rest for its feet in the new state house at Montpelier. Several of its sessions were held in Rutland in the old red gambrel-roofed house that still maintains its ground near the head of West street.

Rutland bore her part in the Revolutionary war. Her soldiers were with Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga, and played their part in the siege of Quebec. She had two forts, and two militia companies, though only a trifle over eighty taxpayers. The first fort



CENTRE STREET AND MERCHANTS ROW.

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

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The Rev. Benajah Roots, the first settled minister, lived in a log house near the site of the brick "Avery Billings house" on the Creek road, about a mile above Dorr Bridge. One evening in September, 1776, a weary traveler, pallid with sickness and half fainting with fatigue, pulled the latch string of the Rev. Benajah, and received cordial welcome. The unexpected guest was the Rev. William Emerson of Concord, Massachusetts, the grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson. He was a young man, only thirty-four, with a young wife and children. But when "the shot heard round the world" was fired



REV. SILAS AIKEN.

by Mr. Emerson's son William, who identified the remains and re-interred them.

On the day of the funeral Mr. Roots wrote to the church in Concord a very long letter couched in the stilted phraseology of his time. This letter was in the possession of Mr. Emerson's illustrious grandson, who kindly loaned it that a copy might be made; and from that copy I extract the first paragraph and the postscript:

"To the Church and people of God at Concord—Men and Brethren;—

"Having with mine own hand at five o'clock in the morning, Oct. 20, closed the eyes of your dear and greatly beloved pastor (who I trust has fallen asleep in

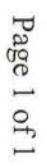


REV. LELAND HOWARD.

from Concord bridge, he left his pulpit and entered the army as chaplain under General Gates at Ticonderoga, where he soon became so ill that he was ordered home by his physician, and had got as far as Rutland when he grew worse and was unable to go on. He was faithfully nursed by the pastor and his family, but to no avail; he died on Sunday morning, October 20. The next day the funeral service was performed by Mr. Roots at his own house, and soldiers with muffled music led the way to a grave in that first graveyard under the hill, and fired a volley over it. Fourteen years afterward the grave was opened



REV. JOHN A. HICKS.



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Jesus) after a long illness with ye billious fever attended with a tedious diarrhea of which he died. And Divine Providence so ordered it that he took his flight from this world of sin and sorrow to the realms of light and Regions of Eternal Day on the same day of the week that the Sun of Righteousness arose from the dark mansions of the grave: and probably the same hour of the day, too—yea, the same day in which he ascended to his meridian (I mean the highest heavens) where this bright star (or little Sun) we trust has followed his glorious head and begun his eternal sabbath early on the Lord's Day Morning."

Then followed several pages of pious condolence and instruction. Signed:

"BENAJAH ROOTS.

"Rutland, on Otter Creek, Oct. 21, 1776.

"P. S.—This 21st Oct., 1776, the Rev. Wm. Emerson of Concord was decently interred in this place with the honors of war by a detachment from Col. Vandyke's Regiment commanded by Major Shepherdson, who died of a billious on Lord's Day Morning 5 o'clock, Oct. 20, in ye 34th year of his age, after a long illness of about five weeks."

One may be pardoned for wondering whether it was Mr. Emerson or Major Shepherdson who "died of a billious." We can but hope that the good man's pulpit utterances were less involved than his correspondence. It would seem that no stone was raised; for when Mr. R. W. Emerson was a guest at The Maples about 1867, he was unable to identify the grave.

In this same "town-acre," or God's acre, is the unmarked grave also of Capt. Joseph Bowker, perhaps the most notable man in Rutland during the Revolutionary period and the years immediately following. Judge, captain, president of most of the state conventions, justice of the peace, and assistant treasurer, he seems to have been a many-sided public functionary, and, to quote from one of his many business part-

ners, "the most considerable man in town." Henry Hall styles him the "John Hancock of Vermont." Yet, alas for the brevity of human fame, "no man knoweth his sepulchre."

In 1787 the town was divided into two parishes—the west parish and the east. In fact, the town itself was now known as East Rutland, Mead's Falls, now Centre Rutland, and West Rutland, and its inhabitants were too widely scattered to form one church family. The little log church under the hill was set off to the west parish; and during the next year a new church in the east parish was established with thirty-four members. Before the regular

organization, however, the Rev. Augustine Hibbard was engaged to preach by the society, and it was voted "to raise £50 lawful money for his compensation, to be paid in beef, pork, butter, cheese, flour, or any sort of merchantable grain." But at the end of the year the Rev. Samuel Williams, LL. D., Harvard professor, scholar and gentleman, was employed, and filled

the pulpit for seven years, though for some reason that has not come down to us he was never regularly installed as pastor. The new church building was on the west side of Main street, now North Main, just south of the old burial ground where, to the reproach of their descendants be it said, so many of early Rutland's worthiest children sleep in neglected graves. It was a plain, barn-like structure, with no bell to call the people together, nor stove to make them comfortable if they obeyed. But we read that, happily, the parish was mindful of deaf ears. Else why should it have voted that "the two fore seats in front of the square body in the lower part of the



HON. SOLOMON FOOTE.

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Cornell Making of America

meeting-house be reserved and appropriated to the use and benefit of elderly gentlemen and ladies and they are hereby desired



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MEMORIAL HALL AND
FREE LIBRARY.

to make use of them accordingly." Poor souls! What benighted creatures these early fathers were, to be sure! They actually spoke of ladies and gentlemen and were appallingly ignorant of the fact that is being impressed on this generation—that it is "bad form" to use those good old words. But, whatever they were called, it is to be hoped that the elderly churchgoers availed themselves of this courtesy, for it must have removed them to a goodly distance from the front door, under which the winter snows were wont to drift when the east winds blew down from the mountains.

Dr. Williams, in his wig and knee breeches, would have been a notable man anywhere. He had been part and parcel of the most cultivated society that the new world afforded.



COURT HOUSE.



POST OFFICE.

kept the even tenor of its way from that day to this, and is still young and flourishing. The doctor died suddenly as late as 1817 and was buried in the North Main street burial ground, where his wife lies by his side. His son, Charles Kilbourne Williams, was governor of the state in 1850-2,

He was known, too, in the old world. The University of Edinburgh had made him an LL. D. at a time when such honors were seldom conferred on Americans; and he was a member of important scientific societies on both sides of the Atlantic. Just what induced him to take up his

abode in the Rutland of that day will probably never be known. His letters to his wife show vividly the striking contrast he must have been perpetually drawing between the old life and the new—scholarly ease, refinement and even luxury on the one hand, and toil and privation on the other. It is certain he did not confine his labors wholly to the pulpit, but was a man of affairs; for in 1794 he founded the *Rutland Herald*, a journal that has

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

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and at his retirement closed an honorable public career of forty years. It was he who built the old Williams mansion, still in fine preservation and owned by F. G. Swington, Esq. Dr. Samuel Williams lived further down the street, in the house now occupied by Mrs. Kilburn.

We are told that Rutland was not renowned for piety or virtue in those days. Only one name was added to

the church roll during the ministry of Dr. Williams. During the reign of his successor, the first regularly installed pastor, Dr. Herman Ball, there was a large increase in the membership, and the old house of worship was found to have outlived its usefulness. A large brick church was built a little lower down on the other

side of the street. This, too, was outgrown after the lapse of forty years, and during the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Aiken, of blessed memory, the present church with its beautiful spire, a landmark for all the country side, became the permanent home of the Congregational church of Rutland. The church prides itself not a little that during its long life of one hundred and nine years, it has had but seven pastors.

The Rutland Herald of September

30, 1794, had this item of news: "A Protestant Episcopal Church is formed in Rutland and vicinity under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Ogden." From that time on there appeared occasionally other items referring to the existence of an Episcopal church; but the parish registers do not confirm them. Church conventions were held in Rutland in 1795, 1802, and 1807, and in the *Convention Journal* of 1818 three baptisms of adults and sixteen

of children are recorded. John A. Graham, a man who seems to have been most strangely compounded of opposite qualities—"half dandy, half humbug, yet with talent enough to attain notoriety in London and eminence in New York"—went to the mother country in pursuit of a bishop, and held a long

correspondence with his grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, touching the matter. It is even said that he built, or caused to be built,—whoever may have footed the bills,—a four-story house on the east side of the village green for the residence of the Bishop of Vermont—when there should be one. It would certainly seem that there must have been the inchoate beginnings of an Episcopal church here; but the formal and legal organiza-



CLARENDON
GORGE.

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

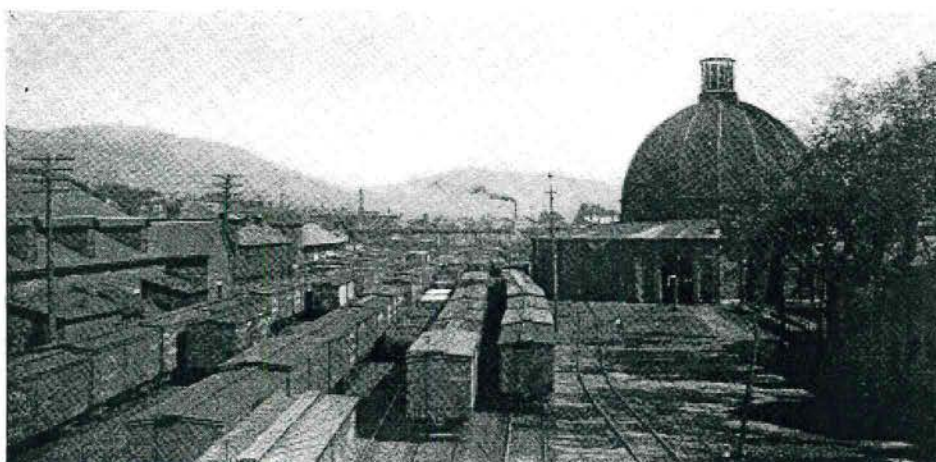


OTTER CREEK AT HIGH WATER.

tion did not take place till 1832. The Rev. Dr. John A. Hicks was the first rector. The church stood on the west side of North Main street, opposite the present residence of John A. Sheldon, and was built of wood with a square tower. With its gallery and organ, its closed pews and its high pulpit, it was much finer in effect than the first church of the Congregationalists. Forty-four years had not only added to the wealth, but expanded the ideas of the community. Dr. Hicks was greatly beloved, not only by his own people, but by those of other

churches. Tall and dignified, yet genial and tender hearted, earnest and scholarly, he moved among the people for more than a quarter of a century, the observed of all observers. There was a strong brotherly intimacy and affection between him, the Rev. Dr. Aiken, and the Rev. Leland Howard of the Baptist church. The presence of three such men was a benediction to the town.

The time came on apace when new conditions required new surroundings. In 1865 the new Trinity church, a beautiful stone building,



THE RAILROAD YARD.

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

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was consecrated by Bishop Hopkins. One of the last services in the old church, whose bell still calls the faithful to prayer, was held on Easter even, the day of President Lincoln's death.

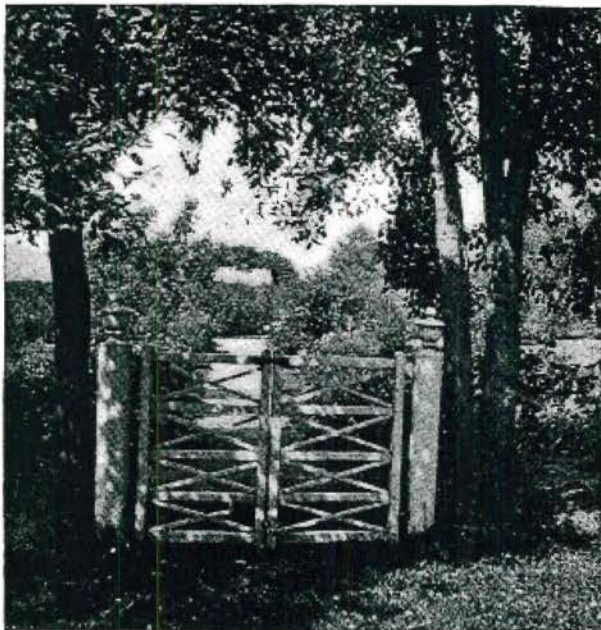
The Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists of Rutland all have flourishing organizations. The Irish Catholics have a strikingly beautiful stone church—the life-work, so to speak, of the Rev. Father Boylan, who was loved and honored of all men; and the lately erected church of the French Catholics adds still another to the clusters of turrets and spires that stand out in bold relief against the dark background of the mountains.

The earlier life of Rutland, — by which is meant not so much the life of the pioneer period, as that of the closing years of the last century and the first third of the present,—is a fascinating study. The first sharp struggle for mere existence had passed, the wilderness was giving way before the march of fertile fields. The log cabin had given place to comelier and more convenient dwellings, and in many cases stately and elegant mansions had supplanted both. The village had, strictly speaking, no business centre, though its stores, the court house, the bank, a tavern or two, — including the famous old Franklin House, formerly known

as Gould's tavern, — together with sundry smithies and saddlers' shops, clustered about the village green. Early in the century stocks and a whipping-post stood in convenient proximity to the court house, to the dismay of all offenders. The jail, a sombre stone building, was farther down the street. The village, in fact, consisted of Main street, not then divided into north and south, and the upper end of West street. The busy, far-reaching streets lying to-day

below or west of these points, were then only a stretch of swampy pasturage. The old West street burial ground, which is now in the heart of the business district, was far out of town. All the social life of the village was on Main street or in its close neighborhood; and if

the testimony of the few—alas, the very few—who are left to tell the story of those days is to be believed, the life was very delightful. Every one knew every one else; it was all like one great family, and open-handed hospitality reigned from Temple House at the head of the street to the Strong mansion at the southern end. It was a time of comparative leisure, when gentlemen wore ruffled shirts on state occasions, and had time to call on the ladies. If one of them had business in Albany, he did not fly thither on the wings of steam. A great lumber-



THE GATE AT "THE MAPLES."

ing stage coach, drawn by four strong steeds, drew up before the Franklin House, where he was in waiting, or picked him up at his own door if he had so directed. This was at six o'clock in the evening, and after prolonged adieus to wife, children and friends, he seated himself in the snug-
gest avail-
able corner,
adjusted the
strap, drew
his cap
down over
his ears and
his coat col-
lar up to
meet it, and
with a sigh
prepared to
spend the
night on the
road, count-
ing himself
especially
fortunate if
he reached
his destina-
tion in time
for next
day's din-
ner.

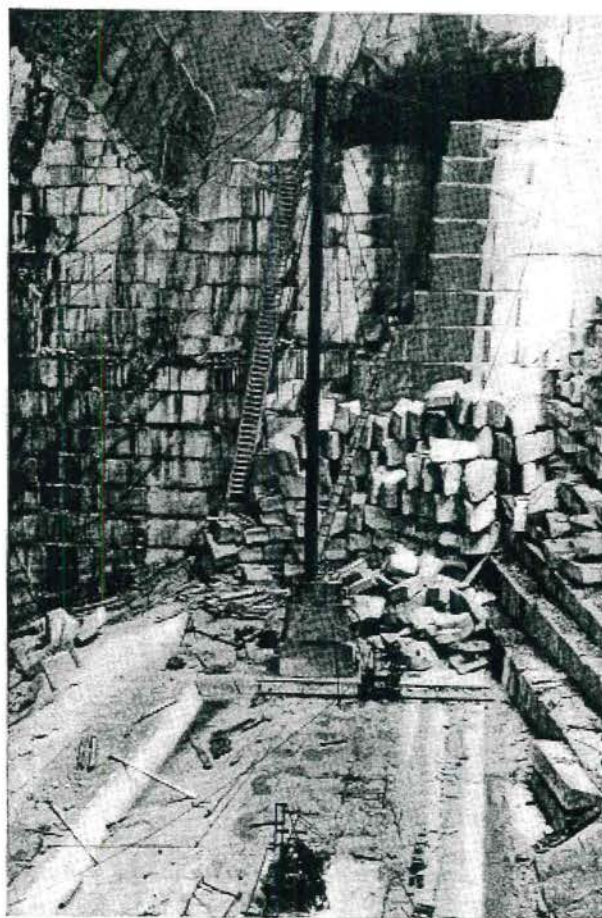
There
was then
no hurrying
to catch the
morning
mail, or to
run one's
eye over the
headlines of
a dozen
daily papers.

No heart
beat heavily at the sound of the
postman's knock. The quiet yet
spirited dames who held sway in
those old houses—not old then—
had no clubs, and knew nothing
of federations. They had
leisure for long, neighborly chats,
while shining needles flew in and out,
setting innumerable tiny stitches in
dainty little garments—stitches that

are the despair of their great-grand-
daughters to-day. They had time to
read, and re-read, ponder over and
digest the books in each other's libra-
ries. Good books they were, too. A
new Waverley was the delight of a
whole winter. They had time to write
long letters, that are vivid pictures of

the life of
the day, and
are still
treasured in
their yellow
mustiness.
Letters
counted
when post-
age was
twenty-five
cents a
sheet!

The writ-
er of this
sketch was
a mere child
when she
slept in Rut-
land for the
first time—in
the old Frank-
lin House,
where hand-
some Land-
lord Bea-
man gra-
ciously wel-
comed the
new-com-
ers. Let it
not be
thought that
she makes
invidious



THE OLD SHELTON QUARRY.

distinctions if she ventures to call the
roll of Main street as it was then, nam-
ing only those of whom she has herself
some personal memory, or association.
Beginning at the head of the street,
there were the Temples, the Wil-
liams, the Daniels, the Foots, the
Hodges, the Pierpoints, the Butlers,
the Halls, the Barretts, the Fays, the
Goves, the Edgertons, the Cheneys,

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

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THE MARBLE VALLEY.

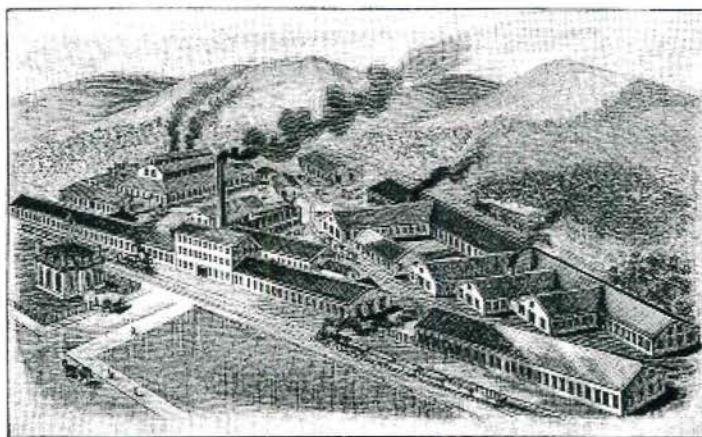
the Burts, the Pages, the Porters, the Hopkins, the Ormsbees, the Royces, the Stronges,—and no doubt many other households concerning which her memory has grown cloudy. Some of these honored names are with us still; but for the most part they can be found only on tombstones—and in our hearts. The “oldest inhabitant” is fast vanishing; but there are still some left who recall with pride and loving admiration the group of noble, intellectual, dignified and graceful women who made the social life of Rutland beautiful more than half a century ago.

Main street is rich in relics of that and a much remoter life. At a luncheon given not long ago in one of these same old houses, a Copley looked down on us from the wall of the dining-room—the portrait of a fair-haired young naval officer in a blue uniform, who was drowned in Boston Harbor about the time of the famous tea-party. The ebony and gilt frame was made by one Paul Revere; and we sipped our coffee from teaspoons bearing the hall-mark (if that is the proper term) of the same

skilled artisan. There was not a cup nor a plate nor a bit of glass that was not more than a century old, and the whole outfit belonged to our hostess.

In this connection it may not be amiss to say that when the families named above might have answered *adsum* to the roll-call, at the Centre there were the Gookins, the Baileys, the Ripleys, the Hosfords, the Ralph Pages, the Wells Brothers, the Griggs, the Chattertons, the Smiths, the Kelleys, the Thralls, the Graves, and the Billings. At West Rutland were the Meads, the Blanchards, the Sheldons, the Harmons, the Gilmours, the Boardmans, the Smiths, the Liscombs, and, at a later day, the Clements. But time and memory fail me. I have only attempted to put on record some of the names that were most familiar to my ears in that far-away time; and it will not be strange if I have forgotten or overlooked some that should be added to the roster.

As years went on, the marble quarries were developed, Rutland became a railroad centre; new enterprises and



THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY'S WORKS.

new interests sprang into being; the old repose changed to modern stir and bustle; the town crept slowly down the hill by way of Centre and Washington streets, and spread hither and yon in all directions till it bore small resemblance to the village of its youth. West Rutland and Sutherland's Falls, places that had been mainly farming communities, found themselves possessors of mines of wealth that were hidden in the heart of their mountains, and sent their marbles to the ends of the earth.

Then came the low muttering thunder that preceded the outbreak of the civil war and the swift uprising of the North when the crash came. It was young Rutland that rushed to the field, *instantly*. Old Rutland cheered and raised flags, smiling proudly the while, till the drums ceased to beat and its soldiers departed, leaving the hills and valleys to breathless silence. Then it turned to its work again, to dig and delve, and raise money to supply the sinews of war, to scrape lint and roll bandages, to knit stockings, and dry fruit, and make barrels of blackberry jelly to send to the "948" boys who had gone to the front. How many of them went forth gaily as to a banquet, and came not back—or were brought back on their shields—I have not been able to ascertain. But of these last were Col.

George T. Roberts, who fell at Baton Rouge, Lieut. Col. Charles P. Dudley, Capt. Edward F. Reynolds, and Lieut. John T. Sennott. Among those who returned bringing their sheaves with them—sometimes in the shape of honorable scars—were Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Alvord, Admiral

William G. Temple, Col. William T. Nichols, Lieut. Col. William Y. W. Ripley, who was so severely wounded at Malvern Hill that he was unable to remain in service, though in recognition of his gallantry on that bloody field he was offered a brigadier general's commission, which he was compelled to decline,—Lieut. Col. Charles H. Joyce, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edward H. Ripley, and Maj. Levi G. Kingsley. The latter was in command of the first brigade of Union troops that entered Richmond, and was military commandant for many weeks. In the fine



EX-GOVERNOR JOHN B. PAGE.

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

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memorial hall erected a few years ago as a monument to Rutland soldiers may be seen the great key of Libby Prison, which he brought thence, together with the flag of the prison, its order book, and one of the very few copies extant of the great seal of the Confederacy.

While for many years immediately following the war they were residents of Rutland, neither Col. W. G. Veazey of Gettysburg fame, Capt. S. E. Burnham, nor Col. Redfield Proctor, late Secretary of War, went from this town to the front. They were enrolled elsewhere.

After the close of the contest there followed a long season of business prosperity, and the population of Rutland increased steadily, if not rapidly. Indeed, the remark was often made that it was more like a Western than a New England town, in that it was still growing, still enlarging its borders. In 1878 the Howe Scale Company's shops were removed from Brandon, Vt., to Rutland, where large buildings were erected, covering nearly ten acres, and giving employment to a small army of men. This company, with its fourteen distributing stores, constitutes by far the largest single industry of the city, and is one of the most successful corporations of its kind in the country.

Yet it was the marble quarries that gave the town a unique position and earned for it, long before it put on civic dignities, the cognomen of The Marble City.

"Such extravagance I never saw in all my life," remarked a stranger who was taking a drive through the town. "Marble gate posts, marble doorsteps, marble sidewalks, and even marble underpinning to your houses—to say nothing of marble tombstones and monuments." It did not seem necessary to explain to this good-natured cynic that the marble sidewalks proved anything but acceptable in their dazzling whiteness, and were being exchanged as fast as possible for humble concrete. But it

is true that, if it had not been for the cost of working, Rutland could have "dwelt in marble halls" as cheaply as in frame houses.

The Rutland Institute and Business College is a young but very successful school occupying a large building on North Main street, and having a yearly enrollment of over two hundred pupils. In the academic department young men and women are fitted for college or professional schools. The business college department is the largest and most complete in the state.

It is needless to say the town has its graded schools, its water works, its trolley cars, its electric lights, and other concomitants of modern civilization. But in one respect it has been less fortunate than some of its smaller neighbors, to say nothing of its beautiful sister city, Burlington. Very many Vermont towns have had gift after gift, endowment after endowment, from some who, having drifted out into the great world and made their fortunes, have tenderly remembered their old homes and showered benefactions upon them in the shape of libraries, hospitals, art galleries, theatres, school buildings, parks and fountains. I doubt whether Rutland has ever received a penny from any such source. Whatever it possesses it has earned by the sweat of its brow. Neither has it had resident citizens of great wealth to "remember it" in their wills—or during their lifetimes, for the matter of that. The wealth of the town is rather evenly distributed, the great majority of its inhabitants having neither poverty nor riches. A happy state of things, surely, yet, perhaps, not conducive to the rearing of exceptionally fine public buildings.

For a long time Rutland had been talking about one great need of the town—a public library. Once in a while somebody would "call a meeting," and after the usual preambles and whereases, it would be "resolved" that we must, could, would and

should have a library. There would be a little stir and talk for a time, a trifling sum of money would be raised and deposited in the savings bank, and—that would be the end of it. Meanwhile the need was growing greater year by year. In January, 1886, sixty of the leading women of the town met at the house of Miss Mary Daniels to see what could be done. What *was* done was this: The Rutland Free Library Association was formed on the spot, and officers chosen, most of whom have served ever since. A loan exhibition was planned and held within a fortnight.



RUTLAND INSTITUTE AND BUSINESS COLLEGE.

A goodly sum was raised thereby, to which some personal gifts were added. Five thousand books were selected with great care; convenient rooms were hired and shelved; a thoroughly skilled and devoted librarian was found, and on the following Fourth of July the Rutland Free Library was declared open. From that moment its success has been beyond all hope and expectation. Its circulation is shown by actual statistics to be larger than of any other library on record in proportion to the number of books and the size of the town. Last year it reached 63,243. Two years after its establishment the library was in one sense adopted by the town.

Rooms were offered it in the then new Memorial Hall, and a tax voted for its support and enlargement. It is a steadily growing power in the community, and Rutland is justly proud of it.

A very beautiful building is the H. H. Baxter Memorial Library, the building of which was completed in 1892 by the widow and son of Gen. Baxter, with its collection of choice books, some of them rare specimens of the arts of printing, binding and engraving. This is not a public library, though it is open to the public under certain conditions. The books are for reference solely, not for circulation; and it and the Free Library supplement each other.

Long before the club epidemic broke out, Rutland had her clubs which, with one exception, to be spoken of hereafter, she did not call clubs, but societies. No one thought of referring to women's clubs, unless it might be in the case of Sorosis, or the New England Women's Club. Friends in Council and the Fortnightly led the way, but were followed by the St. Theresa Society, the Unity, the Progressives, the Isa-

bella, the Philharmonic and circle after circle of Chautauquans. The Daughters of the American Revolution have a large chapter, and a convenient room in Memorial Hall is set apart for their use. These clubs, if we must call them so, have added very greatly to the culture and higher life of the town. The only possible fault to be found with them is that they do lessen in a very appreciable degree the occasions on which, in the older life of the town, men and women met in friendly and companionable social intercourse. Being a so-called "club woman" myself, I can venture to say this. There is less time for hospitality since we women have given so much strength, thought and nervous

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

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force to club work and study and it is greatly to be regretted.

But Rutland had for many years one club to which this slight criticism does not apply. In 1873—twenty-five years ago—a Shakespeare Club was organized by Mr. Edward Lowe Temple, and it lived and flourished continuously, without a change of leadership, until two years ago. Never was there such a harmonious autocracy, never was a club conducted with less regard for red tape, and never was there more loyal cordiality. It was really what it professed to be, a club for the study of the great master, and of him alone; and of his spirit and genius, rather than his grammar. If it were still alive, how it would exult in John Fiske's "Forty Years of the Bacon-Shakespeare Folly" in the recent *Atlantic*!

Its membership numbered seventy-five. There were no dues. There was no vice-president, no board of directors, no formula of admission. "How can one get into the Shakespeare Club?" was often asked; and the answer was invariably—"Wait till the president asks you."

The president made out the casts and the rest of us obeyed, reading Hamlet or Imogene, if we were bidden, at one meeting, and at the next taking the role of clown or messenger. The reading was slightly dramatic, i. e., instead of sitting round a

table there were entrances and exits, and on some occasions a little costuming; as to the latter one could do precisely as one chose. After the reading there was a social hour, with slight refreshments. For nearly a quarter of a century the Shakespeare Club was, perhaps, the most delightful feature of the literary and social life of Rutland.

But as the years went on, inevitable changes came. There were marriages, and removals and deaths. It was found impossible to create a new club out of the remains of the old one; and at length on one April evening we were called together to attend its obsequies. Peace to its ashes!

The time came at last when the large town of entire Rutland found the machinery by which its affairs were conducted, growing unwieldy. Both East and West Rutland had each their separate interests. Still another quarter of the town, Sutherland Falls, with its immense marble business, had aspirations of its own. An amicable separation was brought about, and in 1887 the twin brothers who had held the homestead in common, divided their goods and chattels and each set up housekeeping for himself. At the same time, a new town, to which was given the name of Proctor, was formed from Sutherland's Falls and a slice from the adjoining town of Pittsford. In 1893 Rutland became a city.



Rutland Daily Herald

June 27, 1976

From the Flood of 1927



South Main Street in Rutland.

(Photo by Chalmers)

AMOS C. BATES DEAD.

Prominent Rutland Man Passes Away — A Resident of This City 44 Years — Owner of Old Bates House — His Business Career.

Amos C. Bates of No. 75 Grove street died Saturday evening at 6.15 o'clock, aged 76 years. On April 25 Mr. Bates suffered a shock of paralysis and had been unable to leave his bed or to speak since that time. He leaves a son and a daughter, Harry M. Bates and Carrie L. Bates, both of this city; two grandsons, Harry M. Bates, jr., of Mount Pleasant, Tenn., who left here only two weeks before Mr. Bates' death, and Dr. Frank Bates Livermore of Barbetas, O., and one granddaughter, Edith V. Bates of this city.

Mr. Bates was the last survivor of a family of eight brothers and sisters. He was a great lover of children and kept his grandchildren and great grandchildren around him as much as possible. The funeral will be held at the house at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

A Native of Richmond.

Mr. Bates was born in Richmond, but removed to New Haven when a young man. He came to this city from New Haven in 1862. He bought the property on Grove street where he lived until the day of his death.

Mr. Bates was one of the village trustees and superintendent of streets in 1866. He was also treasurer of the old Washington Steamer company in 1865.

Former Owner of Mead Site on Merchants Row and Center Street.

Mr. Bates' second real estate investment was the property on the corner of Merchants row and Center street. It was then covered with small wooden buildings and Mr. Bates added a flatiron shaped building to those already standing. He started his first hardware store on that corner and has continued in the business in various locations ever since, the present business being conducted under the name of the A. C. Bates & Son Co., at No. 48 Center street.

The Bates House.

In 1866 the buildings on this corner were burned and Mr. Bates built a large hotel known as the Bates house. Daniel Kellogg was the first landlord of the hotel, but after six months under his management Mr. Bates took it and ran it for a number of years. It was then leased to Michael Quinn, later to Page & Tolhurst, and then to Page & Marston, who ran it until it was burned down in 1876.

The hotel was immediately rebuilt and opened for business in July, 1877, and run by Mr. Bates until the property was sold to J. M. Haven. The upper half of the building was later sold to Dr. John A. Mead and after the failure of Mr. Haven, Dr. Mead bought the Haven interest at auction.

About 1862 Mr. Bates and Clark L. Long bought a piece of property on Center and Wales streets, where the Bates' hardware store is now located on Center street and where the Long blacksmith shop is still running on Wales street. Mr. Bates later bought out the interest of Mr. Long in the Center street property, the latter retaining that on Wales street.

About 25 years ago Mr. Bates in company with S. P. Curtis bought the old Mussey farm near the fair grounds.

First President of First Electric Lighting Company in Vermont.

Mr. Bates was the organizer and first president of the Rutland Electric company, the first electric lighting company organized in this state. The plant was located on West street, near East creek.

Mr. Bates was one of the promoters in bringing the Chase Manufacturing company here, donating four acres of land from the Bates & Curtis property. He was one of the managers while the plant continued in business.

Mr. Bates was an active member of the Congregational church until within the past few years. He was instrumental in having the chapel of the church built and he was a large financial contributor for its erection.

Mr. Bates was also largely instrumental in securing the scale works, which were moved here from Brandon, contributing \$1200.

Rutland Daily Herald

December 1, 1921

SON AND PARTNER OF BATES HOUSE BUILDER DIES AT HOME HERE

Harry M. Bates, in Hardware
Business for Half Century,
Passes Away After Illness.

HOTEL'S BRIEF CAREER

Located on Site of Present
Mead Building, Was Twice
Destroyed by Flames.

Harry M. Bates, who, with his father, the late Amos C. Bates, founded the now historical Bates House on the site of the present Mead building, died yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at his home, No. 101 Grove street, following several months' illness. He was 71 years of age. Until a year ago he conducted the hardware store at No. 48 Center street under the name of A. C. Bates and Son Co.

He was born at Richmond, August 21, 1850, the son of the late Amos C. and Sarah Miller Bates. He moved to Rutland from New Haven, 60 years ago and has resided in this city ever since.

Start Hardware Business.

About 50 years ago he was associated with his father in the hardware business on Merchants row, where the Wilson Clothing Co. is now situated.

In 1877 at the corner of Merchants Row and Center street the Bates house was built by the firm of A. C. Bates and Son and conducted by them for a number of years. They were succeeded in 1881 by the firm of Haven and Mead, the latter partner being the late ex-Governor John A. Mead, who afterwards built the Mead building on the site of the hotel.

Modern Hostelry.

When the Bates house was constructed, it was regarded as the most modern hotel in the city. It had been in operation but a short time, when fire destroyed it, and it was necessary to rebuild. After it was transferred to the new owners, it again burned, and the venture was abandoned entirely.

It was a four story brick structure, the first floor being devoted to stores, and the upper three to hotel uses. It was never a paying venture but did much to keep Rutland in the running with other Vermont cities.

Charter Member Mt. Sinai Temple.

At various times Mr. Bates has been associated with most of the fraternal orders of the city, including the Odd Fellows, Masons, and Knights of Pythias. He was a charter member of Mount Sinai Temple, Arabic Order Mystic Shrine.

He is survived by a son, Harry M. Bates, jr., of Akron, Ohio; a daughter, Miss Edith Bates, of this city; three grandchildren; and a nephew, Dr. Frank B. Livermore, of Youngstown, Ohio.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

CITY TEARS DOWN BUILDING.

Arthur Archambault Refuses to Remove Structure Which Was Obstructing West Street.

Acting under the orders of Mayor H. O. Carpenter, Charles F. Willis, assistant superintendent of streets, with several helpers, began Thursday afternoon tearing down the building which at present is obstructing the walk and roadway on West street. This action was not taken without suitable notice to Arthur Archambault, who owns the building and who was attempting to move it from the lot near the corner of West and Cottage streets across the street onto the corner lot near the Gryphon block. He was twice notified by Mayor Carpenter that if the building was not torn down or moved where he had obtained permission to move it the city would tear it down. He was given until 3 o'clock, and at this time no move had been made, Mr. Willis with his men began operations. The lumber will be piled up beside the road. Mayor Carpenter stated last night that Mr. Archambault was blocking the city streets and sidewalks. Whether or not Mr. Archambault will sue the city is not known. He refused to talk Thursday afternoon and went to see counsel.

The building over which the trouble started was formerly owned by J. H. Lincoln and B. D. Fuller who are to erect a block near the corner of West and Cottage streets where the wooden building stood. The contract for excavating the property was let to Mr. Archambault and the building given in part payment. Messrs. Lincoln and Fuller had obtained permission from the board of aldermen to move the wooden buildings from the West street lot to Avenue A, near Jackson avenue. Mr. Archambault, seeing the possibilities of using it for a tool house, asked permission of the owners of the Gryphon block to place the building across the street on their property and the permission was granted.

Mayor Carpenter happened to come along just as the men were moving the building onto the south sidewalk and he ordered them to cease work at once. Mr. Archambault refused to move it from the street and the mayor ordered it to be torn down.

Rutland Weekly Herald

October 4, 1906

The Rutland Machine and Automobile company has bought of Clark L. Long his entire stock of blacksmith tools and repair supplies, and as soon as these are cleared out of the building the former concern will begin making the necessary repairs for their occupancy. A new milling machine has arrived and will be part of the equipment of the new quarters of the company.

Rutland Weekly Herald

November 8, 1906

O. H. Coolidge of the Rutland Machine and Automobile company left on the sleeper this morning for Dr. Seward Webb's camp in the Adirondacks, where he will set in operation a gasoline automobile to run on rails through Dr. Webb's large forest park, and also instruct a man to run the machine. The auto was shipped to this city and set up in this city and shipped in a special car to the Adirondacks.

Rutland Weekly Herald

September 20, 1906

NEW QUARTERS LEASED.

Rutland Machine & Automobile Company to Move Into Two Buildings on Wales Street.

The Rutland Machine and Automobile company, the outgrowth of the firm of Clark & Matthews and the Coolidge Cycle company, will, November

1, take possession of the three-story wooden building on Wales street, now occupied by C. L. Long as a blacksmith shop, and also the adjoining building, occupied on the ground floor by Arthur Bacon as a liquor saloon, they having leased the two buildings for 10 years. They will, however, not have the use of the first floor of the latter building until May 1, 1907, when Mr. Bacon's lease expires.

The entire space in both buildings will be used by the company, their business having grown so that their present quarters, a garage in the old electric light station on West street and their building west of Memorial hall on West street, being by far too small for their requirements.

The interior of the wooden building will be repaired and remodeled and the front will be painted and large doors and windows put in. The first floor will be used for a garage, the second for a machine shop and the top floor and the basement for storage. The ground floor of the brick building will be used for a salesroom and an office, the second floor for bicycle and tire repair shop and the top floor for a paint shop. Between the buildings there is several feet space in which there will be an elevator built, which will be large enough to carry any size automobile to the top of either building. The wooden building is 70 by 30 feet in dimensions and the size of the other structure is 30 by 33 feet.

It has not been decided whether a part of the wooden building will be fitted up this fall for a salesroom and office or whether the company will continue to occupy their present quarters on West street until next May when they can have the use of the first floor of the brick building.

The company consists of Charles A. Matthews, Wayne S. Clark and O. H. Coolidge. Mr. Matthews will have charge of the office and buying, Mr. Clark will superintend the mechanical part of the work while Mr. Coolidge will see to the automobiles.

June 16, 1898

THE NEW TEMPLE

To Be Dedicated by Masons at Burlington.

BURLINGTON, June 13.—The Masonic temple here will be dedicated Wednesday with the ceremonies of the order. The building stands at the southwest corner of Church and Pearl streets. It is in every respect an ornament to the city. It will attract to Burlington many times each year large delegations from the 10,000 Masons of the state. The structure is owned by the Masons of the state, and all of the proceeds from rentals, etc., after paying running expenses, will be used for charitable purpose exclusively. The outlook from the temple is a fine one, and its location is an ideal one. The handsome Richardson building meets the view looking over Church street; the Unitarian church and its spacious grounds and the Howard relief building, looking north, while on the west can be seen Lake Champlain and the Adirondacks. The building is 100 feet by 84 feet 4 inches: five stories high, while the style of the architecture cannot fail to meet the approval of the most critical.

The interior finish of the several Masonic halls is of handsome red birch, cherry and Canada ash, finished in antique quartered oak. The appointments and facilities of the building are convenient and in modern style. The first or ground floor is divided into four stores, fronting on Church street. The second floor has four offices, fronting on Church street and directly over the stores. To the west of these offices is a large public hall with a banquet room, kitchen,

women's parlor and men's reception room. The entrance is on Pearl street, toward the northwest corner of the building. The third floor is devoted to the grand secretary's office, grand lodge library, and the grand master's office, all fronting on Church street. In the rear of these is a symbolic or blue lodge hall, with ante-rooms, parlor, library, and separate regalia rooms for the different lodges. On the fourth floor is the hall for the commandery of the Knights Templar, Royal Arch chapter, and council of royal and select masters, with the prelate's room for the use of the commandery and all other necessary rooms for the chapter, commandery and council. Fronting on Church street is a drill hall and banquet room, while in the rear will be the kitchen, armory and other rooms.

The fifth floor is devoted to the hall for the use of the ancient and accepted Scottish rite of Freemasonry, with suitable ante-lodges, and ante-rooms connected. In it is a stage for use in the exemplification of the degrees with commodious and well-appointed dressing rooms attached. On three sides of the hall is a gallery, back of which on the east and west sides are offices for the several Scottish rite bodies; the Vermont consistory, 32d degree; Delta chapter of Rose Croix, 18th degree; J. W. Roby council, Prince of Jerusalem, 16th degree; and Haswell lodge of perfection, 14th degree. At the north end of the gallery, and directly opposite the stage is the choir loft. A women's parlor adjoins, but is entirely shut off from the choir loft. This preparation is made so that a mixed quartet may be used at the meetings, the music to be heard, yet the ceremonies not to be seen by the choir. The annual meetings of the several grand Masonic bodies of the state will be held in this hall.

September 11, 1920 115

ROYCE PROPERTY TO
BECOME K. OF C. HOME

Knights of Columbus Are to
Convert Residence Into
Modern Club House.

The Rutland Council, Knights of Columbus, Building association, through a committee composed of James P. Leamy, Harold I. O'Brien, Frank H. Duffy, E. G. McClallen, William E. Dever, Michael H. McLaughlin and George T. Moroney, yesterday purchased through the real estate agency of Fred A. Field and Son the large house and property of Mrs. George E. Royce located at 29 Grove street, to be used as a new home for Rutland council, Knights of Columbus. While the purchase price is not definitely known, it is understood to be something over \$15,000.

Has Membership of 600.

Rutland council, which has a membership of 600, has been quartered for several years in the upper part of the Sawyer block on Merchants row, and for some time has been desirous of having a new home.

The committee plan the expenditure of several thousand dollars on the new property in refurnishing, redecorating and equipping it in a manner to make it one of the most modern club houses in the state.

The house, which contains 22 rooms, five fire places, several bath rooms, and has steam heat, electric and gas, is one of the fine residences of the city. The dwelling, which is made of brick, was constructed by the late George E. Royce, a well known marble man, about 30 years ago. The property has a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 350 feet.

May Build In Rear.

While the plans for the new K. C. home have not been completed, it is known that they call for one of the most modern type of club houses in New England, and they may possibly include the construction of a new building in the rear of the house that will contain a gymnasium and a large hall for council purposes.

The local council, K. of C. some time ago purchased the property on the opposite side of the street from the Royce house, known as the Clark & McMaster property, and had at one time planned to erect a new home on that site, but owing to the lack of depth and the high cost of building materials and the early need of a new home, it was decided to purchase the Royce property.

Rutland Daily Herald

January 9, 1920

To Build Garage on Washington Street

A new garage, to be completed by early summer, is to be built on the lot at the northwest corner of Washington and Wales street by W. H. Williams, Ford automobile agent and dealer in supplies. The transfer of the land from N. M. Bradley to Mr. Williams was made recently. The garage will be a two story building 105 by 64 feet, with 20,000 feet of floor space, and strictly fireproof throughout.

A house and barber shop on Wales street and a house on Washington street will have to be razed before the building can be put up as it will cover nearly the whole site between the Masonic temple and the Strand theater. The basement will be used for storage, the ground floor, which will have two entrances, for offices, salesrooms and storage, and the upper floor wholly for repair work.

Although the contracts have not yet been let, the occupants of the condemned houses have been notified that they must move by February 15, so it is expected that work will begin about that time.

Rutland Daily Herald

March 22, 1920

RUTLAND BRIEFS.

Work of tearing down the wooden buildings at the corner of Washington and Wales streets, where W. H. Williams is to erect a fire proof garage, is progressing rapidly, and the buildings will have been entirely removed so as to begin the foundation within a few days.

Rutland Daily Herald

February 5, 1920

NEW COMPANY FORMED.

Two Local Young Men Are to Open Automobile Accessory Shop.

The Norton-Beane Tire and Rubber company will be opened for business within a short time at the Shrine theater building. The partners, Ray Beane and John Norton, are two Rutland young men who have been with the Miller Rubber company of Akron, Ohio, for the past four months, learning all branches of the business. They will carry a complete line of tires, tubes and accessories and will do repairing of all kinds. Both firm members are graduates of the local high school and veterans of the World war.

Rutland Daily Herald

February 12, 1920

Town of Shrewsbury Sues for Schoolhouse

The town of Shrewsbury through Attorney Charles L. Howe of this city have brought suit in Rutland County court to recover damages of \$1000 from Noah Gleason of Shrewsbury. The town claims the above damage from Mr. Gleason for alleged taking of a schoolhouse, which was on the town property, and the turning of it into a sugar house by the installation of evaporators and other equipment.

It is claimed that Mr. Gleason took the seats out of the school house and stored them in his own home. Papers were served on Mr. Gleason by Sheriff Henry R. Adams. The case is returnable at the March term of the Rutland County court.

Rutland Daily Herald

March 20, 1920

Bela Dexter, 84, Dies After Long Illness

Deceased Well Known Building Contractor, Long Resident of Rutland.

Bela Dexter, aged 84 years, a retired building contractor, and one of the best known of the older residents of the city, died early yesterday morning at his home on Jackson avenue, following a protracted illness.

Mr. Dexter was born in Royalston, Mass., in 1836, and lived the greater part of his life there, being a prominent resident of the town, holding several of the town offices, besides being engaged in the contracting business.

He came to Rutland to live in 1884, and several of the older buildings of the city were erected under his supervision, including the Johnson castle in Center Rutland, the Pine and Church street school buildings of this city, and many others.

Mr. Dexter is survived by his wife, Mrs. Augusta Wheeler Dexter, four daughters, Misses Alice L., Jennie M., Grace E., and Mrs. H. Milton Davidson, all of this city; two sons, Ernest A., of this city, and Herbert B. Dexter of Boston; one sister, Mrs. Almeda Bryant of Winchendon, Mass., and six grandchildren.

Because of illness at the Dexter home, private funeral services will be held at the house on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock and burial will be in the vault at Evergreen cemetery.

Guest in Hotel Her Grandfather Erected

To be a guest in a hotel which was built by her grandfather and father some 75 years ago is a somewhat unique experience but that was the pleasure of Miss Helen Temple Cook of Wellesley, Mass., who was guest at the Bardwell hotel yesterday.

The management did not know at the time it assigned a room to the guest that it was the one used by her mother as an entertaining parlor over half a century ago. Miss Cook made herself known to the management and after much persuasion consented to tell something about the founding of the hostelry.

Miss Cook said that the idea of the hotel was conceived by her grandfather, Otis Bardwell, and her father, Edmund Foster Cook. They owned the stage route between Keene, N. H., and Burlington. Rutland was the terminal of the Rutland lines and also the stopping point for all persons who were traveling to and from Montreal. The men secured financial assistance and in 1847 the Bardwell hotel was built and named after Mr. Bardwell.

Miss Cook said her mother came to the hotel as a bride in a coach drawn by six horses and held many parties at the house. Her mother and father had nine children of which she was the youngest, all being born at the hotel.

When Miss Cook was six months old she moved to a house on Washington street now occupied by Mrs. Frank Dunn. She resided there until 24 years ago when, accompanied by her sister, Miss Mabel Cook, she went to Wellesley college where she is charge of Dana hall, having the supervision of some 400 pupils.

NEW COUNTY JAIL IS TO COST \$49,510.74

Local Bastile, Constructed on
"Cost Plus" Plan, Proves
Big Tax Booster.

Rutland county can boast of another "head-liner" but it will cost the taxpayers good money to do the bragging. We have the costliest county jail in these parts. This fact became known yesterday when Assistant Judges Edwin Horton of Chittenden and Samuel R. Hitchcock of Fair Haven announced that another county tax would be necessary to clean up the indebtedness on the new jail property which is located on Center street.

It is understood that the jail, which was built by Contractor Charles G. Noyes was constructed on what is known as a "cost plus contract." The small brick and concrete building which was nearly two years in construction cost the tidy sum of \$49,510.74.

A year ago the county on its grand list of \$353,195.12 raised what was supposed to be enough to cover the county's share in the jail building, the amount being \$10,506.44. This was on a tax of three per cent.

More Money Needed.

Yesterday it was announced that the tax for this year would be two and one half per cent and it is expected this will raise \$8829.87.

The first figures of an authentic nature came to the attention of the officials yesterday when County Treasurer Henry F. Field made his report on the financial standing of the county and the cost of the jail building. It reads something like this:

Total cost of new jail	\$49,510.74
Received from state	30,000.00
Received from interest on deposit	413.38
County tax of 3 per cent in 1920	10,506.44
Balance of orders drawn	\$590.92

The county will have to pay the balance of the three orders drawn after the money was expended together with interest of \$197.57 to the bank cashing the orders. The total now owing on the building is \$8788.49 and the tax as set by the assistant judges yesterday will a little more than cover this amount, the tax to raise \$8829.87.

RUTLAND—ITS GROWTH AND IMPROVEMENT.

Our town never exhibited more signs of healthy growth and improvement than during the present season; which, considering the stringency of the money market for the past few months, augurs well for the future.

Among the most noteworthy buildings which are being erected is the fine dwelling house of H. Henry Baxter, located in the grove on the State Fair ground, which, when completed, will be the finest residence in town, and will not be surpassed, probably, by any in Western Vermont.

Clark & Brothers, Foster & Cole and Mr. White are building a fine three story wood block on Merchants Row.

Mr. H. O. Perkins is building a three story brick block on Merchants Row, directly opposite to that of Clark & Bros.

On the same street, and a few rods south, Mr. Verder has erected a large building for a dwelling and Bake House. Mr. V. informs us that he expects to have his ovens, &c., completed, and be ready to commence operations some time during the present month.

On the corner of Grove and West streets, Mr. A. Landon has built himself a neat brick dwelling house, which we believe is already finished.

Mr. Josiah Hinton has but up a three story brick store immediately east of the Town Hall, for the Union Store, Division 189. He is also erecting a fine dwelling on the corner of Washington and Main streets.

Other buildings of less magnitude are constantly going up, and we also notice many improvements in the way of painting, fencing, &c.

The village fathers have erected a fire Engine House on the Depot grounds, directly west of the Bakery of Daniels & Pettis.—The building is 65 by 28 feet, with an arched Hall in the second story 14 feet high. This building is designed for the new Fire Engine which is expected in a few days, a new Horse Carriage which is already here, and for housing the necessary appliances for an efficient Hook and Ladder Company.

Rutland is the largest on the list of any town in Vermont; comes but little short of Burlington in number of inhabitants, and will, we expect, shortly take the lead of every other town in the Green Mountain State.

The Rutland Herald
July 15, 1858

NEW BLOCK OF STORES.—It gives us pleasure to state that Messrs. Nichols and Cramton are about commencing to put up a large three story building on Merchants' Row, in this village, for stores. The front of the first story is to be built of marble: the rest of the walls to be brick. The design was made by Mr. Randall, and it is said that the proprietors intend to build a block superior to any ever erected in Rutland.

The Rutland Herald
October 28, 1858

NEW BUILDINGS.—The walls of the new Bank Building, on the corner of Court and Center Streets, are about 32 feet high. The South and West sides are built of pressed brick. The building is 36 by 52 feet on the ground. The roof will probably be on and slated this week; the whole building we believe is to be finished about the 1st of March.

The work of the United States Court House and Post Office building is progressing steadily and satisfactorily. The plastering will be finished this week, and the work of putting up door and window casings has been already commenced. The plastering is done in imitation of stone. The Court Room in the second story is to be frescoed. This room is 50 by 34 feet. The Post Office room is about 35 by 34 feet; there will be some 1500 letter boxes, and 80 drawers with locks and keys, and 7 places for the delivery of letters and papers—two on the South side for ladies. Altogether it will be one of the best Post Offices in New England. The door of the safe in the Post Master's office cost \$212, the lock on it cost \$300. The whole building will be finished about the 1st of January. There have been on an average, 40 men through the season engaged on the work, and under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Colby, all has gone along correctly and without accident or mishap of any kind, which is sufficient to say in that gentleman's praise.

The interior of the fine brick block of Messrs. Nichols and Cramton, on Merchants' Row, is now nearly or quite all lathed and nearly ready for plastering. This building is 50 by 64 feet on the ground, and four stories high. The first or basement story is intended for saloons; the second for stores; the third for offices, &c. The stores (three in number) are already rented or engaged. The front of these are built of marble; the remainder of the front wall of the building is of pressed brick. The building was commenced in July last, and will, according to present expectations, be finished about the 1st of December.

Landon's New Hotel, on the corner of Evelyn Street and Merchants' Row, is nearly finished. This is a three story frame building, 44 feet in height, and contains some 50 rooms in all. On the first floor are the office, dining hall, 2 parlors, &c. The office is about 50 feet long and 24 wide; the dining hall is 47 feet long and 18 wide. The passage hall, in the 2d story, is about 80 feet in length. The public hall is 50 feet long by 30 wide, and 14 feet "clear." The exterior of the building is painted a dark brown color, and presents a fine appearance. It was commenced last June, and will probably be ready for occupation by the middle of next month. We presume it will be named the "Rutland House," and kept by Mr. Landon.

The Rutland Herald
November 25, 1858

Landon Hotel.

We understand that the new hotel just erected in this village, by our enterprising fellow citizens, Messrs. J. & A. Landon, will be open and ready for the accommodation of the public, the first or second week in December next. This house has been constructed in a thorough manner, and its interior arrangements are such as to make it an agreeable and comfortable stopping-place for guests, and its location is pleasant. It contains about 50 rooms, with a hall 50 by 30 feet, leading from the main floor. The dining-room will accommodate about 75 persons. The sleeping rooms are large and airy, and well supplied with entire new furniture. In short, the Landon House is a beautiful structure, and an ornament to the place, and we wish the proprietors the success they so richly deserve. We congratulate the citizens of Rutland on the fact that no town in the State is so well supplied with first class hotel accommodations as our own.

The Rutland Herald
December 23, 1858

Landon Hotel, Rutland, Vt.

To the Editor of the Rutland Herald:

Having spent a week at this new Hotel, which has just been opened, at Rutland, Vt., I feel a pleasure to state the manner in which it is kept.

It is watered by one of the purest springs from the Green Mountains, and warmed by the unexampled coal burner, "Star of the North," which keeps the whole House at a most agreeable temperature. It has the public parlors of any house in Vt., in which is one of Horace Waters' fine Pianos. The office and reading room are not excelled by any that I have ever been in. The sleeping rooms are unrivalled—all supplied with the newly constructed steel and hair mattresses, surpassing any bed that has been introduced. The beds of the Metropolitan of New York, have a world wide celebrity, but these are a decided improvement upon them. There is a good Barber's Shop, Tobacco Room, and Reading Room in the basement of the building, where every facility is afforded for tobacco to impart to the smoker the most fascinating effects. It is against the rules of the house to use it in the upper office or reading room.

The cookery and kitchen arrangements are fully up to the latest improvement. Every man or woman who enters the dining room is filled with satisfaction and delight feeling certain that one of the best cooks presides in that kitchen below. In the dining room you are waited upon by young ladies, whose attention and experience anticipates your wants. I have traveled much in the northern, southern and middle States and Canada, and visited hotels almost without number, and I can confidently say the Landon Hotel, taking it all in all, is not excelled. TRAVELER.

Rutland Weekly Herald

February 10, 1859

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT.

A NEW

BOOT & SHOE STORE

IN RUTLAND.

AN ENTIRE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS!

Positively One Price!

AND NO DEVIATION.

H. C. WOOD

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Rutland and surrounding towns that he has leased the store in Crampton & Nichols' Block, Merchant's Row, where he proposes to establish permanently a

One Price Cash Boot & Shoe Store.

The principles which will govern this establishment are these: To give the purchasers every satisfaction. Every article is warranted in every respect as represented. The price of each article will be marked at the lowest possible prices, and no deviation—but he knows his own interest well enough to make them as low, if not a little lower, than can be found at any other establishment, under any circumstances. Terms cash, as the prices which the Goods will be sold at will not allow me to take any risk.

Six years' experience has taught me that the One Price System, fully carried out, is attended with prosperity, and secures public favor and patronage.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am at your service. I am a stranger amongst you; my business course is before you. I have come here to stay, to build up a reputation and a business on a fair, honest, and honorable basis, by strict application, integrity, and gentlemanly intercourse, as well as the cheapness of my prices and superior quality of my goods, and I wish to make your acquaintance, deeming it to my interest, and promising to render it most equally so to yours. Advertisements are read, and advertisers judged by their acts, and by that decision I am willing to abide, relying on the award, and expecting only an appreciation of my endeavors according to their merit.

I am now receiving and opening a good and entirely new stock of **BOOTS and SHOES**, which has been selected with great care, and with due regard for the wants and tastes of this people. It will be kept up, with such additions, from time to time, as sales may require. In short, no pains will be spared in keeping on hand a splendid, rich and fashionable assortment of all goods in my line, which customers may expect to find at such an establishment.

Custom work of all kinds done by the best of workmen, and cut from the first quality of stock. I have only to say that in my dealings with customers I shall endeavor to be governed by the Golden Rule, which I deem it every man's duty to follow, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

Gif

Respectfully,

H. C. WOOD.

Rutland Weekly Herald

April 14, 1859

A NEW HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE is being opened this week in Nichols and Crampton's new Block on Merchant's Row, by Messrs. Greeley, Pond & Co., of Keene, N. H. Mr. Greeley's partners are connected with firms in Burlington, Brattleboro, Claremont, N. H., and other places, and of course, their purchases are very heavy.—They buy directly of the manufacturers, and their purchases being very heavy, they buy as low as any of the jobbers in Boston, and of course will be enabled to suit our people as to prices, and quality. Mr. Greeley, who is a practical hatter, will superintend the business here, and attend to repairing and "brushing up" old hats as well as to the sale of new ones. We advise our readers to look out for the advertisement of this new firm, which will probably appear next week, after which time, we think there will be no sufficient excuse for the appearance of any decent man in our streets, surmounted by a shocking bad hat.

HATS, CAPS and FURS, TRUNKS, Valises, &c.

The subscribers having leased the Store No. 2 Crampton & Nichols' Block, Merchants' Row, would say to the citizens of Rutland and vicinity, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of goods in their line, such as

MENS' and BOYS' SOFT FUR and WOOL HATS;

SILK AND KERSEY HATS

of all grades.

Cloth and Silk Glazed**CAPS** of every style.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of

TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING**BAGS, UMBRELLAS,****Gloves, Mittens, &c.**

Silk and Kersey Hats made to order and warranted to fit.

Messrs POND & CO. are connected with a number of the largest Hat, Cap and Fur Stores in Vermont and New Hampshire. Their purchases are very large and from first hands; consequently our facilities for purchasing are, to say the least, inferior to none.

All those in want of goods in our line are respectfully invited to give us a call and we will make goods and prices satisfactory.

Greeley, Pond & Co., Rutland, Vt.

Rutland Weekly Herald

May 12, 1859

SUMMER HATS. SUMMER HATS.

SUMMER HATS.

SUMMER HATS.

SUMMER HATS.

SUMMER HATS.

Of every variety and style, for sale cheap by

GREELEY, POND & CO.

The largest and best assortment of Silk Hats ever

offered in Rutland, at prices that cannot fail to suit.

Greeley, Pond & Co.

BONNER HATS. BONNER HATS.**A** NEW style of Summer Hat, at

Greeley, Pond & Co's.

No. 2 Crampton & Nichols' Block. 19

SILK HATS! SILK HATS!**A** CHOICE supply just received. They are BEAUTIES. Call and see them.Greeley, Pond & Co.
No. 2, Crampton & Nichols' Block. 17**TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!****V**ALLISES and TRAVELLING BAGS of very superior quality at
Greeley, Pond & Co's.**OUR MOTTO.**

Quick sales and ready pay. Understand, our terms are cash on delivery. No books kept.
Greeley, Pond & Co.

Rutland Weekly Herald

May 5, 1859

CIGARS

AND

TOBACCO!

At Wholesale and Retail.

RICHARDSON & HILL

ARE manufacturing and keep constantly on hand the choicest brands of Cigars, made of the best material, and suited both in price and quality to the wants of the trade throughout the State.

A very superior article of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, and also Smoking, sold at the most reasonable prices.

Crampton's Block, nearly opposite the Landon House. Gif **RICHARDSON & HILL**

The Rutland Herald

October 25, 1860

JULIUS H. MOTT.**FALL TRADE FOR 1860****BROADWAY STYLES!**

As the Fall trade is now fairly open, and gentlemen are about to purchase Winter Clothing.

JULIUS H. MOTT.

Having just returned from market. desires to inform them that his new stock of

CLOTHS, OVERCOATINGS,**CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,**

Cannot be surpassed for elegance, taste and richness of design.

The heading of this article—"Broadway Styles!" is largely represented in his recent purchases from some of the largest and best Houses in the trade. This branch of his business has so largely increased that Mr. Mott would offer his sincere thanks to all for their very liberal patronage, hoping to meet a continuance of it.

It is useless to enumerate in an advertisement our facilities and well known ability in manufacturing garments to order; but to gentlemen from surrounding towns and at a distance who visit Rutland, I would mention that this is the place to leave your measure if you desire a perfect fit.

My **MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT** is still under the superintendence of

W. W. McCALL,

Which is a sufficient guarantee that all garments made here will, for artistic beauty, splendid finish and mechanical excellence, compare favorably with those of any first-class custom tailoring establishment in New York.

FURNISHING GOODS.

A large and carefully selected stock, comprising everything pertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe.

LADIES SHOES,

Of every new and desirable style that can be found in New York, or at any manufactory; both high and low priced, with and without heels, and with SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TRIPLE SOLES.

FRENCH GLOVE GAITERS

Of every style

KID, CONGRESS & LACE BOOTS

In great variety, and

PEGGED & NAILED SHOES

Of every description—all will be sold at the lowest prices. A splendid stock of

FRENCH GLOVE and FRENCH KID SLIPS Also cheap articles of Kid, Velvet, and Lasting Slips, are presented.

Great care is taken in purchasing Shoes which will wear well, and yet be neat in style; and with this view, a large share of his work is

MADE TO ORDER.

By the best manufacturers in the country.

BOYS, YOUTHS AND CHILD'S BOOTS

Appropriate to the season.

RUBBERS, SANDLES AND OVERSHOES,

Of all widths and thicknesses.

Mr. MOTT aspires to have the **MODEL SHOE STORE** OF VERMONT, and cordially thanks the public for its extensive patronage. All are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 2, Crampton & Nichols' Block, Rutland, Vt.

JOHN W. CRAMTON'S FUNERAL.

Imposing Ceremonies Witnessed by
Throng of People.

The body of John W. Cramton was buried yesterday afternoon with imposing and impressive ceremonies. The business men of Rutland turned out en masse to do honor to his remains and the public thronged the sidewalks along the line of the procession. Every place of business was closed and the flag on the city hall floated at half mast. Seldom has Rutland done such honor to one of her citizens.

Hundreds of people took advantage of the opportunity to view the remains during the noon hour. Nor was the crowd confined to people of any particular class. Ragged newsboys jostled bank directors in the hotel corridors. Everybody was anxious to pay his last respects to Rutland's grand old man.

Shortly before 2 o'clock, the hour set for the funeral, the procession of societies in which Mr. Cramton was a member marched down Merchants row to the Bardwell house. First came the members of Vermont lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, with sprigs of green on their coats and bands of crape on their arms. After them marched Rutland and Center lodges of Masons, Davenport chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Killington commandery, Knights Templar. The Knights of Pythias and the blue lodge and chapter Masons formed in two ranks facing each other in front of the Baxter bank building and saluted as the Knights Templar passed between them. There was a remarkably good turnout of Templars, Mount Calvary commandery of Middlebury being largely represented. In all there were about 90 Templars in line.

The societies filed into the hotel to view the remains, which lay in state in one of the parlors on the second floor. The room where the body lay was a veritable mass of flowers. Conspicuous among the floral pieces were the Masonic cross and crown, keystone and open Bible, and a large triangular piece surmounted by a dove from Vermont lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Rev. Theodore B. Foster read the beautiful funeral service of the Episcopal church and then a quartet composed of Mrs. Theodore B. Foster, Mrs. S. E. McIntire, E. C. Paige and H. B. Whittier sang "Abide With Me."

Rev. Dr. George W. Phillips pronounced the final eulogy on the deceased. He said he could hope to add nothing to the solemn service just closed, but he wished to pay a short tribute to the character of Mr. Cramton. He spoke of the school in which he was raised and said Vermont ought to feel proud to have produced such men. He outlined Mr. Cramton's early life and spoke of the men and influences which had helped to mold his character. He referred to Mr. Cramton's great business honesty and integrity and called him a giant among men of affairs. He expressed the belief that God inspires great money makers, as well as great preachers and writers, to the end that their accumulated wealth may be used to further the best interests of the race. He praised Mr. Cramton for his quiet philanthropy and for his patience in long suffering.

At the conclusion of Dr. Phillips' remarks the quartet sang "Peace, Perfect Peace." The body was then borne out of the house by these eight Knights Templar: T. M. Chapman of Middlebury, E. V. Ross, M. O. Stoddard, J. C. Temple, George T. Chaffee, Dr. J. E. Thomson, Dr. C. A. Gale and Capt. Charles Clark. A delegation of the following six knights met the remains at the door and escorted them as a guard of honor to the hearse: Past Grand Commander E. C. Lewis, Past Commanders S. T. Braley, S. T. Terrill, J. R. Hoadley, W. H. Schryver, Col. A. A. Fletcher and F. J. Hubbard and F. C. Atherton. The honorary bearers were Dr. John A. Mead, M. E. Wheeler and Directors Hugh H. Baxter, George E. Royce, George R. Bottum, Walter C. Landon, T. J. Lyon, A. W. Hyde and E. E. Keyes of the Baxter National bank.

The funeral procession extended from the Bardwell house to the corner of Pine and State streets. The Masons and the Knights of Pythias marched ahead and were followed by a string of carriages nearly a quarter of a mile long. It took two wagons to carry the flowers, which were now seen to better advantage than inside the house. Besides the pieces already mentioned there were handsome designs from the Howe Scale company, the Steam Stone Cutter company, the True Blue Marble company, the Young Men's Catholic union, the employees of the Bardwell house and many individuals.

There was a crowd of 500 people in front of the hotel when the casket was borne out and the sidewalks on both sides of Merchants row were lined with men and women as the procession passed along. Hundreds of people followed the remains to the cemetery, either on foot or in the electric cars. It was an ideal Indian summer day and a rarely fine day for November. The scene at the grave was most impressive. The mourners stood within a triangle formed by the Knights Templar, while Eminent Commander Moses Ford and Acting Prelate Rev. Theodore B. Foster read the solemn burial service of the commandery. The bearers formed an arch of steel over the grave with their swords. In the prelate pronounced the final words, "Ashes to ashes and dust to dust."

Scores of people came from out of town to attend the funeral. A partial list of them is here given: Hugh H. Baxter and W. F. Lewis of New York city, O. B. Main, Edward Nichols and Harry Nichols of Chicago, Col. Albert Clark and Miss Mary Clark of Boston, D. G. Burt and J. Collins of Bennington, E. M. Woodruff of Port Chester, N. Y., Cyrus Jennings of Hortonville, A. N. Adams, S. Allen, Edward Snell, Charles R. Allen, Charles Kiburn, O. F. Vaughan and John P. Pitkin of Fair Haven, John P. Hoskison of Haverhill, Mass., Frank Huntress of Keene, N. H., William Bond of Danby, E. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bessey, F. S. Platt and M. J. Horton of Poulney, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Leonard of Pittsford, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cobb of Timmouth, H. T. Cutts, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cutts, C. E. Bush, W. B. Wright and W. A. Jennings of Orwell, E. H. Young and ex-Gov. E. J. Ormsbee of Brandon, O. Rowell of Ticonderoga, N. Y., Sheriff T. M. Chapman, Col. A. A. Fletcher, F. J. Hubbard, J. Q. Dickenson, C. A. Piper, Darwin Rider and F. F. Sheppard of Middlebury, S. S. Gaines of Vergennes, H. F. Cramton of Whitehall, N. Y., A. Y. Gray, N. Paul and W. H. Haynes of Middletown Springs and Mrs. J. Burdett and Mrs. J. K. Batchelder of Arlington.

Resolutions on John W. Cramton's Death.

The directors of the Baxter National bank have passed the following resolutions on the death of their late president, John W. Cramton:—

There has passed beyond the veil a life, a character which deserves more than a passing notice—John W. Cramton, director of the Baxter National bank since its organization and president of said bank since August, 1884; a man of strong and sterling qualities. All who knew him understood that he possessed a clear and accurate judgment of men and business matters, far more than the ordinary. In counsel he was discriminating and just, he loved truth and upright dealings. Through all these years he labored faithfully to advance the interests of this bank, by his presence, his sound sense and his counsel. We shall miss him at the meetings of our board. We shall mourn his absence, his noble bearing, his honesty of life. They have left a lasting impression upon us all. Through months of weary suffering and a hopeless struggle for life he has been patient, brave and cheerful to the very last. Therefore, Resolved, That as a testimonial of respect to the memory of our deceased president and honored friend, the Baxter National bank be draped in mourning and closed during the time of the funeral and that the directors and officers attend the same in a body, wearing the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the family of the deceased our condolence and deepest sympathy in their bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them; also that the same be entered upon the records of this bank.

Rutland Daily Herald
November 6, 1900

The appraisers and commissioners of the John W. Cramton estate will meet at the Bardwell house to examine and allow claims from 2 until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of November 26 and April 15, 1901. Mr. Cramton died leaving no will.

Rutland Weekly Herald

July 25, 1901

The Cramton Estate.

The settlement of the John W. Cramton estate is practically completed. The commissioners' inventory is about \$780,000. The widow gets \$2000 and one-half of the remainder of the estate. It may be stated in a general way that an agreement has been reached under which the widow takes the major part of the money and securities, while the remaining seven heirs take the real estate.

While the decree of the probate judge has not yet been entered the heirs have come practically to an agreement. It is understood that the seven heirs have agreed to take the Bardwell house property which is appraised by the commissioners at \$60,000. It will take several days to arrange the details of the settlement.

Mrs. Cramton has bought the Sheldon property on Center street, opposite the Baptist church, for \$12,000. Wayne Bailey, who holds a mortgage on the property, went to Brooklyn on Saturday for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the sale.

Rutland Weekly Herald

July 25, 1901

Wayne Bailey has returned from Brooklyn, N. Y., where he went Saturday to arrange some matters in connection with the sale of the Sheldon property on Center street to Mrs. John W. Cramton, which was made public in yesterday's HERALD. The Rutland Savings bank, of which Mr. Bailey is the president, held a mortgage on the property. The papers were passed and Mrs. Cramton given the title to the property. The house on Center street is being cleaned and renovated, and it is expected that Mrs. Cramton will occupy it soon after August 1, when she gives possession of the Bardwell house to the other seven heirs of the Cramton estate.

LOCAL.

News In and About Rutland Briefly Told in Paragraphs.

Through the courtesy of John W. Cramton, some time before his death, the time limit for the erection of the Masonic temple has been extended to January 1, 1902.

JOHN W. CRAMTON.

Death of One of Rutland's Most Prominent Citizens Yesterday Afternoon.

John W. Cramton died at 12.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his apartments at the Bardwell house. His illness has been a long one, but he has borne the suffering without complaint. Since July, 1898, when he had a stroke of paralysis, he had never been well. During the last three months he was seldom able to leave his room. Last Tuesday he went out for a drive, but that evening he suffered another paralytic shock, which left him entirely helpless. Since then he had failed gradually until the end came quietly yesterday. It was feared that he would not live through Sunday night and Dr. Thomson, one of his physicians, remained in the Bardwell house within call all night.

The funeral will be held at the Bardwell house Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The body will lie in state in the hotel parlor from 11 o'clock until 1.30 o'clock on Thursday. The Masons will conduct the services at the grave.

His Career.

John Willey Cramton was a native of Timmouthe, having been born in that town November 10, 1826. He was brought up on a farm and attended the local schools. At the age of 24 he moved to Templeton, Mass., and for three years was engaged in peddling.

It was in 1853 that he settled in Rutland and began a course of business that made him eventually one of the wealthy men of the state.

Mr. Cramton was noted for his sound business judgment. His word needed no bond to enforce a bargain. He was a good reader of human nature and rarely failed in estimating the character of the men with whom he did business.

Mr. Cramton first started a tinshop in Center Rutland, but moved the business later to Evelyn street in the building recently occupied by William Metzger & Sons. He shortly afterward moved to Merchants row and took in as a partner J. C. Dunn. The firm of Dunn & Cramton did business for nearly half a century.

In 1860 Mr. Cramton bought the Central house on the present site of the Clement building, and four years later he bought the Bardwell house. He gradually became identified with many industrial enterprises, and he invested largely in farming lands, until he was one of the largest owners of farms in the state. He was trustee of the Howe Scale company in 1886, and upon its reorganization was chosen vice president.

Mr. Cramton was president of the Baxter National bank, the True Blue Marble company, the Steam Stone Cutter company and the Rutland Street Railway company. He was also director of the Rutland Herald and Globe association. Of late years he gave up much of his time to the raising of cattle and the development of his agricultural property. He was a breeder of blooded horses and stock. He was for 20 years a director of the state fair association, and always took an interest in the Rutland County Agricultural society.

Mr. Cramton's political activities were mainly of a local nature, although he represented Rutland county in the state Senate in 1888-89. He was for 10 years a state's prison director. He frequently figured in local village affairs, always a republican but not so intense a partisan that he was not an impartial adviser on municipal matters. He was eight times elected village trustee, his first term being in 1867 and his last in 1876. He was elected selectman in 1888 and that year was made president of the village.

Mr. Cramton could always be relied upon to give substantial aid to enterprises that tended to help Rutland. He gave the site for the Tim & Co. shirt factory and his services for the town were long and continuous. Within a year he gave the Thornton property to the Masons for the site of a temple. He gave not long ago a building lot on East Center street to the Young Men's Catholic union. He was a liberal patron of the Rutland city hospital.

Mr. Cramton's benefactions were in the main of a quiet and personal nature. There are many men in this vicinity that date their start in business from the assistance given them by John W. Cramton, and there are many families who know the extent of his generous hand. He was a Knight Templar and a Knight of Pythias.

Mr. Cramton married in 1882 Miss Florence B. Gates, daughter of Jacob and Mary B. Gates, who survives him. He also leaves three sisters, Miss Elizabeth Cramton of this city, Mrs. Sarah Norton of Middletown Springs and Mrs. Abigail Sargent of Wallingford.

Tributes of His Townsmen.

A HERALD reporter interviewed yesterday a few of the older business men of Rutland who have known Mr. Cramton intimately for many years, and obtained the following expressions on his death:—

Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley said: "I have known Mr. Cramton since he started in business in Center Rutland about 45 years ago. He was a man of marked individuality, of strong character and characteristics. He was a man of rough exterior, but a warmer or more generous heart than his never beat in a human breast. Some years ago I knew something of the workings of the Ladies' Aid society and it was not at all an infrequent occurrence that the ladies who went to investigate a reported case of suffering among the poor found instead coal and food, and upon investigating would learn that the supplies had been furnished by Mr. Cramton. Take him all in all, it will be long before Rutland finds another citizen who can or will fill the gap in affairs made vacant by his death."

George R. Bottum said: "Mr. Cramton was a man who was always strong in feeling for what was right and just to everybody. He was always ready to say yes when he thought that was the proper answer to a question, and he never hesitated to say no when he thought that way. When any one was in trouble he always called upon Mr. Cramton for aid and invariably got it. I recall an instance which happened a good many years ago. A young man wished to start in business but needed \$1000 in order to do so. Mr. Cramton loaned him the money without security. The young man prospered and paid back the money little by little. He is now wealthy. There is one other instance which I remember. A woman, who lived on a small farm she had bought of Mr. Cramton, lost a horse during the harvest season. She went to Mr. Cramton, saying that the loss of the animal would hinder her greatly in getting in her crops and that she had no money to buy another horse. Mr. Cramton immediately handed her a \$10 bill, saying, 'This will help you along somewhat.' Mr. Cramton was always willing to help those who were willing to help themselves. He was liberal to churches and charities."

H. O. Carpenter said: "I have been with Mr. Cramton in connection with the Bardwell house for the past 36 years and never to my remembrance has there been any misunderstanding between us. He was broad in all his dealings and where he was a friend no one could find a better one. Words cannot express my feelings toward him. I consider the loss to myself and to the community a severe one."

Sheriff Daniel P. Peabody said: "He was one of the kindest hearted men in the world and never refused to aid any good cause. He helped more young men to get a start than any man I ever knew. I never transacted business with any person where everything was so satisfactory as with him. I can remember when he was driving a tin peddler's cart from place to place and I noticed that he always came back from a trip in the country with his cart well laden with barter. Mr. Cramton's death is a great loss to Rutland."

Dr. John A. Mead said: "My intimate acquaintance with Mr. Cramton began 12 years ago when we bought the Howe scale works. Of the five men interested in that purchase, who subsequently became stockholders in the company, I am the only survivor. The other four men were Judge Veazey, Frederick Chaffee, E. D. Keyes and Mr. Cramton. Mr. Cramton was a man of great business integrity. If you once gained his confidence he was forever your friend and would do almost anything for you. On the other hand, if you lost his confidence it was very hard or almost impossible to regain it. He had a quick and remarkably good judgment of business affairs. In his estimate of human character he was seldom mistaken. He was as sympathetic and kind hearted as any man I ever knew."

George E. Royce said: "I have been connected in business with Mr. Cramton since 1865. I was associated with him in several corporations, including the Baxter National bank, the Steam Stone Cutter company, the True Blue Marble company and several other private enterprises. He was a man of wonderful sagacity in business, great decision in character, sound judgment, strict integrity, every way reliable and a stayer from first to last through all emergencies. He helped many men in business and started many on their course in life."

M. E. Wheeler said: "He was a man able to comprehend promptly a business proposition. When he was satisfied that everything was right he never wavered. I found him a most satisfactory partner. He was generous in his opinion of others. Through his illness he has been a marvel of patience."

Rutland Daily Herald

October 31, 1900

The body of John W. Cramton will lie in state in the Bardwell house parlors from 11 to 1 o'clock tomorrow instead of from 11 to 1.30 o'clock as was at first announced. Killington commandery, Knights Templar, will have charge of the burial service Thursday afternoon.

Rutland Daily Herald

November 1, 1900

All the banks of the city will close this afternoon during the funeral of John W. Cramton. A number of the merchants also will close their stores during the hours of the funeral services. The store of Dunn Bros. & Co. will close at 1 o'clock for the rest of the afternoon. The barber shops will be closed from 1.30 until 4 o'clock.

The Masons have given for John W. Cramton's funeral one of the most beautiful floral pieces ever made in Rutland. It consists of a cross and crown, a keystone and a square and compass upon an open Bible, emblems respectively of the commandery, the chapter and the blue lodge.

Rutland Daily Herald
September 4, 1901

Florence B. Cramton, administratrix of the estate of John W. Cramton, to George Cramton; the Gibson farm in the northeast part of the town of Rutland; premises on the southeast corner of Pine and West streets; premises on the southwest corner of Pearl and North streets; premises on the southeast corner of Pearl and North streets; premises on the south side of North street; seven acres of land off Allen street; premises on Cleveland avenue south of State street; premises on the northeast corner of Pearl and North streets; premises on the south side of Pearl street; the whole for \$1 and other considerations.

Florence B. Cramton, administratrix of the estate of John W. Cramton, to Barker L. Cramton; all the land on Pine hill belonging to the estate, except a strip of land on the north side of West street and the cemetery lot; the whole for \$1 and other considerations.

Florence B. Cramton, administratrix of the estate of John W. Cramton, to Barker L. Cramton; the Billings farm, so called, on the west side of Otter creek and bounded by the quarterline road and lands owned by S. F. Kelley and Jesse L. Billings; land on the west side of Otter creek north of Billings bridge; a parcel of land in the southern part of the city known as the Moulthrop meadow; premises on the southwest corner of North street and Lincoln boulevard; a parcel of land in the town of Clarendon known as the Quincy pasture; one undivided half interest in the Haven spring and Haven pasture, so called, in the town of Clarendon; the whole for \$1 and other considerations.

Florence B. Cramton, administratrix of the estate of John W. Cramton, to Mary E. Cramton; the Baxter bank building on the east side of Merchants row; the whole for \$1 and other considerations.

Florence B. Cramton, administratrix of the estate of John W. Cramton, to Abigail Sargent; premises on the corner of Lafayette street and Harrington avenue known as the Edgerton farm; portions of land bought by John W. Cramton of the estate of Peter Fagan on Lafayette street; certain other portions of land in the east part of the city; premises on East Washington street; premises on the north side of West street adjoining lands owned by Mary C. Gates; premises on Church street; one undivided half interest in land between Post street and the tracks of the Bennington division of the Rutland railroad; the whole for \$1 and other considerations.

Florence B. Cramton, administratrix of the estate of John W. Cramton, to Sarah C. Norton; premises north of State street and east of East creek; the Clark L. Long block on the south side of Center street; a parcel of land in the town of Pawlet, being the land on which the town hall stands; for \$1 and other considerations.

Florence B. Carpenter, administratrix of the estate of John W. Cramton, to John W. Ross and Wallace C. Ross, trustees; an undivided third of certain parcels of land in West Rutland known as the Brewster farm and the Gorham farm, containing altogether about 124 acres; an undivided interest in certain parcels of land in Orwell; one undivided half interest in a piece of land on the south side of Killington avenue, containing about 39 acres, standing in the name of John W. Cramton and John A. Mead; an undivided interest in lands in Castleton held in common by Cramton, Childs and Jennings; the whole for \$1 and other considerations.

Florence B. Cramton, administratrix of the estate of John W. Cramton, to John W. Ross and Wallace W. Nichols, trustees; the Bardwell house and lot; premises on the north side of Washington street east of the Bardwell house property; the whole for \$1 and other considerations.

Florence B. Cramton, administratrix of the estate of John W. Cramton, to Mary E. Cramton, Sarah C. Norton of Middletown Springs and Abigail Sargent, block on the east side of Merchants row north of the Ripley block and known as the Cramton block; for \$1 and other considerations.

Florence B. Cramton, administratrix of the estate of John W. Cramton, to Abigail Sargent; premises on Woodstock avenue known as the Peryea place; for \$1 and other considerations.

Florence B. Cramton, administratrix of the estate of John W. Cramton, to Mary E. Cramton; premises on the west side of Baxter street containing about one-sixteenth of an acre; premises on the west side of Wales street; one undivided half interest in the Sawyer block on the east side of Merchants row; pew in the Congregational church; for \$1 and other considerations.

Florence B. Cramton, administratrix of the estate of John W. Cramton, to Ellen B. Cramton and Walter S. Cramton; the Billings block on the north side of Center street; the Allen farm in the southeastern part of the town of Rutland, containing about 65 acres; premises on the east side of Cleveland avenue north of State street, containing about half an acre; for \$1 and other considerations.

Florence B. Cramton, administratrix of the estate of John W. Cramton, to John W. Ross and Wallace W. Nichols, trustees; the remainder of all lands in this city and in the towns of Rutland and Clarendon, except the cemetery lots; for \$1 and other considerations.

B. W. Marshall, trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of Henry O. Edson, to Henry O. Edson and Cynthia Edson; premises on the east side of Elm street, south of the Lasanflamer property; consideration, \$2500.

Quit claim deeds:—

John W. Ross and Wallace W. Nichols, trustees for John W. Cramton heirs, to John A. Mead; one undivided half interest in premises on the south side of Killington avenue; consideration, \$1000.

Maria Clark, Ellen T. Cushion and David H. Cushion to Martin T. Bolin; premises on the north side of Killington avenue bounded by lands owned by Duffy, Murphy and Riley; for \$1 and other considerations.

CHANGE.—The Messrs. Landon having retired from business in Rutland, have leased their Hotel heretofore known as the "Landon Hotel" to Mr. Lewis D. Turrill late of Swanton. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Turrill has sustained a high reputation as a Hotel Keeper in Swanton, and we are quite sure that the new "CENTRAL HOUSE" under his management will sustain the character of a first class Hotel. It may be gratifying to many of our citizens to know that "PATCH," in the arrangement, has been regarded as a fixture, and is still to be found in his old quarters.

Rutland Weekly Herald

May 26, 1859

Building, Improvements, &c.

Every year adds many desirable attractions, and improvements to our village. Several buildings have been put up of late, and the prospect is that the amount of building this season will be fully equal to that of any previous season. On West St., the house situated between the residences of Messrs. Bowman and Thomas, and lately owned and occupied by Mr. C. Lamphere, is now the property and home of Mr. G. R. Mansfield, who is putting up additions to the main building, with piazzas, blinds, &c., filling in and beautifying the grounds, and adding barn and other out buildings to the place, so that when finished, it will be one of the most desirable residences in town.

Mr. Lamphere has built a fine two story house which, though not yet finished, is now occupied by him as a residence. It stands on the North West corner of West and Elm Streets. (Dr. Allen's large building being on the North-East corner.)

On Elm St., and within a few rods of West St. (north) we notice, are 4 or 5 houses—suitable for small families—which have been built the present season.

Mr. Stearns, of the well-known and popular firm of Pierce & Stearns, has bought a lot on Center St., East of the new Bank Building—on which he has commenced erecting a residence. The barn is already built and the foundation walls for the house are nearly completed.

Mr. Oscar Brown has fitted up—(inside and out) his cottage Cor., West and Court streets, in a neat and tasty manner. The frame—which is all that is left of the original building—was newly covered some time ago, and he has recently added new chimneys, a gable front, kitchen, wood-house, window and door blinds &c., and made several improvements about his yards and garden. The house is painted white, and is now an ornament to that part of the village.

Dea. Eddy has built himself a house and barn at the corner of Main and Madison streets. The dwelling, which is just completed, is one story and a half high, large and commodious.

The house recently erected by Mr. Clarkson on the corner of Wales and Center streets is by no means among the least of the attractions of our village. It is a two story house, handsomely ornamented, and cost, as we learn, over \$2500. It is not entirely finished as yet.

H. O. Perkins and Crampton & Nichols have commenced the foundations of two new buildings on Merchants' Row, which are to be of brick, and the lower stories are to have marble fronts.

We believe there are other buildings going up or already built, in different parts of the village, of which we shall take early occasion to make a

Rutland Weekly Herald

June 28, 1860

RUTLAND BRICK.—Happening the other day to be passing near the brick yard of Messrs. A. F. & M. C. Davis, in this village, we were led to call and take a look at the yard, its implements and its piles of brick, with a view to obtaining an "item" for publication. We fell in at once with the younger Mr. Davis, who politely "showed us around" the premises, giving us any information we desired, and answering such "yankee questions" as we saw fit, in our inquisitiveness, to propound. This yard, as is known to many of our readers, is situated near the Western Vt. R. R. Repair Shop, a short distance south of the Bardwell House, and is probably the largest brick-yard in the State. The Messrs. Davis last year made 1,600,000 brick, which were disposed of long ago. This year they intend to make 2,000,000, having at present in their employ 27 men, or some 10 more than they employed last season. And in addition to the water-struck brick, which is the only kind they made last year, they are now making the sand struck brick and the pressed brick; and these of the best quality. A brick-layer who has worked in Boston for the last fifteen years visited this yard a few days since, and on examining the pressed brick, especially, pronounced them fully equal in quality to those used in Boston. The Messrs. Davis aim to make none other than the first quality of brick, which together with their fair and honorable dealing with customers will account for the large increase in their business since they commenced. We trust that, with their increased help and improved facilities, they will this year be able to supply all orders in their line without difficulty.

Rutland Weekly Herald

January 24, 1907

A. F. DAVIS DEAD.

Was Prominent in Upbuilding of City
—Fostered Many Business Enterprises — Charter Member of Rutland Lodge, No. 79, F. and A. M.
Albert F. Davis, one of Rutland's oldest and most prominent citizens, died at 10 o'clock Sunday morning at his home, No. 14 North Main street, after a two months illness with grip. Mr. Davis was born in Pittsford March 6, 1832, and was educated at Black River academy of Ludlow, but had lived in this city since he was 10 years old. He was a charter member of Rutland lodge, No. 79, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Killington commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, and Davenport chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Davis was the owner and inventor of the first successful steam lumber mill in this vicinity, and was in the lumber business for a number of years. He was also the owner of two brick yards from which the brick for the construction of the Congregational church, the old city hall and many of the oldest brick buildings of the city were made. Mr. Davis was in the feed and flour business for a number of years, and built the Burditt mill and the A. F. Davis feed and flour mill.

During his early life he was interested in politics and held several offices in Rutland before it became a city. He was the inventor of several machines which are used in the feed and flour business, and was one of the first promoters of the Rutland graded schools. He was a member of the Rutland Fur club and one of the men who stocked the woods about here with the deer which have since become plentiful.

The surviving relatives are his wife, two sons, Charles E. and Robert V. N. Davis of this city, and two daughters, Edgar Davis of Mill Village and M. C. Davis of Sioux City, Ia.

July 19, 1848

RUTLAND COUNTY HERALD.

Published every Wednesday Evening at Rutland, Vt.

By GEO. H. BEAMAN.

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and paid in all cases in advance, each	1.00
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Advertisements conspicuously inserted for \$1 per square for three weeks; 25 cents per square will be charged for each subsequent insertion.
Business Cards inserted for \$3 per annum.

For the Herald.

HISTORICAL INCIDENTS OF THIS VICINITY—No. 9.**RUTLAND FORTS.**

About the commencement of the Revolutionary War, the inhabitants of the vicinity erected a fort for their mutual safety, on what is now the burnt district in East Rutland village. Few persons now living recollect it, and but brief details can be obtained concerning its history. Its form was oblong—about eight rods East and West, and ten rods North and South—its South side nearly coinciding with the North line of Mr. Daniels' store. It was made chiefly of maple—the pickets were sunk about five feet in the ground and extended about fourteen feet high, the sides of the pickets touching each other, being hewed smooth, while the inside and outside were unhewn—at each corner was a redoubt or flanker about eight feet square, so that the front of each side of the fort could be raked from one flanker—at a convenient height for shooting, were port holes radiating in and out, leaving the centre only large enough to admit a musket, and extending at a distance, of six feet apart, all around the sides of the fort and flankers.—On the West side a little South of the centre was the only gate. Inside of the fort was a small building for provisions and ammunition in time of need, afterwards used as a dwelling. In the South part of the fort was a well, over which, some years after, a large flat stone was placed and this covered with earth, so that for many years the well has not been seen, though it is said by one familiar with it, that by a little labor, rightly directed, the curious might be gratified in re-opening it. As other forts were built North and West of this, it soon became of little consequence, and the pickets were gradually used up for fuel, one of the inhabitants obtaining from his industry in that particular, the sobriquet of "Picket John." No tragical incident can, by any ingenuity at this day, be connected with its fate.

Immediately upon the organization of the government of Vermont, in March, 1778, it was decided to make Rutland the Head Quarters of the state troops, and Captain Gideon Brownson was appointed commander of the forces stationed here. Their first business was the erection a suitable Fort. This was located on the hill East of Mead's (now Gookin's) Falls. It was made of unhewn hemlock logs or pickets, sunk in a trench five feet deep, rising fifteen feet high, sharpened at the top, and inclining slightly outwards. Between each of the pickets on the inside was another eight feet high so as to be bullet proof—port holes like those in the other Fort. It seems uncertain whether there were flankers to this Fort or not. It was elliptical or oval in form, enclosing an area of two or more acres, sufficient to accommodate 2 or 300 men. On the East and West sides were large plank gates for the admission of teams and on the South a wicket gate for the convenience of obtaining water from Otter Creek. In the Northwest part of the Fort was a block house of hewn logs, thirty or forty feet square, two stories high, roofed and shingled, the jet under the eaves projecting two feet—in the lower story were horizontal port holes and in the jet perpendicular ones through all of which a fire could be maintained completely raking every spot of ground about the house—the North and West sides of the block house formed a part of the outside of the Fort—the door was on the East side.

In the Northeast and Southwest corners were sentry boxes, elevated on poles so as to overlook the approaches to the Fort, boarded up chin high, with a covering to ward off the rain and snow, and a ladder to ascend to the door in the box. Near the Northeast corner was a guard house of rough boards, roofed and floored, in which the sentry slept, when relieved from their two hour's watch. Along the North side were the officers' barracks of rough boards with roofs sloping up against the pickets, the soldiers' barracks along the South side, and the intervening space extending East and West was used for a parade ground, through the whole length of which was cut in the turf a line on which the raw recruits learned to "toe the mark." The fort was supplied with a cannon of nine pounds calibre, and with this, one of the soldiers once boasted to a man present who had seen sea service that they were prepared for a pretty severe seige, for they had twelve cannon cartridges—to which the sailor, (Samuel McConnell) replied they often used as many cartridges in as many minutes on board ship. The ground South and East of the Fort being covered with shrub oaks, was cleared South to the Creek and East to the distance of fifteen or twenty rods to guard against unforeseen attacks.—The dwelling houses now on the hill East of Gookin's Falls are on the space enclosed by the pickets—the most Northern one being about where the block house was. There is some reason to believe that the block house was built earlier than the Fort.

This Fort was called Fort Ranger, and was the Head Quarters of the State troops until 1781, when the presence of a large British army on Lake Champlain caused the removal of the Head Quarters to Castleton. Fort Ranger, situated but a few rods from the territorial center of Rutland, in the immediate vicinity of Mead's saw-mill and grist mill, the meeting-house and the tavern of John Hopson-Johnson (built of plank on the site of Ripley & Bailey's store,) naturally became the rendezvous of the town, the favorite resort of idlers, loungers, and loafers, as well as the most convenient resort of those anxious for the public weal and the chances of barter speculation—here on the Sabbath noon did the goodly lovers of gossip congregate in the interval between Parson Root's forenoon and afternoon discourses: and exchange their precious wares of local chit-chat, until this one's rise and that one's fall; this new thing and that old thing were all duly pondered and discussed—here did the Revolutionary patriots assemble to learn the latest orders of the government and the fresh news from the American Army—here was the much valued weekly newspaper from Hartford, Conn. received by post, read and circulated—here did the idle soldiery and congenial lazzaroni exercise their skill and strength in the exciting games of long ball, &c.—and here (in the block house) did the freemen assemble in town meeting, wherein rustic Solons uttered their oracular dicta.—Though Rutland was terribly alarmed by threatened inroads of Indians, several times during the Revolutionary War, and the towns immediately North of it actually invaded,—Fort Ranger was never attacked by the enemy, and the only danger its inmates incurred arose from the assassin shots of Tories and Indians in the night, aiming at the heads of the men in the sentry boxes or incautious stragglers.

On the 27th March, 1781, the town meeting was opened in the meetinghouse according to notice, thence it adjourned to the tavern of John Hopson-Johnson, and thence as the town record reads "for necessary reasons" it adjourned to the "Store House in Port Ranger."

"Proceedings of a Court Martial against Melkiah Grout, Feb. 18, 1779.

NOTE.—The within officers belong to Col. Warner's Regiment.

Fort Ranger, February 18, 1779.

Garison Orders.

A Court of Inquiry to set at 12 o'clock, this day to examine and hear the evidence for and against such prisoners as shall be brought before them—whereof

Capt. Thomas Lee is President,

Lt. Marvin, Lt. Wiott, Ensign Beach, Ensign Brush—Members.

By order of Gideon Brownson, Com'r the Court being met and duly sworn, proceeded to try Melkiah Grout—the prisoner being brought before the Court, pleads not guilty. The Court after hearing the evidence for and against the prisoner—it is the opinion of the Court that the crime is not supported,

Per THOMAS LEE, President,

The above judgment is approved of by the Commanding officer, and order the prisoner to be set at liberty.

Per GIDEON BROWNSON, Capt. Com'r.

Copy of "Orders for Capt. Thomas Sawyer commanding at Fort Ranger, dated Arlington, May 14, 1779.

The design and object of a garrison's being kept at your post is to prevent the incursion of the enemy on the Northern frontiers and to annoy them should they come within your reach; as there are two other Forts, one at Castleton, and the other at Pittsford dependent on yours, you are to take care that they are properly manned and provided proportionable to your strength at Fort Ranger. You will keep out constant scouts towards the Lake, so as to get the earliest intelligence of the motion and designs of the enemy. You will keep the command of Fort Ranger and the other Forts depending until otherwise ordered by me, or until some Continental Officer shall take the command. You will post the earliest intelligence of the motion of the enemy to me and guard against surprise. Given under my hand

THOS. CHITTENDEN, Capt. Gen."

H. H.

Rutland Daily Herald
April 13, 1905

ORIGINAL LINES OF RUTLAND.

Something About the Early History of This City and Its First Highways by W. W. Eggleston of the New York Botanical Garden.

Rutland was chartered in 1761. It is hard to tell when the town lines were run as the proprietors' records are lost; neither do we know when the lot divisions were made. In most towns the town lines would be run, and perhaps the first division lots and a complete plan made. Later the second and third divisions would be made, following this plan, many of the surveys being finished after 1800. All we know about the early lines is that Nathan Stone in 1774 presented the proprietors with a bill of 115 pounds for the survey and plan, and that James Meade saw Stone's plan about 1770. The old sheepskin plan in the city clerk's office must date back nearly or quite to this time.

There is in Albany a plan of Socialborough as surveyed by William Cockburne, (Cogburne) in 1770 or 1771. I have seen a tracing of this plan owned by L. F. Croft of Clarendon. The plan shows the locations and names of the different men in Socialborough at the time of the survey. Sometime I may have a chance to write something about these. Socialborough was to have contained 48,000 acres, twice the size of Rutland, and extended from about a mile south of the Clarendon north line nearly to Brandon. About half the town, the south part, was surveyed, when Cockburne met some of the Green Mountain boys, who had such taking ways with the York surveyors that the survey ended there. This Cockburne survey is of much interest to us, for Main street line and probably most of the original lines of the city were Cockburne lines, the lines of the first division on Main in the plan of Rutland and the Cockburne plan being identical. How much farther this comparison will go I cannot tell, as I have never had a chance to compare the plans directly. We were never troubled with two sets of lines in Rutland; therefore the query is did the surveyor for Rutland follow Cockburne's lines, or did Cockburne find marked lines and follow them?

I question if the Green Mountain boys would have as much feeling against lines, properly run, as they did against York surveyors, and from the constant reference of the old records to the Cockburne line. I feel that the Main street line, at least, was run by Cockburne. Rutland city is located almost entirely in the "Fifteen Rights," the west line of the Fifteen Rights, known as the Quarter Line on Pine Hill, and extended south by the "Quarter Line road;" the north line was the line of Field avenue, the east line was Stratton road, and the south line must have been the vicinity of H. H. Dyer's farm.

North of the Fifteen Rights were the Five Rights, where lived Moses Field then Joshua Reynolds at Mill Village, Reynolds being the first owner of the mill privilege. In the Fifteen Rights the leading owner in early times was Moses Hale. He owned 10 rights in Rutland, five of them being in the Fifteen Rights. A deed of Moses Hale to his son, Josiah Hale, gives us the only exact location of the old fort. It was given June 29, 1779. Beginning at a stake near the old Picket fort, which is the southwest corner of said lot; thence north 80 rods to a stake and stones; thence east 10 degrees, north 99 rods, to a stake; thence south 80 rods by Daniel Washburne's land to a maple saddle; thence with a straight line to the first mentioned bounds, being part of the original right to Aaron Willard. This lot was deeded by Josiah Hale to Judge Samuel Williams, March 29, 1785, and became his home farm.

Another son of Moses Hale, Thomas Hale, received the land west of Main street, and south of West street. This farm extended west to Forest street, and south about to the south line of the Howe Scale works lot. The Hale homestead was the James Barrett house, now owned by Dr. E. M. Pond. The G. E. Graves, or William Hall, house was the home of the famous John Smith. This house must be one of the very oldest in Rutland, at least 125 years old. He may have acquired his original lot the same as he did the Fort pickets, for there is no record of the transaction. The early records of the highways are partially lost. The first road was the old military road, cut during the French and Indian war. This came over the edge of Pine hill, and passed east of James Brown's house on West street, and then south. The first record of West street is June 16, 1806.

Main street, through the old business portion of the village, was a cedar swamp. The writer saw good evidence of this when the new roadway was made in 1894. The old records refer to a heap of brick and glass deposited in the middle of the road opposite the court house. This monument was looked for and not found, but we did find first about two feet of gravel and rubbish, then a "corduroy road," and under that two feet of muck above the hardpan. The center of Main street was laid on the Cogburne line, but no early record is preserved, excepting of the part from Joshua Reynolds' (Mill Village) north, which was laid in 1780.

The Stratton road was unquestionably the first trail used, north and south, but the first record of this was March 5, 1833, as follows: "A highway leading from the road now running from Dr. Green's to Mendon (Killington avenue), at a point where the Fifteen Right line crosses said road; thence on the said Fifteen Right north-erly to the Rutland and Stockbridge turnpike road. It being the same road which has heretofore been, * * * and used as a highway, of which no record is now in the town records."

This road originally extended north across the turnpike, and met the road to Mendon at the northeast corner of the Fifteen Rights. The first road to Mendon was laid out July 15, 1779, as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Lieut. Roswell Post's home lot, and the northwest corner of Ensign Samuel Beach's home lot; thence running in the line of said lots east 10 degrees north until it comes to the north line of the Fifteen Rights; thence south 5 degrees west, 28 rods to the northeast corner of Charles Cushman's lot; thence east 5 degrees north to the east line of said town." This old road began opposite Vernon street, leaving Main street by the road now used by C. P. Beebe, crossing the inlet to the Dunklee ice pond; thence directly up the hill (the old road is plainly marked here to-day), east until it struck the Stratton road; then jogged south 28 rods, then followed the north line of the W. H. Seward farm east to the Mendon line road.

Field avenue was laid out this same year: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Ensign Isaac Cushman's home farm and the southeast corner of Obadiah Wheeler's lot; thence running westerly in the line of said lot until it comes to the southwest corner of said Wheeler's lot, thence continuing in the line of said Cushman's lot and lands belonging to Samuel Williams until it comes to said Cushman's northeast corner; thence continuing the same point in the north line of the Fifteen Rights, through said Williams' land until it comes to Lieut. Farnum's sawmill." This mill was on the John Baxler farm on East creek.

In 1803 Killington avenue (Green street), was laid out; also the David Strong road. This latter is now represented by Aiken place and Harrington avenue, the intermediate part having been thrown up in 1823, because it was of no use after the turnpike was put through.

The Rutland and Stockbridge turnpike (Woodstock avenue) was built about 1807 or 1808. This was the first road across the Green mountains through Mendon. The first road across the Green mountains in this vicinity was a military trail from Charlestown, N. H., up the White and Tweed Rivers to Pittsfield, and then up Townsend brook by Chittenden pond, and to the north of the Chittenden reservoir to Pittsford, very likely striking the old military trail in Hubbardton. This old road is still used as a lumber road on the Chittenden side of the mountain.

W. W. EGGLESTON,
New York City.

WOODSTOCK AVENUE.

Interesting Facts About Old Rutland Road and the Home Farm of Judge Samuel Williams.

Judge Williams first owned land on the John Baxter farm as referred to in the record of Field avenue.

In 1785 he bought what was his home farm at his death. This was on the east side of Main street, the southwest corner being near Terrill street, probably a few rods north of the street. It then ran 80 rods north on Main street and east 100 rods. This lot was one-half of the 100 acre, first division of Aaron Willard. Later Judge Williams owned 25 acres more of this lot, but there is no record of the purchase. His house was near the head of Aiken place, about where the Aiken house is now, or perhaps a short distance north. The Carruth place, now owned by P. Daggett, was his orchard plot, and two of his apple trees were still standing a few years ago. His well, on the line between the H. H. Smith lot and A. J. Gardiner's and a few feet south of Aiken place, was used up to about 15 years ago, supplying the watering trough at the foot of the hill on Woodstock avenue. This old well was filled with stone by H. H. Smith. It had long been the bone of a line-quarrel, which could have been easily settled if the original records had been searched. March 4, 1788, Judge Williams bought 26 acres of Jonathan Carpenter. This was just south of the home farm, extending east 200 rods and south about to C. E. Ross' place. January 8, 1790, he bought the lot north of his home farm from Sylvanus Brown. This was 100 acres, extending north on Main street, 80 rods, about to G. C. Thrall's and east 200 rods to the end of Temple street and the Ripley farm.

Judge Williams very soon began selling lots on Main street. The first was sold to James Butler August 26, 1888. This is the lot now occupied by the Rutland Institute Business college. All of the Main street lots, up to about Temple street, were sold before he died. To Judge Williams we apparently owe, in part, at least, the location of the east village. Before his day the tendency had been to locate it farther north, as seen by the location of roads, cemetery and church.

Woodstock Avenue Records.

The Woodstock avenue records are thoroughly mixed up in the division of this Samuel Williams farm, although most of the useful data comes from divisions shortly after his death. Originally this street was the Rutland and Stockbridge turnpike. The "turnpike" was incorporated November 9, 1804, with additional acts in 1805 and 1806. The original charter reads: "Sec. 1.—From the main road that leads by Rutland court house, north, and south to Zebedee Sprout's in Pittsfield. Said road shall be laid out at least four rods wide, and the path for travel at least 18 feet wide." The road, probably was finished in Rutland in 1807 or 1808; it could not have been before, for the lot occupied by Christopher Crafts, with a shop, originally a printing house, was not sold until the spring of 1807, and this was the lot that was destroyed by the turnpike. Much of our information comes from the division of Judge Israel Smith's land by sheriff's sale in 1810. Judge Smith bought three tracts of Samuel Williams; these were originally connected, but were separated into two parcels by the running of the turnpike. His home place was the one owned by H. H. Smith and now by G. C. Underhill. It crossed the turnpike and continued east on the south side of the turnpike to G. W. Stewart's lot on Harrington avenue. This H. H. Smith house was unquestionably built by Judge Smith, and must be more than 100 years old.

These sheriff deeds give the distance from the house to the north line of the turnpike and the magnetic courses to Harrington avenue. The deed of Jonathan Wells to William Page, also in 1810, finishes the courses of the street to the Ripley farm. The old stone wall on Judge W. M. Ross' land, back of the reservoir, is the west line of the W. Page lot, and today makes the same angle with Woodstock avenue, east, that it did in 1810. From this data Woodstock avenue can be run easily today, although the lines have been unknown for more than 75 years.

W. W. EGGLESTON,
New York Botanical Garden,
Bronx Park, N. Y. City.

RUTLAND TO HAVE SUMMER THEATER.

Manager Felix Blei Announces That the Play House at Fair Grounds Will Be First Class in Every Particular—Good Attractions to Be Put on Throughout the Season.

Rutland will have a summer theater this season which the manager, Felix Blei, claims will be first class in every respect. Mr. Blei, who is a man of wide experience in the theatrical business, has leased the Park theater at the fair grounds, where he will put on good attractions throughout the season, which will open Monday, the 29th.

The building will be thoroughly renovated, and some alterations will be made to the interior. Five boxes seating six persons each will be built on both sides of the auditorium, making the seating capacity about 1200 persons.

The usual summer theater prices will be charged, 400 seats selling at 10 cents, 400 reserved seats at 20 cents, and the box seats at 30 cents. Reserved seats will be on sale at the store of the Higgins Drug company.

Mr. Blei already has booked his attractions for the season. The new manager has been in the business for a number of years, and is thoroughly acquainted with the various companies eligible for summer work. For this reason he states that he has been able to book first class attractions. These include dramatic, vaudeville and opera companies, minstrel shows, etc. A new company has been engaged for each week, and there will be an entire change of programme every night.

Matinees will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, the price of admission to be 10 cents.

The season will be opened Monday, the 29th, with the Dorothy Lewis Stock company, now playing at Saratoga, N. Y.

This is the first season that the Park theater has been managed by an experienced man, and the venture gives every promise of being a success. Mr. Blei last season was manager of "The Middleman," which was the opening attraction at the Rutland opera house under the management of Boyle & Brehmer. For several years he has conducted summer theaters, having been located in Springfield, and Dayton, O., and other large cities.

The Park theater, he said, will be conducted in a manner which will be satisfactory to the best people of the city.

Good street car service will be furnished, although the theater is in easy walking distance of the city.

WILL BEGIN WORK TODAY

Wright & Young to Erect Block on Central House Property at Once—Hope to Complete It by January 1—Will Be One of the Finest Business Blocks in the State—Front of Building Will Be Almost Entirely of Plate Glass—Stores Will Occupy First Floor, Offices the Second and Lodge Rooms the Third Floor.

Surveyors will start this morning to set levels for the excavation work which will be started in several days, on the new West street block which is to be built by W. H. Wright and G. H. Young of Brandon and which is to be called the "Gryphon." The block will occupy the site of the old Central house. Work on the new building, which will be one of the finest business blocks in this part of the state, will be under the supervision of Architect A. H. Smith and it is hoped that the structure will be rushed to completion fast enough to allow of its being ready for occupation by January 1.

The building will be a three-story structure with 100 feet frontage on West street and 90 feet deep. It will consist of four stores on the ground floor, each 25x90 feet, and 16 large offices on the second floor. The third floor will probably be rented for lodge or society rooms and will be partitioned off as may be desired.

The style of architecture is modern business classic, and steel frame construction is to be used throughout. The front view will present only a steel and plate glass finish with the exception of four piers of light mottled pressed brick.

Panels of galvanized iron and steel will be between the windows. Large brackets about on a level with the third story windows will support the dental blocked cornice over which again will be a balustrade of crimped galvanized iron. All of this metal work will be painted a light color to harmonize with the light colored brick of the piers. A signboard of cast iron panels will be over the windows of the stores.

A small metallic gryphon will be placed on the top of the building directly over one of the brick piers.

The doors throughout will be of veneered brick and the casing of cyprus. The floors will all be of Carolina pine. The walls will be plastered with Bellows Falls pulp.

Each store will be entered by a vestibule with a tiled floor and will have a show window 12 feet deep. To each, also will lead from the basement a stairway, at the foot of which there will be a toilet, as well as a stairway leading from the basement to the rear entrance. This will allow of goods being carried through the rear and up into the middle of the store, making it unnecessary to bring them through the front doors.

Electric and gas light fixtures will be installed. Three arc lights will be placed in each store with a newly invented reflector attachments. The show windows will have no corners, the glass being mitered closely together, and each will be lighted with a large number of incandescents.

Luxur prism glass will cover vaults under the sidewalks. The floor of the basement which will also contain the steam heating plant, will be granolithic.

Each of the eight offices in front of the corridor will have lavatories and large storage closets. The corridor will be eight feet wide and the vestibuled entrance leading to the stairways will have tiled floors and marble wainscoting. The roof of the building will be of tar, felt and slag and the sidewalk in front will be of concrete. The foundations which will be of concrete, will soon be laid.

The Rutland Courier
March 18, 1859

CENTRAL HOUSE.—The new Hotel, known as the "Landon Hotel," will hereafter be known as the "Central House," which is kept by the well known landlord, L. D. TURRILL, Esq., late of Swanton, in this State. Mr. Turrill has a high reputation as a Hotel keeper, and being situated within four or five rods of the passenger depot, he will, undoubtedly, receive a goodly share of public patronage.

The Rutland Courier
April 23, 1858

THE NEW POSTOFFICE.—The new Postoffice and United States Court House in this place is nearly completed to the first story. The underpinning is of Granite from the Fitzwilliam quarries, in New Hampshire, and the three upper stories are to be of pressed brick. The building will probably be ready for occupation by the first of January next.

In the construction of this building, which will be one of the best in the State, we perceive that "Uncle Sam" intends to be independent of New England Abolitionists, as the old gentleman is causing bolts and bars to be placed in the openings connected with the three cells in the basement story, where, passengers on the underground Rail Road, without viced passports, may find an asylum in a UNITED STATES jail.

The Rutland Courier
July 16, 1858

NEW BUILDINGS.—Several new buildings are now going up in our village. Among the rest Messrs. Landon are building a new Hotel near the Railroad Depot. Messrs. Nichols and Crampton are building a block of Marble front stores on Merchants' Row, and the Bank of Rutland has commenced a new Banking House, on corner of Court and Centre streets.

The Rutland Courier
September 17, 1858

NEW BANK BUILDING.—The new Banking House, for the Bank of Rutland, located on Centre and Court streets, is now in course of construction and will be one of the most substantial buildings in the place. The basement walls are up and the vault, which is built of an inside casing of iron, a wall of brick and an outside wall of marble is nearly completed, and will be one of the vaults which thieves cannot break through and steal.

The Rutland Courier
September 17, 1858

NEW HOTEL.—The new hotel on the corner of Merchants Row and Evelyn street, belonging to Mr. John Landon, will be finished in about two months. It is a good looking building and an ornament to that part of the town.

MARBLE STORES.—The block of stores with marble fronts, now in course of construction on Merchant's Row, by Messrs. Nichols and Crampton, is up one story above the basement. They will, when finished, be the finest block of Stores in the State.

THE NEW POST OFFICE and United States Court House in this place is all covered, and the plasterers are now plastering it. The foundation is of stone and granite, the rest of the walls of pressed brick and iron. The roof is entirely of iron constructed on the most modern improvement and sustained entirely by the outside walls. The building is fire proof. It is expected to be completed by the first of January.

The Rutland Courier
October 29, 1858

NEW BUILDINGS.—The walls of the new Bank Building, on the corner of Court and Centre Streets, are about 32 feet high. The South and West sides are built of pressed brick. The building is 36 by 52 feet on the ground. The roof will probably be on and slated this week; the whole building we believe is to be finished about the 1st of March.

The work of the United States Court House and Post Office building is progressing steadily and satisfactorily. The plastering will be finished this week, and the work of putting up door and window casings has been already commenced. The plastering is done in imitation of stone. The Court Room in the second story is to be frescoed. This room is 50 by 34 feet. The Post Office room is about 35 by 34 feet; there will be some 1500 letter boxes, and 80 drawers with locks and keys, and 7 places for the delivery of letters and papers—two on the South side for ladies. Altogether it will be one of the best Post Offices in New England. The door of the safe in the Post Master's office cost \$212, the lock on it cost \$300. The whole building will be finished about the first of January. There have been on an average, 40 men throughout the season engaged on the work, and under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Colby, all has gone along correctly and without accident or mishap of any kind, which is sufficient to say in that gentleman's praise.

The interior of the fine brick block of Messrs. Nichols and Crampton, on Merchants' Row, is now nearly or quite all lathed and nearly ready for plastering. This building is 50 by 64 feet on the ground, and four stories high. The first or basement story is intended for saloons; the second for stores; the third for offices &c. The stores (three in number) are already rented or engaged. The front of these are built of marble; the remainder of the front wall of the building is of pressed brick. The building was commenced in July last, and will, according to present expectations, be finished about the 1st of December.

Landon's New Hotel, on the corner of Evelyn Street and Merchants' Row, is nearly finished. This is a three story frame building, 44 feet high, and contains some 50 rooms in all. On the first floor are the office, dining hall, 2 parlors, &c. The office is about 50 feet long and 18 wide. The passage hall in the 2d story, is about 80 feet in length. The public hall is 50 feet long by 30 wide and 14 feet "clear." The exterior of the building is painted a dark brown color, and presents a fine appearance. It was commenced last June, and will probably be ready for occupation by the middle of next month. We presume it will be named the "Rutland House," and kept by Mr. Landon.—*Herald.*

The Rutland Courier
July 27, 1860

The Rutland Courier
February 4, 1859

THE NEW COURT HOUSE AND POST OFFICE.—We understand, from Mr. Colby, one of the contractors, that the United States Court House and Post Office in this place, is now completed, and will be ready for use as soon as it is furnished with the necessary furniture.

The plans for this structure were drawn at the Treasury Department, under the supervision of Mr. Ammi B. Young. The contractors are Messrs. Colby & Bird, formerly of Lynn, Mass., and under the Superintendence of our townsman Mr. J. J. R. Randall. The building is certainly an honor to the Architect, the Superintendent, and the contractors, as well as a convenience and ornament to our town.

NOTICE.

All persons who feel interested and desire to have the grounds recently purchased in Center Rutland used for a Cemetery to accommodate the inhabitants of the town, are requested to meet at the Chapel in Center Rutland on Monday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose a Committee to lay out and fence the grounds and do any other necessary work.

H. H. BAXTER,
JOHN PROCTOR,
WM. GILMORE,
F. CHAFFEE.

Rutland, July 19, 1860.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice, quite a large number of gentlemen from the different sections of our town assembled, and the meeting was organized by the appointment of Genl H. Henry Baxter, Chairman, and William A. Burnett, Secretary.

The chairman then stated to the meeting that four gentlemen present had secured, of Mr. Gookin, about 32 acres of land on Pine Hill, extending down to the road a little south of the Chapel.

After a free and full expression upon the subject, by gentlemen from different sections of the town, all concurring in the necessity of having a general and prompt movement to provide grounds for a Cemetery of sufficient capacity, and located, so as to accommodate the whole town, it was voted: To appoint a Committee of five to take the whole charge of the grounds purchased, cause it to be surveyed and properly laid out immediately, and to do such fencing as they may deem necessary, and in such manner as they think best; also to secure further subscriptions to the articles of association and collect the same; also to take measures to secure an act of incorporation at the next session of our Legislature.

Voted: That the chair appoint a committee of three to nominate the foregoing committee of five, whereupon Jacob Elgerton, S. M. Dorr and John Procter were appointed; and after a short recess they nominated the following gentlemen for the committee, to wit:—H. Henry Baxter, Wm. Gilmore, Fredk Chaffee, Wm. Y. Ripley and Chas. Sheldon, and they were unanimously appointed.

Voted: That this Committee have full power to fill any vacancy that may occur in their number.

Voted: That this Committee be, and are hereby authorized, to procure of Wm. F. Barnes, and the estate of Dr. Porter, the small piece of land owned by them on the southwest corner of the land already secured, provided they can do so on such terms as in their judgment will be for the interest of this Cemetery Association.

An opportunity was then given for those present who had not subscribed to the articles of association to do so, and several gentlemen responded to the call promptly; thus giving "material aid" along with their personal influence to help on this worthy enterprise.

Voted: To adjourn.

H. HENRY BAXTER, Chairman.
WM. A. BURNETT, Secretary.

Rutland Daily Herald

August 19, 1904

There is no law governing the killing of negroes in Georgia similar to our deer law. The open season for negroes is fixed by common consent in Georgia. A feeling comes over a Georgia community that it is time to hunt darkies and the sport begins. The season is now on in Georgia, and very good bags are reported. At Statesboro and vicinity the dispatches tell of three negroes shot and half a dozen flogged in one day. Those who are in the game say that the flogging adds a sporty feature which is thoroughly enjoyed. At a hamlet near Statesboro a negro-stalking club has been formed. The new organization is made up of men who are thorough sports. They give the game all the chance in the world. They order a liberal supply of buggy whips and place one at the cabin door of every objectionable negro in the place. Thus warned, a negro who remains at his home takes his life in his hands. The process of stalking is very much enjoyed by the club. At dead of night the members start forth, each with a whip in hand, and steal up to the cabins of those blacks who are marked for treatment. After a day or two the club assembles again and another distribution of whips among the members follows. A list of negroes who are still in town in spite of this warning is presented, and at night the club prepares to catch and flog them. It is a very entertaining sport and promises to be popular in other states than Georgia.

Old hunters of negroes still cling to burning at the stake and shooting. They are not easily carried away by fads, but the younger element of whites in Georgia get a lot of amusement out of flogging, although occasionally they join a shooting or burning party with all the unction of old-fashioned negro hunters.

There is some talk in Georgia of fixing by legal limit the open season for negroes,—say the month of August or September. It is feared that if this is not done the game will be exterminated and negro-stalking will become a thing of the past. Some oppose this proposed law on the ground that there is as good shooting in January as in September, and Georgians who look forward to the winter months for recreation and have long maintained warm shooting boxes do not relish a change to fall hunting. All admit that the sport should be regulated in some way either by statute or,—what may be the more effective,—the formation of a negro protective association with a by-law that no game shall be shot under 15 years of age and that there shall be no burning at the stake after conviction for murder. If Georgia would do something of this sort and protect the young game, the state would soon become a negro preserve, where gentlemen, all through the South, could go and enjoy a week's outing with a rifle or horsewhip or burning fagot.

October 17, 1861

DEDICATION OF EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

The ceremonies upon this occasion—the programme of which we published in our yesterday's Daily—were of a highly interesting character and were participated in by a large number of persons, including many from the neighboring towns. The weather was propitious and many embraced the opportunity of visiting this charming place for the first time.

The services were held in a beautiful grove on the west part of the grounds where a temporary stand and seats had been erected to accommodate the people.

The exercises were commenced by singing the following original hymn, written for the occasion by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr of Center Rutland, to the tune of Old Hundred:

Ye Pines, with solemn grandeur crowned,
Put on your priestly robes to-day;
Henceforth ye stand on holy ground,
Where Love and Death held equal sway.

Lift up to Heaven each crested head,
And raise your giant arms on high,
And swear that o'er our slumbering dead
Ye will keep "watch and ward" for aye,

For month by month, and year by year,
While shine the stars, and rolls the sea,
Our silent ones shall gather here,
To rest beneath the greenwood tree—

Here no rude sight nor sound shall break
The calmness of their last, long sleep,
And Earth and Heaven, for Love's sweet sake,
Shall o'er them ceaseless vigils keep.

Our silent ones! Their very dust
Is precious in our longing eyes;
Oh, guard ye well the sacred trust,
Till God's own voice shall bid them rise!

After singing, a selected portion of scripture, appropriate to the occasion, was read by Rev. Dr. Aiken and prayer offered by Rev. Francis Smith. The address of Rev. Mr. Seaver next followed, which occupied some half an hour and was listened to with marked attention. It was historical and suggestive in its character and highly appropriate to the occasion. Rev. Dr. Magoon of Albany was then called for, and took the stand, making in his peculiar manner some most touching remarks and alluding to the fact that he had already participated in consecrating these grounds by depositing in them the day before the remains of a lovely daughter.

The ceremony of the presentation of the title deeds was next in order. They were presented by S. M. Dorr, Esq., accompanied by some very interesting remarks which were responded to by Rev. Mr. Ludlum in a manner equally entertaining.

After this ceremony was concluded the congregation sang another original hymn, (also written by Mrs. Dorr, which we append) to the tune of Pleyel's Hymn.

God, our fathers' God, we bow,
Reverently before thee now,
And our hearts and voices raise,
To thy throne in prayer and praise.

We would pray to Him who knows
All our sorrows, all our woes;
Him whose loving heart can share
All the griefs his children bear.

Christ has lain within the tomb,
Well he knows its fearful gloom;
Knows that human hearts must shrink
From its dark and shadowy brink.

He whose tears for Lazarus fell,
Drank of suffering's deepest well;
He can pity when we lay
Our beloved ones away

Out of sight, beneath the sod—
Thou be thou our helper, God!
Let us stay our souls on thee,
For no other help have we!

We would pray—for frail and weak
Much we need the good we seek;
We would praise thee—for thy word
Tells us that our prayers are heard.

We would praise thee that at last,
Death and sin forever past,
All who love thee shall arise
To adore thee in the skies!

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Aldace Walker and the congregation dispersed to view the grounds and mark the improvements already going on. We design at some future time to speak of these in detail and will leave all remarks upon that point until then. But we will simply say that as we drove over them we were agreeably surprised at the natural beauty and adaptation of the grounds and the amount of labor already expended in laying out and beautifying them.

Rutland Weekly Herald
June 9, 1904

The Whipping Post in Vermont.

Fred A. Field writes to the HERALD expressing his surprise that the whipping post was ever resorted to in Vermont as a means of punishment for criminals. But he finds in reading the history of Salisbury this passage:—

The first instance of theft of much notoriety, was that of Joseph Andrews, who, in the night, by means of false keys, entered John Deming's store and took a quantity of goods; sometime during the same night, he also unlocked Mr. Deming's stable and stole his stallion, whereby he made his escape.

He was soon overtaken, however, and brought back, and afterward, on trial at Middlebury, was found guilty, and sentenced to have a piece of one of his ears cut off, to have the letters H. T. branded upon his forehead with a hot iron, to mark his crime, and to receive 31 lashes on his naked back at the public whipping post.

All these punishments were inflicted in the most summary and zealous manner by John Chipman, who was high sheriff of Addison county at that time.

This took place sometime in the later part of the last century.

Rutland of other days was not a stranger to the whipping post. In the latter part of the 18th century there was a whipping post on the ground now known as Court square in front of the red building, corner of West and Main streets, where the village green was located. The whipping post and stocks were in front of the court house, which stands on the east side of Main streets. On whipping days farmers used to drive to town and range their vehicles about the scene of punishment. After the application of the whip the sheriff would pour New England rum on the back of the prisoner. When the ceremony was over the crowd would repair to Munson's tavern near by and make an entirely different application of rum. Now-a-days the respondent usually appeals and furnishes bail.

TWO BLOCKS BURN.

A \$50,000 FIRE IN RUTLAND YESTERDAY MORNING.

Odd Fellows' and Cramton Blocks Guttered by the Flames—Alarm Rung in at 4:15 O'clock—Firemen Fight the Blaze for Several Hours—Two of Them Injured—H. C. Durkee & Co. Cleaned Out—Dunn Brothers Also Lost Heavily—Other Stores Suffer—Odd Fellows' Hall and Paraphernalia Ruined—Neshobe Club Rooms Badly Damaged—Another Fire in the Afternoon.

A fire which started in the air shaft in the Odd Fellows' block on Merchants row at 4:15 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed two business blocks, the Odd Fellows' block, which is owned by J. E. Buxton of Middletown Springs, and the Cramton block, which is owned and occupied by the Dunn Brothers, doing damage to the amount of between \$40,000 and \$50,000 before it was extinguished. The entire upper floor of the Odd Fellows' block was destroyed, and all of the records, furniture and uniforms of the fraternity were lost. It was impossible last night to figure the exact loss to the firms and organizations which occupy the buildings.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The general opinion seemed to be that it was caused by crossed electric wires in the air shaft. One of the tenants stated that there were quite a number of wires in the shaft, and that they were in such a position that they could easily come in contact with each other. Fire Chief Dunton says that it is impossible to say at present just what was the cause of the fire, as no examination has been made.

Several thousand spectators were on the scene during the morning, and cameras were to be seen in several places of vantage taking snapshots of the changing scenes of the fire.

The Losses.

The two upper floors in the Cramton block are completely gutted and the stock and furniture on the lower floors are badly damaged by smoke and water. The store in the south end of the block was occupied by Aldis De L. Ross, retail dry goods; Brown & Garrett, jewelers, and W. H. Curtis, mileages. The stock of Mr. Ross was nearly all removed from the building, but it was damaged by smoke and water to the amount of about \$1200, all of which is covered by insurance. Mr. Ross has been a tenant at this place since September, 1898. Brown & Garrett were just preparing to move into the store on the east side of Merchants row recently vacated by H. C. Durkee & Co., and their stock had been partially sold out, but they had about \$6000 worth on hand. A large amount of this was carried into the new store across the street, but they estimate their loss at about \$1000; practically covered by insurance. They will continue their business in their new store in a few days.

W. H. Curtis, dealer in mileages, occupied desk room in the rear of this store, but he was early on the scene and he removed all of his belongings to the sidewalk.

Dunn Brothers' hardware store was located in the north store of this block and they also occupied the smaller buildings in the rear and the greater part of the three floors above. The damage to their stock on the first floor was mostly by smoke and water. On the upper floors their goods were more or less damaged by fire and water. The storehouses in the rear did not burn. Their loss on the building is estimated at about \$10,000 and on the stock about \$5000. The loss is covered by insurance.

The offices of J. A. Merrill and Frank

D. White were located on the second floor of this building. They succeeded in saving nearly all of their goods and suffered very little damage. The furnishings of the Neshobe club, whose rooms were on the third floor, were damaged to the amount of \$600. The insurance was \$800. The club has occupied these rooms since it was founded about eight years ago. The greater part of their goods are stored in Woman's Relief corps hall for the present.

In the Odd Fellows' block the damage was more severe. This block is owned by J. E. Buxton of Middletown Springs. The damage to the building is estimated at about \$12,000; practically covered by insurance. The first floor of this block was occupied by the stores of H. C. Durkee & Co. and J. M. Wilson. The stock and fixtures in the Durkee store were totally destroyed. The loss was about \$5000; covered by insurance. J. M. Wilson, the caterer, was damaged to the amount of about \$2500; covered by insurance. Mr. Wilson had occupied this place of business for about six years.

On the second floor of this block were situated the law office of A. G. Coolidge, the dentist office of Dr. G. T. Phillips, the Christian Science rooms and the Odd Fellows' kitchen. Mr. Coolidge's loss amounted to about \$500. He had no insurance. He saved a large number of his law books by passing them out through the window into the next block. Dr. Phillips' loss amounted to about \$1000. He was insured for \$500. The rooms of the Christian Scientists were stripped of the furnishings before the fire had reached the rooms, and the loss will be small. It is estimated at about \$100. There was no insurance.

The various lodges of Odd Fellows occupied the third floor of the building, and they lost all their furnishings and regalia. The members of Killington lodge place their loss at about \$3000. They were insured for \$1500. The loss to Rutland lodge was about \$600, with \$400 insurance. The canton and the encampment were damaged to the amount of about \$400 and \$500, respectively. The insurance on the latter was \$300. The canton carried no insurance. The Rebekahs' damage amounted to \$900, with \$400 insurance.

The Odd Fellows have occupied these rooms for about 18 years. Previous to that they had rooms in the Sawyer block on Merchants row. The present Odd Fellows' block was built by H. O. Perkins about 50 years ago. He also built the Dunn block about the same time.

No definite plans as to the rebuilding of the burned blocks have been made, but a representative of Mr. Buxton, the owner of the Odd Fellows' block, stated yesterday that the building would be repaired as soon as possible.

The Story of the Fire.

The fire was first discovered by James J. Butler, a railroad call boy, who was passing through Evelyn street at 4:15 o'clock. He pulled box 47, at the corner of Merchants row and Center street, and both companies responded. The firemen at station 1 state that when they drove out of the station the flames were mounting to a height of 80 feet in the air in the rear part of the Odd Fellows' block. Several lines of hose were strung on Evelyn street by the men from both companies. The hose was carried through the wooden buildings on Evelyn street and the water was directed on the west side of the block.

After a few minutes' work the fire burst out on the north side of the block, the rear part of which ran considerably farther back than its northern neighbor. The firemen, leaving two streams playing on the west side, went around to the opening from West street and turned on two more streams. They were hardly at work when the flames burst out in the front of the store occupied by H. C. Durkee & Co. The hose wagon was brought around to the Merchants row side of the block, where the largest amount of fire-fighting was done.

At this point the second and third alarms were rung in and the hook and ladder truck was brought out and shortly after the steamer was put in service. For several hours eight streams played on the fire from three sides.

While the men were fighting the fire in the Durkee store clouds of smoke were issuing from the windows of the Odd Fellows' hall and through the crevices between the bricks. About one-third of the men remained in the rear of the block and attempted to quench the flames in the storeroom back of the Durkee store. On the front side the flames soon broke out of the windows in the Odd Fellows' hall, and the firemen, who had partially put out the flames in the Durkee store, were obliged to turn their attention to the roof of the building.

The extension ladder was run up and in the face of an intense heat several firemen mounted the ladder and poured the water into the upper windows of the block. The roof fell in shortly after and the hose was then taken in on the second floor of the building.

During the time the firemen were fighting the fire in the upper floor of the Odd Fellows' block the fire penetrated into the mansard roof of the Cramton block, the top floor of which was used as a storeroom by Dunn Brothers. This was directly over the Neshobe club rooms and next to the opera house block. Another ladder was placed against the front wall of this block, but the heat was so intense that it was some time before the hose could be carried to a position where it could be used with any effect.

This was at length accomplished and the hose was taken through the windows

into the building. The main roof fell through, but the slanting roof next to Merchants row remained upright. Chief George W. Dunton was coming down the ladder when one of the dormer window frames fell outward, being struck from behind by a stream of water.

Firemen Hurt.

The crowd in the street called to Chief Dunton and he, seeing the frame falling, hung tight to the ladder, but the heavy frame struck him on the hip and swung him around, nearly throwing him from the ladder. Another section of the roof caved outward, but caught on the points of the ladder which were projecting upward above the brickwork. Chief Dunton was quite severely injured, but he continued at work during the entire day.

About this time another accident occurred in the rear of the burning building. Charles McDermott, captain of hose company No. 2, was going up a ladder to the roof of the Dunn block, when he was struck full in the face by a stream of water. He was knocked from the ladder to the roof of a shed a considerable distance below, being considerably bruised and shaken up. He stuck to his work, however, and some time after stuck the pick on the back of one of the fire axes into his ankle, injuring the limb quite badly.

The steamer was put to work shortly before the roof on the Cramton block fell in, but its services were required only for a short time. By means of the large amount of water which was poured from eight strings of hose into the interior of the two blocks the fire was kept from spreading farther. At one time a large volume of smoke was pouring out at the windows of the block on the north side of the Odd Fellows' block, but the flames did not get through the wall.

The fire was practically under control at 7:30 o'clock, but the firemen kept at work for a number of hours later and the release was not rung in until about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Merchants row was roped off by the police early in the morning and was closed to traffic for several hours. The electric cars run around the north belt to the corner of West and Grove streets and passengers were transferred through the fire lines.

Rutland Daily Herald April 29, 1903

ADJUSTERS AT WORK.

The Tenants in the Burned Blocks Doing Business in Various Locations.

Nothing was done yesterday in regard to repairing the buildings burned in Monday morning's fire. Several insurance adjusters were on the scene and began their work. No decisions were announced except in the case of Frank D. White, who was allowed \$87 insurance on the furnishings in his office, which were considerably damaged by smoke and water.

Some of the tenants are doing business in temporary quarters, but the greater part of them are waiting until the adjusters finish their work.

H. C. Durkee & Co. are filling orders at Keyes' store. W. H. Curtis has desk room in the store of the Grand Union Tea company at No. 18 Merchants row. Brown & Garrett have moved the greater part of their stock into their new store on the opposite side of the street, which they expect to open for business tomorrow. Some of the other firms have secured temporary quarters.

The members of the Neshobe club held a meeting in Dr. A. W. Farnsworth's office last evening to make arrangements for new club rooms, but nothing definite was decided on. The matter was left to the house committee, with power to act.

The members of the Christian Science society will meet at the home of Mrs. Lew Abraham on Roberts avenue this evening at 7:30 o'clock to make arrangements for temporary meeting rooms.

It is expected that the insurance adjusters will finish their work today and the work of cleaning out the buildings will be begun at once.

Rutland Daily Herald April 30, 1903

Several insurance adjusters are at work computing the losses to the people affected by Monday morning's fire. No plans have been made so far as to the repairing of either of the blocks. Killington and Rutland lodges of Odd Fellows were allowed the full amount of their insurance, which was \$1500 for Killington and \$800 for Rutland lodge. The total damage to the Killington lodge is estimated at \$3100 and to Rutland lodge about \$300. It is expected that the work of adjusting the amount of the losses to Dunn Brothers will take up several days. No arrangements in regard to the repairing of the blocks will be made until the insurance adjusters complete their work.

Rutland Daily Herald May 8, 1903

The insurance adjusters were at work yesterday on the block owned by J. E. Buxton of Middletown Springs, which was damaged by fire Monday morning, April 27. They had not finished their work last evening. The adjusters have finished their work on the Dunn block and stock. Some of the smaller losses have also been settled recently.

Rutland Daily Herald May 13, 1903

J. E. Buxton of Middletown Springs, the owner of the Odd Fellows' block on Merchants row, which was gutted by fire Monday morning, April 27, was in this city yesterday morning and he let the contract for the repairs on the block to C. E. Paige. The building will be put in practically the same condition as before the fire except that the front wall will be built several feet higher and the roof will be flat instead of a mansard. The interior arrangements will not be changed. The work will be begun as soon as possible.

Rutland Daily Herald May 23, 1903

WALLS ARE WEAK.

Indications Are That the Odd Fellows' Block Will Have to Be Rebuilt.

The present indications are that there will be a new block built on the site of the Odd Fellows' block, which was partially destroyed by fire several weeks ago. The walls of the old building were found to be weak when they were examined after the debris had been cleared away and it was thought that they would not bear the strain of the new upper work. The front wall has already been taken down to the second floor and the wall below is decidedly weak. The owner, J. E. Buxton of Middletown Springs, is away, and until he returns nothing definite can be done. There is considerable vacant land in the rear of the block which goes with the property and if the block is rebuilt some of the old wooden buildings will probably be razed and the block extended for some distance in the rear.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Dunn block and it is expected that the roof will be finished in about a week. The interior of the building is to be renovated and some repairs made. Steel ceilings are to be put in on the first and second floors. The block will probably be ready for occupancy in about three weeks.

Rutland Daily Herald May 26, 1903

The work of repairing the Dunn block on Merchants row, which was recently damaged by fire, is progressing rapidly. The brick work in the rear has been completed and workmen were engaged yesterday in putting in the tin roof. The window frames for the front of the upper floor were placed in position yesterday and the remainder of the front wall will be completed at once.

want men to attend them as well as women. I want them to see what we are doing and what is yet to be accomplished.

"Our diocesan missions comprise three kinds of special work. These are: first, those which give help to those parishes which cannot stand alone; second, those which minister to scattered communicants, and third, those which plant the church where we have been heretofore unrepresented. These are all important. We must give them our support and by so doing step from the narrowness into which we have fallen."

Rev. B. W. Atwell of Shelburne followed Bishop Hall with an address on "Scattered Communicants." He said in substance—

"We have in our large cities beautiful edifices in which to worship. We also have attractive services so that all who attend may be impressed with the majesty of God. You come here to church, you sit in this beautiful building. It is a joy to you and you remember with pleasure the hours that you spend here."

"Imagine yourself for a moment transported to a small wooden church out somewhere in the country; a building whose whitewashed walls contrast strangely with those in which you now sit—a church in which there is no attractive service. If you were so transported you might find your religious enthusiasm would cool somewhat. However, this might be with you, it is true that it is a fact with many of our scattered communicants, for they drift into other and more popular churches."

"What are we to do to prevent this? We must educate and teach the true religion not only to those who are members of our beautiful churches, but to those who are in the outlying churches. To do this work it is necessary to send out missionaries to different parts of the state. Every person belonging to the church in a place where we have no house of worship should be the seed by which, in the proper time, may be raised the church."

"One way to help these scattered communicants is to send out the literature of the church. But in order to send it out it must first be placed in the hands of the committee having the matter in charge. I have found that among these scattered communicants many are drifting from the church and joining other bodies. Having become members of these they are fain to turn their backs upon their old associates. One way to prevent this is to begin and educate our children while they are young. Teach them the great truths, impressing the importance of the church and its work upon their minds while they are growing. We should impress it so carefully that the child will come to think of the church as a parent. Thus we will have in time in every communicant, whether isolated or otherwise, a teacher and a leader."

"People say that we are a 'respectable' church, that we are somewhat exclusive. What we want to be known as is a living church. We do not want to be exclusive. We want our doors open to every one. We should have a list of all our scattered communicants, so that they may be easily located. Let us promise, then, that we will forward, by every possible means, in our power, the church and make it a living as well as a 'respectable' church."

Rev. E. B. Smith of Vergennes followed, taking for the subject of his address, "What the Church Offers." He said in brief—

"I suppose that nearly every one divides the branches of missionary work, foreign, domestic and local, into classes. We should not, however, think of them in this manner, for they are all identified with the work for Christ, only they are carried on in different fields. Some men say that they do not believe in foreign missions, that there is plenty to do in the home field and that they are willing to give to that branch of the work, or the case may be vice versa. We should not take this attitude, for, as I have said, we are all working for our Master, whether at home or abroad."

"We have to go back to the very beginning of the Bible to find the first reference to this great work. We find this reference in the first chapter of Genesis, when God said, 'Let there be light, and there was light.' In those words we find the first principle of missionary work. The world and the church should not be too far separated

ning. We must interpret light in both senses of the word. We need this light. We need the light of the word. Was not God light? It is the duty of the church to see that that light is kept shining, for the light is truth."

"We have a part in this great world. It has been glorious, but the glory will not be one-half as great as that which the future will bring us."

Rev. Mr. Brown of Barre was the last speaker of the evening. He spoke of the work of the mission at Barre, saying—

"I have not come here to beg for our mission at Barre. I am simply here to tell you what we have done up there and what we are doing."

"Barre has had a great boom in the last few years. There are 10,000 people there. They are not of the wealthy class, however. They are nearly all poor. There is only one man in our mission who owns his own house. The rest rent them and the rent is high, while the houses are none too good. Nearly all of these men have families to support on \$2.55 a day. When you take out the rent money and that used for provisions you will see that there is not much left. Yet these people nearly all pay 25 cents per Sunday for the support of the mission."

"We have 70 members in our mission, though many more come there to worship, making about 250 in all. We have 47 children in our Sunday school, with a good average attendance. We raise \$400 a year for our support and the Woman's guild raises \$50 more."

"We are now on the third floor of a building. If we could get on the ground floor we could obtain a larger membership. We are trying to get down, and with the help of God, we will. We have an offer of the old armory of the Barre militia, but the rent is high. We have also the offer of a plot of desirable ground that can, within six weeks, be had for one-half its value. This is a great bargain, and that is what we are now striving for."

"As I said before, I do not come here to beg. I simply want to state the facts to you. I tell you the story of the opportunity and leave the responsibility with you."

The service ended with a prayer after a missionary collection. The centennial celebration was fittingly brought to a close with a reception to the bishop at the rectory directly after the evening service.

Rutland Daily Herald

September 29, 1894

How Old Is the Rutland Episcopal Church?

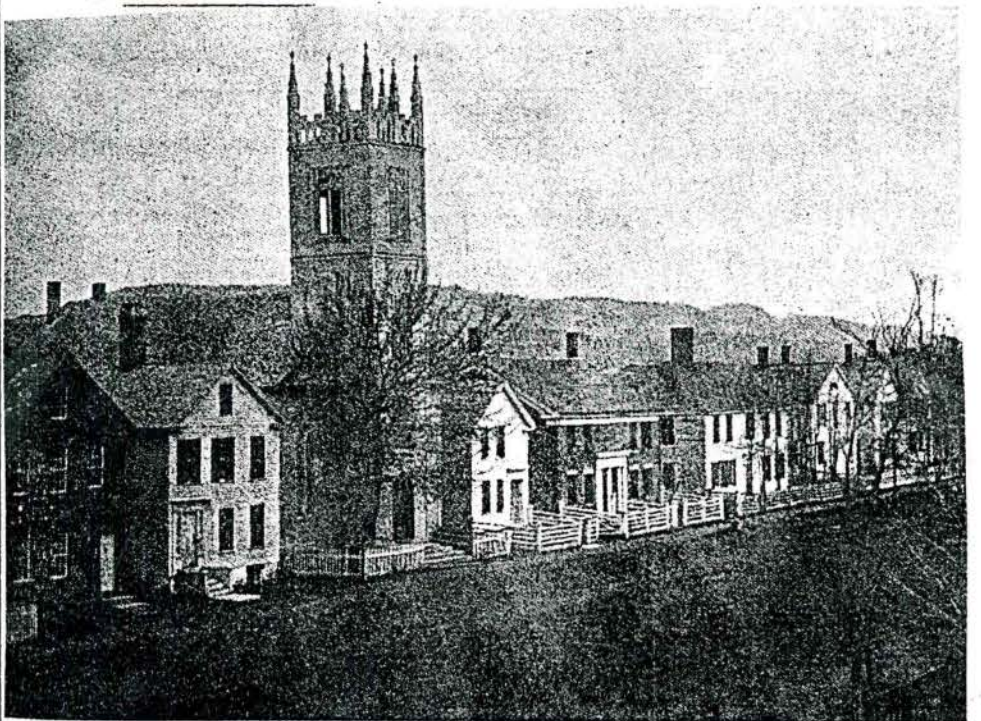
Rev. Dr. Albert H. Bailey, a careful and accurate authority, in his historical review of the first century of the diocese of Vermont, delivered at its centennial celebration at Arlington in 1890, says, in speaking of early settlements: "Rutland can be mentioned here only uncertainly. THE RUTLAND HERALD of September 30, 1794, has the notice that 'a Protestant Episcopal church is formed in Rutland and vicinity, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Ogden.' And in that of March 4 of the same year, 'Rev. Mr. Chittenden will deliver a discourse this evening to the Episcopal congregation in the state house.' There was then a known Episcopal congregation in that place. And in 1793 the convention recognized it by seating its delegate, Daniel Chipman, who produced his credentials and took his seat."

This is from Edward L. Temple's historical address delivered last Tuesday at the centennial celebration of the Rutland Episcopal church. We are informed that the quotation in it was the only authority known for fixing the date of the starting of the organization.

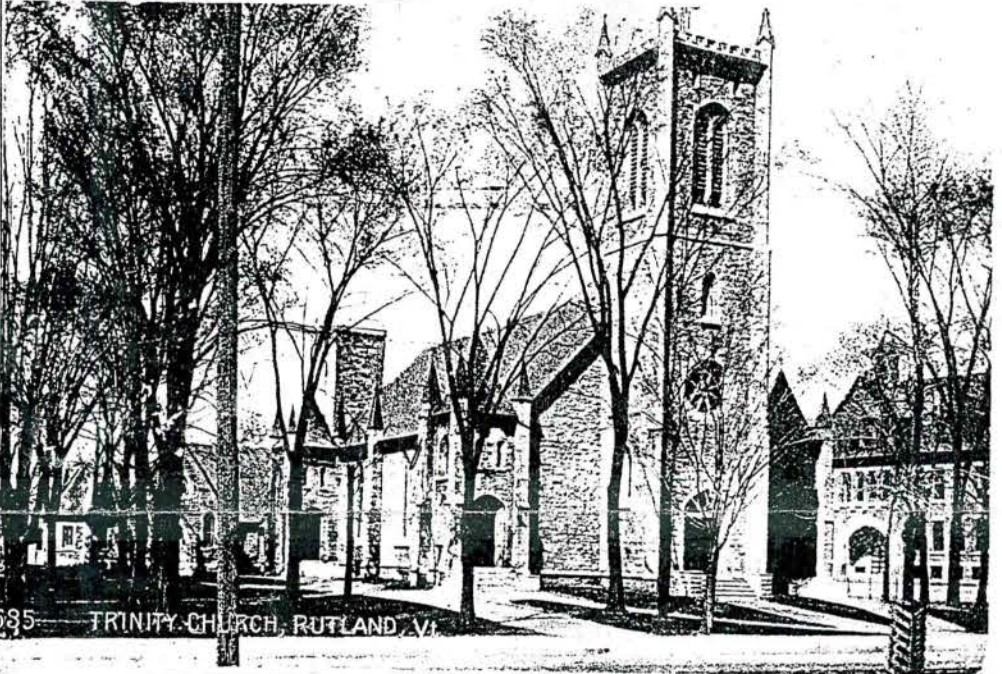
The celebration was a very pleasant affair and the HERALD has been in no haste to do anything like throwing cold water on it, but really there appears grave doubt as to whether it had the attraction of timeliness. This quotation tells about something printed in the HERALD September 30, 1794, and March 4 of the same year. If Mr. Temple had taken the trouble to walk over to the HERALD office he could have seen number 1, volume I. of the HERALD dated December 8, 1794. It was not printed in either September or March of that year.

Further, if Daniel [Chipman] produced credentials as a delegate from the congregation in 1793 the inference is tolerably strong that such a congregation existed, so that Dr. Bailey's statement is contradictory on its face, as well as confusing. And anyhow the fact appears with tolerable distinctness that nobody knows when the church was started although a little research

Again, it is not clear on the face of the thing that Mr. Temple was right in saying that the "state house" in which the service was held in 1794 was the old red building. The new court house was then known as the "state house," and the HERALD understands that the old red house was then abandoned.



The Episcopal Church, which was completed in 1833, was located on the west side of North Main Street, a short distance north of West Street.

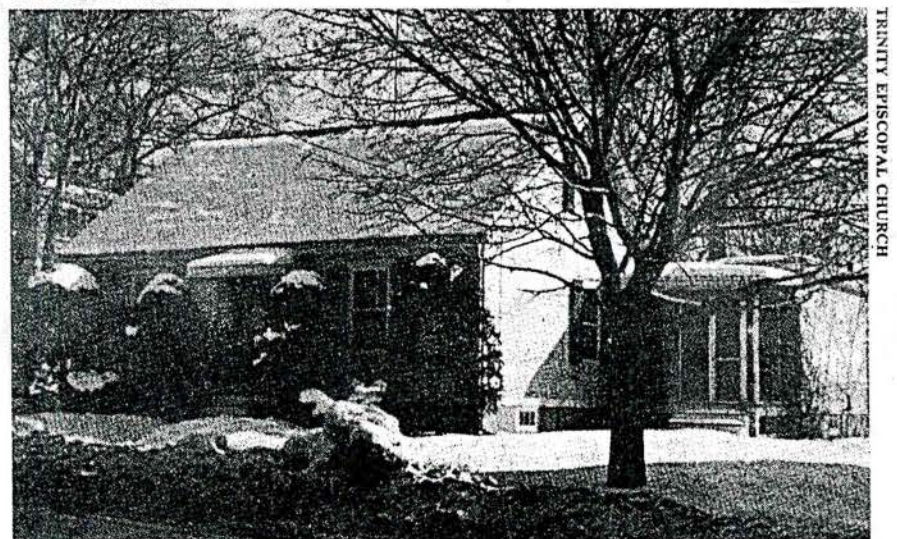


TRINITY CHURCH PARSONAGE

Reverend Hicks wrote the following history of the parsonage:

The house purchased for a Parsonage for Trinity Church Rutland was built in the year 1794 for John Prentiss. — it subsequently went into the hands of William H. Shotwell of New York — it was purchased afterwards by Capt. John Prentiss father of Mrs. Gordon Newell by whom it was repaired. In the year 1835 the Rev. John A. Hicks Rector of the Trinity Church hired it of Abel Page & continued to occupy it until 1848 when it was bought by the Parish of the estate of John Richardson of Boston as a parsonage for the sum of \$950. In the Fall of 1851 it was repaired at an expense of \$700. — a new barn & wood-shed were put up, the centre chimney was taken down & the interior of the house remodelled. In the summer of 1852 the projection over the front door was taken off & a recess door with marble sill & side lights were put in. — the house was furnished with blinds and painted; the whole expense being about \$200 — The funds for the purchase of the house were collected in the parish by George Graves & Charles Clement, Wardens — those for the repairs of the house by the Rector.³⁷

This property was located at the southeast corner of North Main Street and Woodstock Avenue (then known as the Rutland-Stockbridge Turnpike). However, in 1864, the church sold the rectory which was later moved a short distance easterly to its present site at 16 Woodstock Avenue.



The first Episcopal parsonage, presently located at 16 Woodstock



VYTO STARINSKAS / RUTLAND HERALD

Todd Lang of Boston checks out the work left to do on this 1793 house at 12 Woodstock Ave. that is being taken down piece by piece.

Historic unbuilding

Rutland Daily Herald ♦ Wednesday, March 31, 2004

Friends and volunteers help woman save 1793 house

By BRENT CURTIS
Herald Staff

This old house has a new lease on life — again. For the second time in its 210 years in Rutland, the house at 12 Woodstock Ave. is moving.

The two-story, aluminum sided home looked, to the naked eye, like nothing special just a week ago. But Elizabeth Campbell said she found a historic treasure under the cheap Sheetrock and tile floors that covered the aging frame of the three-apartment building.

Campbell, an accountant who lives in Rutland, discovered the house while sifting through it recently in search of historic items. The house is one of seven on Woodstock Avenue and Norton Place that were slated months ago for demolition to make way for a new Walgreens pharmacy.

Five of those homes had been reduced to rubble by Tuesday, but the house at 12 Woodstock was still standing — more or less.

“My motivation has been that it’s a beautiful home that’s rich with history. I’m honored to have the opportunity to live in this house.”

Elizabeth Campbell

Gone were all the home’s furnishings and fixtures, as well as its roof, walls and ceilings. Crews of hard-hatted men and women pried crowbars and pickaxes under the floors to remove hand-hewn boards that they carefully set aside.

Stripping the old house to its post-and-beam bones has been a massive undertaking, Campbell said, but one that she, friends and volunteers have managed to all but finish in under a week.

“My motivation has been that it’s a beautiful home that’s rich with history,” she said. “I’m honored to have the opportunity to live in this house. I’m just passionate about it. Just look at the energy and motivation that someone else put into it by spending the time and energy to build this house by hand.”

Campbell said her plans to relocate the house are incomplete — she doesn’t have land to build a home on yet and she doesn’t even know where she’ll store the 42- and 36-foot beams yet — but those are details she said she’ll settle after the house has avoided the wrecking ball.

Campbell said she agreed to pay \$1,500 to Greener Pastures, the Boston-based company which owns the property. However, she said she’s hoping the price isn’t set in stone.

“I agreed to a nominal fee, but I hope they’ll end up donating the building to me and the historical



VYTO STARINSKAS / RUTLAND HERALD

Elizabeth Campbell hopes to save this 210-year-old house on Woodstock Avenue by moving it to another location before it is torn down to make way for a Walgreens store.

society for all our efforts,” she said.

Originally, Campbell was given an impossible deadline by the demolition crew that is clearing the neighborhood. They gave her from Saturday until Monday morning to have everything but the skeleton of the 3,764-square-foot house cleared away.

“They didn’t think I could do it,” she said. “Not even my friend, the one who does this for a living — disassembling barns — thought it could be done. They said it would take a crew of five or six people at least three weeks to do.”

Undaunted, Campbell called in some help, including five friends from Boston, a builder from Connecticut and some local friends to help. Along the way, she’s attracted volunteers who saw what she was doing and wanted to be involved.

“I never met (Campbell) before this weekend,” Shrewsbury resident Marjory Pierce said as she hauled lumber out of the house Tuesday. “My heart was broken when I heard they were going to mash up these houses, then I saw them taking the house apart and I decided to get involved.”

During the weekend, Campbell’s efforts hit a bump

when she broke her leg at home, but she said she quickly rebounded and went back to work.

“I cried Saturday after this happened,” she said pointing at the cast on her leg. “I thought it wasn’t going to happen. But I got over it. Sunday, I was at the house using a crowbar as a cane, ripping lathe and plaster off the walls.”

They worked from sunup until well after sundown, she said. They didn’t finish Sunday, but they made enough of an impression on Jay Nixon, who owns the demolition company, to buy some more time.

“I couldn’t believe it,” Nixon said. “We showed up at 7:30 p.m. Sunday and there were piles of debris all around the house. I don’t know how they did it and they did it all by hand.”

Nixon said Campbell’s efforts were so advanced that he decided his crews could work around the house until at least Thursday. He said he also offered them a little help by loaning them a bucket loader to clear away debris.

John Tardif, owner of Alliance Construction Inc., which is the general contractor for the project, said he was also impressed by Campbell’s efforts.

“That’s the first building I’ve really ever seen taken apart to be restored,” he said. “It’s not often you see someone with the ambi-

tion to take on a project like that one.”

Actually, Campbell isn’t the first person to move the house.

Built in 1793, the house was moved in 1816 from its original location on North Main Street near what is now Royal’s 121 Hearthiside Restaurant. When carpenters moved the house at that time, they numbered all the posts, beams, joists and other components of the house so they could easily piece it back together.

Those markings, carved into the ancient lumber, are still clearly visible and Campbell said she would use the same system employed almost 200 years ago to reassemble the house.

“It worked then and it will work again,” she said. “I’m glad they did it. It saved us some time. It would have taken a whole day to mark all the beams.”

Time is still tight for Campbell, who said she knows Thursday and the deadline are closing in. She has arranged for a crane to disassemble the house on Thursday and hopes she knows the right person to truck the lumber away.

But she said she is still looking for volunteers who want to help disassemble the house or who know of a location where the lumber could be stored.

Contact Brent Curtis at brent.curtis@rutlandherald.com

Rutland: Main Street and Woodstock Avenue have seen numerous changes

make way for the Grand Union.

6. Samuel Williams sold this one-acre lot to Trowbridge Maynard, a saddler, in 1792. That year Maynard erected a house there. He died in 1801 and his widow Rachel married her next door neighbor, James D. Butler. The Butlers rented out this property.

After his father died, James D. Butler Jr. and the widow, Lois Butler, sold the Maynard house and lot to Samuel Griggs in 1850. Three years later Griggs deeded to Dr. James Porter. The parcel south of Norton Place measured 72 feet in length and the small piece north of the road was 32 feet in length.

Excluded from the deed was a 26-foot wide piece occupied as a road by Dr. James B. Porter. (He accessed his house, built around 1851, on the site of the present Sheldon Towers from this road now known as Norton Place.)

The next year, Porter sold to Hannibal Porter, with the stipulation that Henry W. Porter and his wife would have a life lease to the property. This house was torn down to make way for the Grand Union.

7. In 1793 Samuel Williams sold this one-acre lot (8 rods on Main Street, 20 rods on Woodstock Avenue) to lawyer Samuel Walker, who soon built a house there. The property stayed in the family until Benjamin Walker deeded to Ebenezer Mussey in 1818. Reuben R. Thrall purchased it from Mussey in 1822.

Since the 1869 map shows two houses on the parcel, it is not known which was the original Walker house. The house to the north was at some point after 1869 moved south and attached to the southern house.

A painting of the Thrall house, on the southern part of the lot, was made from an 1858 photograph. This home, which stood on the north corner of Main and Norton Place, once housed the Clifford Funeral Home. It has since been torn down.

Woodstock Avenue from North Main to East Street

Woodstock Avenue was part of the Rutland-Stockbridge Turnpike which was chartered by the Legislature in 1804.

Prior to 1809, the western section of this road from Aiken Place did not exist. Up to that time, access to the road to Mendon was through Aiken Place.

In 1794, the first Rutland Herald was published at a small printing shop owned by Judge Williams at this intersection.

8. In 1793 Samuel Williams sold this one-acre lot (8 rods on Main Street and 20 rods on the turnpike (now known as Woodstock Avenue) to John Prentiss, who built a house there in 1794. The Rev. John Hicks, rector of the Episcopal Church, which then stood on the west side of Main Street, rented it from Abel Page in 1835 and continued to live there when in 1848 the parish bought it for a parsonage.

In 1851 the central chimney was removed. The next year the projection over the front door was taken off and a recessed door, marble sill, side lights and shutters were installed. In 1864 the parish sold the parsonage, which at some point after 1869 was moved east to its present location at 12-14 Woodstock Ave. Until that time the parsonage stood on the corner of Woodstock Avenue and Main Street.

Elizabeth Campbell is now in the process of dismantling and storing the original building for later reconstruction.

9. This 2.5-acre lot was sold by Thomas Hooker to Orel Cook, a well-known Rutland hatter, in 1816. The lot began at the east end of the parsonage lot and ran east on the turnpike 15.5 rods and south 28 rods.

Ten years earlier in 1806, Cook had purchased property from his mother Rachel on the west side of North Main Street (formerly Royal Market/Ashbel's Restaurant).

On this site stood a house built in 1795 for John Butler; Cook moved it to his lot on the turnpike, now 16 Woodstock Ave.

The old house, soon to be demolished, has exposed corner posts and massive wooden-pegged beams in the attic. Cook mortgaged the property to Dr. James Porter in 1832, but he failed to make the payments. He lost it to Porter in 1843. Porter's son, Dr. James B. Porter, built another house on the property around 1851 (see 1869 map).

It was eventually torn down to make way for Sheldon Towers.

10. In 1831 Thomas Hooker deeded this quarter-acre lot to Elisha S. Avery. The deed included a 3-foot extension in the east line against the kitchen to accommodate an oven. This projection is still in evidence.

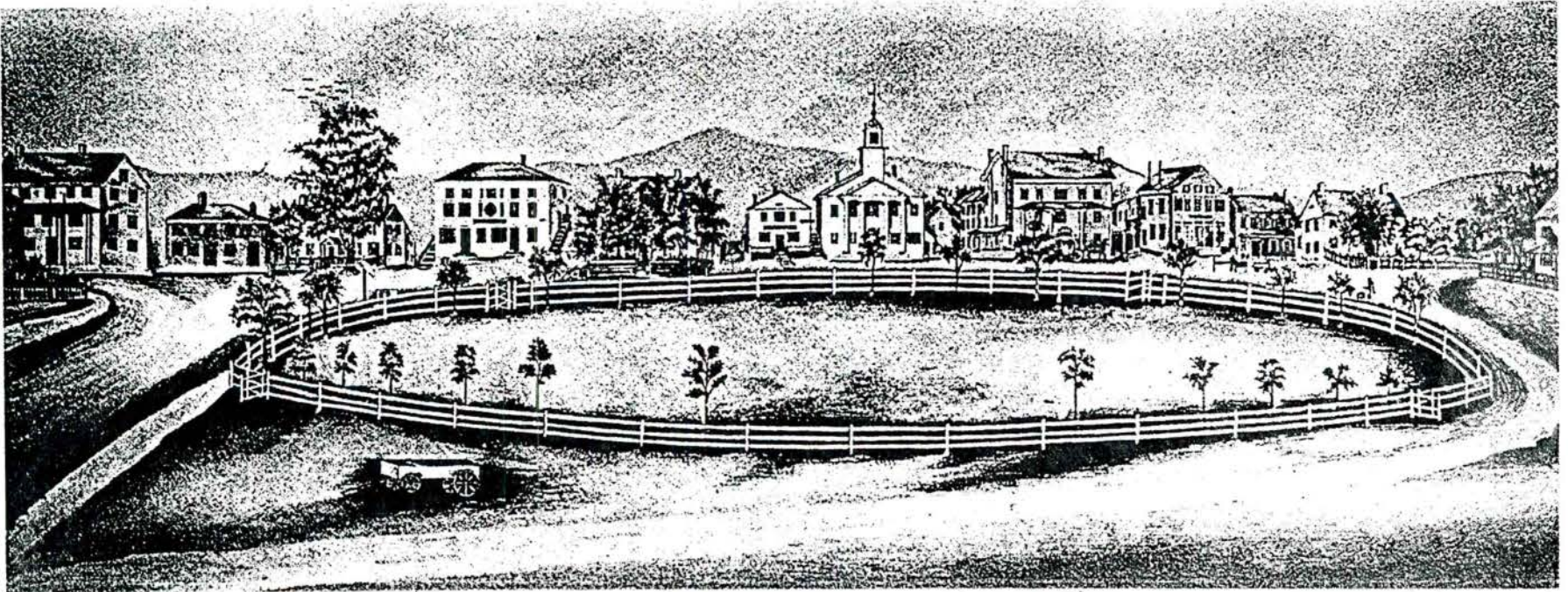
It is said that Charles Avery built the house (current location, 26 Woodstock Ave.) for his father Elisha at this time. Elisha purchased more land to the east in 1836 from Reed and Ormsby. James Clarkson purchased the property in two parcels in 1853 (D. Squires on the 1869 map).

11. In 1855 James Clarkson sold property to Judd, Owen and Page, who in turn deeded land for Schoolhouse No. 20. That summer the school was constructed. It stands at the corner of Woodstock Avenue and East Street (now 28 Woodstock Ave.)

If anyone has old photographs they would like to donate or loan for copying, please contact the Rutland Historical Society at 775-2006.

The house which formerly stood on the site of Sheldon Towers and the house at 12-14 Woodstock Ave. are of particular interest.

When Rutland was young



This drawing from the Rutland Historical Society Quarterly (No. 4, 1990) shows Ann Hall's drawing of Main Street as it appeared between 1840 and 1845. The viewpoint is from behind Main Street Park, and the road to the left is West Street. Buildings 1, 2 and 3 in the text are the three structures at left. The tall white building is the former Coffee House. All were destroyed by fire in 1845. Moving to the right, the next white structure is the Lindholm building. The steepled building is the former Rutland Courthouse.

Fire to demolition: Much history in area of Main Street, Woodstock Avenue

The architectural and business landscape of the land bordered by North Main Street, Terrill Street and Woodstock Avenue has seen many changes from the 1700s to the present.

With a Walgreens drugstore soon to be constructed, this area is undergoing major alterations again.

When settlement began in the mid-1770s, most of the early people were engaged in agriculture. The few sparsely scattered log homes were built along Cockburn's line (Main Street) so named for the New Yorker, William Cockburn, who surveyed the area in 1771. This road became part of the Great Road, the main thoroughfare between Boston and Montreal.

During the summer of 1776, a new fortification — named Mount Independence after the declaration issued that summer — was erected in Orwell across the lake from Fort Ticonderoga. A new and shorter route was needed from the Vermont fort to Fort No. 4 in Charlestown, N.H., to accommodate the men and supplies streaming in from southern New England.

The 1776 Military Road was laid out that summer. It passed through Center Rutland, where a new bridge was erected over Otter Creek at the falls, and passed east to the junction of Main Street. Part of this road became West Street. Eventually the latter street was a part of the road that went all the way to Albany.

That summer, the inhabitants erected Fort Rutland on the east side of Main Street near the Terrill Street intersection. A monument erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution marks the site.

The picket fort, which measured about 10 rods north and south and 8 rods east and west, had corner flankers and a small building (later used as a residence) to house provisions and ammunition.

A well in the southern part, years later, was covered over with a flat rock. When Lindholm Sports Center burned, Justin Lindholm saw in the debris a well capped with a piece of marble.

The next year, in July 1777, after the evacuation of the forts on the lake and the battle fought at Hubbardton, nearly all the residents fled south in advance of Burgoyne's army. Many of the men fought in the battles of Bennington that August and Saratoga that October. After Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, the inhabitants returned to their farms in Rutland.

In October 1783, the Legislature voted to move the county seat from Tinnmouth to Rutland. The next year, the courthouse and jail were erected on West Street. This change brought an influx of lawyers, craftsmen and entrepreneurs, all of whom needed housing. So taverns, stores, shops and residences were rapidly springing up along Main Street and upper West Street.

The area around Main Street Park was the primary commercial center in town until the railroads were put through in the early 1850s. Soon after, expansion crept down the hill as new streets were laid out and businesses opened near the depot.

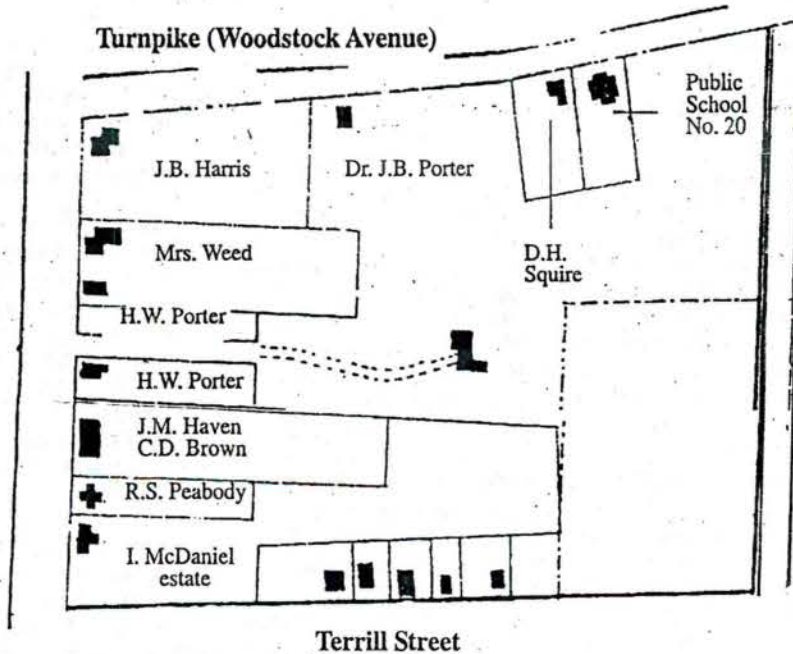
The final death knell for the business district near the park struck in 1868. That April, fire destroyed all the structures between the present Lindholm Sports Center and Berkley Veller & Greene Real Estate. The courthouse, several stores and the Franklin House, a noted stage stop, were reduced to ashes.

Thereafter, this part of town became primarily a residential area. Beginning in the mid-1900s, service stations, restaurants and various other businesses catered to tourists and the local community.

One of the few stalwart souls who stayed behind in the summer of 1777 was Samuel Williams (1756-1800). He and his oxen were impressed by the British and sent to Fort Ann, N.Y., where he soon made his escape.

Later he was known as "father of the village" for his many civic contributions. He was instrumental in forming the Aqueduct Company, which provided water to the village via pump logs from

Story by Dawn D. Hance
Illustrations, photo by Rutland Historical Society



This property (No. 7 in the text) had borders on both Main Street and the Turnpike (Woodstock Avenue). Samuel Williams sold the land to Samuel Walker in 1793, and since then it has also been owned by Musseys and Thralls. It once housed the Clifford Funeral Home.

Mendon.

Those with water posts in front of their homes paid an annual fee. He donated most of the funds for the purchase of the Common (Main Street Park) in 1790 and co-founded the Rutland Herald with Dr. Samuel Williams (a distant relative) in 1794.

He also served as town clerk, representative to the General Assembly and chief judge of the Rutland County Court. Of a commanding presence, 6 feet in stature, he is said to have resembled the pope depicted in Jacques David's painting of Napoleon's Coronation.

Unfortunately, Williams died in 1800 in his 44th year from injuries suffered in a logging accident. He rests in North Main Street Cemetery beneath a large table-top monument erected by his Masonic brethren.

Judge Williams, who lived at the end of Aiken Place, owned a large farm on the east side of North Main Street.

The city of Rutland has an early map entitled "Subdivisions of Samuel Williams' Home Farm," which shows the parcels that were deeded to others. The various properties described hereafter were a part of his farm.

East side of North Main St. from Terrill St. to Woodstock Avenue

1. This house was built by John A. Graham, Rutland's first attorney, in 1788. Afterward he sold to state treasurer Samuel Mattocks.

As a condition for statehood, Vermont was to pay \$30,000 (boxes full of coins) to New York to release its claim on Vermont lands. In 1794, Mattocks and his entourage left his home to make the payment. Four mounted guards fired their pistols in farewell.

Mattocks afterward moved to Middlebury, where he died in 1804, still in possession of this property. He was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Hooker. There was a 10-foot alley separating this house and the one to the south (the old Lindholm Sports that later burned) when the Hooker house was destroyed by fire in July 1845. Terrill Street was laid out in 1860 through the southern part of this lot.

2. In 1792 Mattocks built this store to rent out to others. Early storckeeper were John and James Prentiss. For many years it was kept by Dr. Thomas Hooker, the village apothecary. The store, which was painted yellow, burned in the fire of 1845.

3. This property included a store built by John Prentiss in 1788 and a small one-story house once occupied by Judge Samuel Williams' mother. The house also served as a tavern.

In 1794 John Prentiss and Mattocks sold the premises to Issachar Reed, who erected a large tavern known as the Coffee House soon after. It was so named for the freshly ground and roasted coffee served at breakfast. Real coffee was a treat as most people drank coffee made from chicory or other herbal blends.

In July 1845 a fire started in the attached stable. The tavern, then owned by Elisha Warner, burned to the ground.

4. This building was constructed as a one-story store before 1797 by Jonathan Wells. Abijah Lathrop added a second story and used it as both a store and residence. Afterward it was owned by Frederick A. Fuller and was part of his estate when it burned in 1845.

James Anthony had a hatter's shop in the alley between this store and the Butler Store to the north. In February 1814, Joseph Green, who was to board the stage to buy goods for his store, stopped at the shop.

Anthony robbed and murdered Green, and concealed the body under the woodpile. Anthony was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, but he hanged himself in his cell the night before his execution, disappointing 10,000 people who had come to witness the spectacle.

All these buildings between Terrill Street and the present Grand Union burned in 1845. Isaac McDaniels bought the "burnt district" and erected a mansion house there (I. McDaniel's estate in the 1869 map) prior to 1854. This building, or part of it, has since been moved a few rods to the east where it houses a Laundromat.

5. Samuel Williams sold this land to James D. and Anthony Butler, who had a store on the site as early as 1794. In 1799 James D. Butler built a brick house measuring 55 by 36 feet with an annex in the rear.

For more than 40 years he kept a store in the southern part and resided in the northern section. The four fireplaces were bordered with tiles each depicting one of Aesop's fables. The building escaped the fire of 1845 because its southern wall was solid brick with no windows.

After his father's death, James D. Butler Jr. sold the property (J.M. Haven and C.D. Brown in the 1869 map) in 1867. A more elaborate brick building later occupied this space. It was torn down to

RUTLAND DAILY HERALD, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1935.

D. A. R. MARKER SET UP ON ARMORY LAWN

Granite Shaft Moved From North Main and Terrill Street Intersection.

The four-ton granite marker which has stood since June 19, 1900, on the site of old Fort Rutland at the intersection of North Main and Terrill streets has been moved to the east lawn of the armory on West street by the department of public works.

The change of location was made at the request of the members of Ann Story chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who believed that the armory grounds provided a more permanent and more suitable site. The marker is still on the site of the fort, historians point out, as the fortification extended as far west as the plot now occupied by the armory.

Members of the D. A. R. chapter, which set up the marker originally, recently asked the board of aldermen to move the granite shaft and the board voted to request Commissioner Edward L. Tracy to do the work without cost to the chapter. The provision was made that the work be done before Memorial Day. Col. Leonard F. Wing, custodian of the armory, gave permission to use the site.

The marker is five feet high and about three by four feet in its other dimensions.

Rutland Daily Herald

December 21, 1896

Howe Scale Company Notes.

The Howe scale works will shut down Wednesday for two weeks, during which time an inventory will be taken and the machinery will be put in order.

The company will soon begin the manufacturing of a steam power trip hammer, invented by Henry St. Lawrence.

Messrs. Johnson and Webster, employees of company, have invented a bicycle stand, which will be immediately put on the market.

The company will engage largely in the sale of bicycles the coming season and the bicycles will be sold under the name "Howe." All the branch houses will handle these bicycles.

RUTLAND ITALIAN MURDERED.

Body of Antonio Santo Found Last Night Near Country Club.

Man Was Shot in Head and Breast—Evidences of a Fierce Struggle—Pockets Turned Inside Out—Robbery Probably the Motive—Bag Containing \$50 Found Near Body—No Clue to Identity of Murderer—Santo Employed at Rutland Bottling Works.

Lying in a pool of blood, and with a bullet hole in the left cheek and another in the breast, at a spot between what is known as the '76 bridge, and the Country club house, Antonio Santo, an Italian of No. 269 West street, was found last evening about 10 o'clock.

The body was found by a man from Pittsford, whose name could not be ascertained, who was driving along when his horse suddenly shied at a dark object lying in the road. Upon investigation, the dead man was found, and Officer Orin R. Packard was immediately notified.

Officer Packard at once notified Chief of Police E. S. Whittaker by telephone and then got a team and drove to the spot.

When Officer Packard arrived, he found evidence of a fierce struggle, the man's clothes being literally torn from his body, and the pockets and sleeves of his coat, which was found lying by the roadside turned inside out. The man had evidently been dead two or three hours, as the body was cold.

Chief of Police Whittaker called J. W. Stearns' ambulance and then started on an investigation. Nothing was found on the man to indicate in any way as to what his name or nationality might be, or who his murderer, or murderers were, but his identity was established after the body had been brought to the undertaking rooms. The only thing found near the man's clothes were a store book with no name on it and which was written in Italian, and a handkerchief.

About a rod away from the body by the roadside was a small cloth bag which contained a sum of money amounting to about \$50.

The man was lying on his back, with his head turned slightly to one side, and in the left cheek was a bullet hole which was evidently made by a bullet of large caliber, and in the breast was another bullet wound.

He was dressed in dark clothes, and his black shirt was nearly torn from his body.

The road where the man lay showed signs of a hard fight, but the officers were unable to find any tracks leading away from the scene of the crime. It is thought that robbery was the motive but the murderers were evidently disappointed.

Santo was a man of powerful build, and it is thought that he had put up a strong fight before the shots were fired. A comparatively small amount of blood had come from the wound in the breast, but the bullet hole in the cheek bled profusely, matting the hair, and covering the features so as to make the body almost unrecognizable.

Santo was last seen alive at about 7 o'clock on the streets, and was said to be sober, and in apparently good spirits. He was employed at Rutland Bottling Works on Baxter street, and so far as is known had no family in this country.

On the arrival of the ambulance, the body was taken to Stearns' undertaking rooms where it will be viewed this morning by the state's attorney and by the health officer.

Chief Whittaker visited the scene of the tragedy a second time but could find nothing that would be of value to him in tracing the murderer or murderers.

THINK THEY HAVE MURDERERS.

Girl's Confession Leads to the Arrest of Six Men.

Admits That She, With Two of the Men Under Arrest, Agreed to Entice Santoro to a Point North of the City and Assault Him—Didn't Think Her Friends Intended to Commit Murder—Motive Either Jealousy or Robbery.

Six men, all Sicilians, and one girl Miss Anna Black, were arrested yesterday afternoon and placed in the county jail all charged with complicity in the murder of Accarito Santoro the Italian, whose body was found Wednesday night about a mile and a half north of the city. An autopsy was performed yesterday afternoon by officials from the state laboratory in Burlington.

State's Attorney Lawrence admitted that the girl made a confession implicating the men who were arrested yesterday but further than that he would say nothing. It is understood, however, from another source that two of the men arrested, with Santoro, were paying attentions to the girl, and that the two former and the girl were anxious to get rid of Santoro. It was stated last evening that in her confession she admitted that the three had agreed among themselves to entice the man to the north part of the city and assault him. She was to bring him to the spot decided upon where the men were to be in waiting to complete the job. She stated, however, that she had no idea that the men intended to murder Santoro, but supposed that they were merely going to assault him.

All yesterday morning State's Attorney R. A. Lawrence, assisted by other officials in the sheriff's department, were busy ferreting out the mystery surrounding the murder. It was learned last night in the morning that Miss Anna Black of this city had been seen with the murdered man on North Grove street late Wednesday night. Mr. Lawrence at once summoned her to his office and at first she denied all knowledge of the affair but after a severe cross-examination admitted her share in the murder and told the story which implicated and six Sicilians. These men Giovanni Gioia, Vincenzo Gioia, Vito Turcianno, Giovanni Surdo, Martio Lombardo and Antonio Gabriel all recently came to this section four of them working on the roads in the town of Proctor. The other two, when arrested, were headed this way and were picked up by the officers. The men were arrested by Sheriff E. C. Fish of West Rutland and Deputy Sheriffs E. S. Whittaker, D. A. Barker, Pascal Ricci of this city. They were brought at once to the county jail.

There is no doubt in the minds of the officials that they have the men who committed the murder but Mr. Lawrence was non-committal last night about many points concerning the evidence already in the hands of the state, there being many points not cleared up. It is thought that two men were implicated in the crime.

When the girl was confessing she maintained that she did not know the thing was going so far as murder. The motive for the crime is as yet undecided, but is one of two things: jealousy or robbery. There was a plot to decoy him outside the city and assault him.

Autopsy Performed. The autopsy on the body of Santoro was performed yesterday afternoon in the undertaking rooms of John W. Stearns in the presence of a large number of local physicians. The autopsy was performed by Dr. B. H. Stone of Burlington, assisted by Drs. L. P. Sprague of Burlington and William Stickney of this city. No official statement was given out at the close of the autopsy.

ITALIAN CHURCH DISMANTLED.

Furniture Removed by Man Who Held Chattel Mortgage — Altar Fixtures in Charge of Another Priest.

Because there is no priest to have charge of the services the interior of the Church of Our Mother of Sorrows on Evelyn street has been dismantled and all the furniture with the fixtures removed. The furniture was removed by F. A. Gonyea who held a chattel mortgage on the seats. The altar fixtures and sacred vessels were removed by another priest in this city who was acting under orders from the bishop.

Several days ago Father Francis Crociata was arrested on a charge of being an accessory after the fact in the murder of Accarito Santoro, who was shot to death near the "76" bridge on July 22. The action of the bishop in dismantling the altar does not necessarily mean that the church is closed permanently or that Father Crociata is deposed.

Rutland Weekly Herald
September 24, 1908

Second Murder Trial Begins.

The case to be taken up this morning will be that of state against Vito Turcianna, who is one of the men indicted on a charge of murdering Santoro Accarito near "76" bridge about two months ago. This case has attracted considerable attention as Rev. Francis Crociata, pastor of the Church of Our Mother of Sorrows, has been arrested in connection with the crime. Santoro was both shot and stabbed and it is understood that Turcianna is the one charged with stabbing him.

In connection with this case Attorney T. W. Moloney has been assigned as counsel for Anna Black, who is mixed up in the case. The jury will be impaneled this morning at the opening of court and the trial will proceed. Attorneys W. H. Preston and John D. Spellman appear for the respondent and Mr. Pitts and Mr. Lawrence will conduct the prosecution.

Rutland Weekly Herald
October 8, 1908

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE

Turcianna Gets Life Imprisonment For Murder of Santoro.

Gilty of murder in the second degree, was the verdict returned against Vito Turcianna at the County court house Thursday after the jury had been considering the case for about five hours. The trial lasted just a week and the respondent, with one Vincenzo Gioia, was accused of the murder of Accarito Santoro on the night of July 22. The other respondent, Gioia, will have his trial at once, a jury being empaneled yesterday afternoon and the taking of evidence will be begun this morning. This is the second verdict of murder in the second degree returned at this term of court.

Rutland Weekly Herald
October 8, 1908

TWO MORE LIFE SENTENCES.

Vincenzo Gioia and Andreo Fusco Enter Pleas of Guilty.

Murder in Second Degree—Former Was Charged With Murder of Accarito Santoro, and Latter With Murder of Antonio Fusco—Confessions of Andreo and Two Eye Witnesses—Accessories Will Not Be Tried at Once.

Two Italians, Andreo Fusco and Vincenzo Gioia, both of whom were indicted for murder in the first degree, came into court yesterday morning and entered pleas of guilty in the second degree and the pleas were entered and sentence pronounced by the presiding judge, Seneca Haselton. Both were sentenced to the state's prison at Windsor at hard labor for the remainder of their lives. Vincenzo was the man charged with the murder of Accarito Santoro and would have been tried yesterday morning, the jury having been empaneled and the witnesses summoned. In both cases statements were made to the court by the state's counsel, urging upon the court to accept the pleas. Attorneys on both sides were satisfied with the result of the cases. With these cases the murder docket for this term has been completed. The state will not press the remainder of its cases at present, the trials of Rev. Francis Crociata, Giovanni Gioia, Lena, or Anna Black, and Gaspar Crociata having been deferred for a while. It is not known which of these cases will be taken up next. The jurymen have been excused until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GIOIA GETS THREE YEARS.

Pleads Guilty in County Court to Charge of Simple Assault.

Indictment Charging Him With Being an Accessory to Santoro Murder Not Pressed, Owing to Wording of the Statute—Albert Willard Gets Three Years for Burglary — George Carrigan Fined \$50 for Mutilating Sign.

Three respondents, including Giovanni Gioia, the Italian who was implicated in the murder of Accarito Santoro, pleaded guilty in County court and were sentenced yesterday afternoon, Gioia going to the house of correction and for not less than three nor more than five years, and Albert Willard, who was charged with burglarizing the stores of Josepa Levy, will be confined in state's prison at Windsor for the same length of time. George Carrigan, who was charged with cutting signs from cars which were standing in the railroad yards, was fined \$50 and costs, which he paid. The most important case, that of Gioia, was one in which the respondent was charged with simple assault, the charge being brought against him by an information filed by the state's attorney. The indictment returned by the grand jury, charging him with being an accessory before the fact, was not pressed by the state. The reason for this move was the wording of the law on this point. The law states clearly that a man cannot be held for being an accessory when his own brother is one guilty of the crime and as the other trials have shown this to be the fact Gioia could not be held on this charge. State's Attorney R. A. Lawrence appeared for the state and Attorney W. H. Botsford represented the respondent.

As soon as the respondent pleaded guilty to the charge Mr. Lawrence made the opening statement to the court. He said that there was nothing new to bring to the attention of the court as the testimony was recently gone over in the other trials. Mr. Lawrence said that Giovanni was present at the time when the assault was planned and assisted in luring Santoro to the spot, and that the only thing he could say in his favor was the fact that he had pleaded guilty and thus saved the state some money. This he thought ought to be taken into consideration.

Says Gaspar Planned the Affair. Attorney W. H. Botsford spoke in behalf of the respondent, saying that the man was poor and ignorant and that according to his statement was brought into the affair by Gaspar Crociata, who planned the entire affair. After some consideration of the case Giovanni was sentenced to hard labor at the house of correction for not less than three years nor more than five years and that he stand committed until the sentence was complied with.

November 12, 1908

FR. CROCIATA'S TRIAL OPENS.

Over 40 Men Examined Before the Jury is Completed.

Understood That Vito Turcianna Will Be Advised By His Counsel Not to Testify in This Case—He Will Be Called By the State—Rev. Crociata Charged With Conspiracy to Maim, Kill and Rob Accarito Santoro, and Also of Knowing of the Murder and Failure to Report It.

More than 40 jurymen including 14 tallsmen, were examined in County court yesterday before a jury was selected in the case of state against Rev. Francesco Crociata, who is charged with conspiracy to maim, kill and rob Accarito Santoro, also of knowing of the murder and failing to report the same to the proper officers. The second surprise in the case was sprung yesterday when it was learned among the lawyers that Attorney W. H. Preston, counsel for Vito Turcianna, had advised his client not to testify, and if this is the case Turcianna will probably be held in contempt of court, but as long as he is already convicted of murder in the second degree and has no money, no punishment can be imposed by the court. State's Attorney R. A. Lawrence in his statement to the jury yesterday, as to what he intended to prove, spoke of the respondent being present at Gaspar Crociata's house when the matter of attacking Santoro had been talked over and planned, but did not refer to what was said at the house after the murder had been committed. Attorney Preston announced yesterday that he would take the case of state against Turcianna to the Supreme court on exceptions and this is the probable reason for not allowing his client to testify. Mr. Lawrence said last night that Mr. Preston had notified him of the move, but said that Turcianna would be called and asked to testify. Turcianna's testimony is important in the fact that he was at the house in the evening at which time it is claimed that Father Crociata was there as well as in the afternoon.

The court room yesterday was crowded at both sessions even though most of the time was taken up with the selection of a jury. Two witnesses were examined yesterday, W. R. Kinsman and O. R. Packard. They were the first ones to see the body after the murder. The state has got to prove the murder as in the other case growing out of this same murder. State's Attorney R. A. Lawrence and Attorney General-elect John G. Sargent of Ludlow are conducting the prosecution and Attorneys E. H. O'Brien, F. S. Platt and W. T. Foley represent the respondent.

Morning Session.

At the opening of court Attorney E. H. O'Brien, counsel for the defense filed with the court a demurrer to the information filed Wednesday by State's Attorney Lawrence claiming that the matters set forth were not sufficient in law and that the respondent, Francesco Crociata, was not bound by law to answer the same. The respondent claimed that there were four special causes of demurrer and averred that the second count of the information charged the respondent with two separate and distinct offenses, to-wit, the offense of assisting, counselling, advising and supporting Gaspar Crociata and others in conspiring the plan against Accarito Santoro and also the offense of not disclosing the said conspiracy having knowledge thereof.

The other counts in the demurrer were practically the same charge averring that in each of the fourth, fifth and sixth counts of the information two separate charges had been set forth. Attorney O'Brien argued the demurrer for the respondent and State's Attorney Lawrence for the state. The court over-ruled the demurrer, but sustained Mr. O'Brien in his motion to compel the state to advise which charge they intended to try the respondent on. The court said the state would make known before they introduced any testimony just which charge they intended to press. The entire morning was spent in getting a jury. A large number were excused for different causes. Any who served on the case of state against Vito Turcianna were debarred, as this case contained much of the testimony which will be used in the prosecution of this case.

A number had read articles in the papers which disqualified them while others had heard the case discussed and had formed some opinions, a few of which had been expressed and a number which would require evidence to overcome. The questions for the state were asked by Mr. Lawrence, and for the respondent by Mr. O'Brien. Late in the afternoon the following jury were selected and empanelled:—

Emery Howe of Wells, J. P. Wood of Tinnmouth, E. S. Curtis of this city, George W. Wilkinson of Middletown Springs, A. E. North of West Rutland, Mathew Hussey of this city, Fred E. Horton of Chittenden, M. S. Neil of Sherburne, Merritt Fosburg of West Rutland, R. F. Mead of West Rutland, Frank Burditt of West Rutland and Frank Hastings of Mount Holly.

Makes Statement of the Case.

State's Attorney Lawrence then addressed the jury, saying, in part: "The state's evidence will tend to show that on the afternoon of this assault,

this respondent, with Giovanni Gioia and Lena Black were at the home of Gaspar Crociata and there planned to lure Accorito Santoro to the country and there strip him of his clothes, thus to stop him following Miss Black. Without going into the detail of the matter Santoro went there and during the mix-up was killed. I will not say anything concerning the talk that took place at the Crociata home the night of the murder."

Witnesses Examined.

Walter R. Kinsman, the man who first discovered the dead body of Santoro, told of the circumstances in connection with the finding of the body. He said it was lying on the west side of the road about 250 feet from the bridge, with the head towards the middle of the road.

Policeman Orin R. Packard, the first officer notified of the murder, testified to being called to the vicinity of "76" bridge and of finding the body, being directed there by Mr. Kinsman. Witness said Santoro was dressed in a shirt, pants and shoes and that the shirt was torn in several places, mostly in the back.

"Did you make an examination of the surroundings there?" he was asked.

"Yes, sir."

"Did you find anything else there?"

"Yes, sir."

"What?"

"A sack with \$50 in it."

"What denomination was the money?"

"Four ten and two five dollar bills."

"What else was in the bag if anything?"

"There was a letter outside the money."

The money, bag and letter were then introduced as evidence and it was received.

"What condition was the coat in when you found it?"

"It was turned wrong side out, sleeves and all."

Witness said the coat and money were near together. In answer to questions Mr. Packard told of making measurements in the vicinity of the scene the morning after the finding of the body.

Both of these witnesses were carefully cross-examined by Attorney O'Brien.

At this point a recess was taken until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Rutland Weekly Herald

November 12, 1908

FR. CROCIATA MADE HER GO.

Priest Responsible for Her Part in Murder, Says Anna Black.

Testifies That He Told Her It Would Be an Honorable Proceeding—Prosecution Secured Her Statement by Placing Her in Dark Cell—Attorney O'Brien Moves for Verdict for Respondent—Motion Denied But Six Counts in the Information Are Not Pressed.

Claiming that the state had failed to make out its case, the defense in the case of state against Rev. Francesco Crociata, the Sicilian priest who is on trial in County court charged with complicity in the murder of Accarito Santoro, Tuesday afternoon asked the court to direct a verdict in favor of the respondent, the argument and subsequent ruling of the court causing the not-pressing of six counts of the original information filed by the prosecution and the ordering for answer by the respondent to the seventh count of the information, that of breach of the peace by

way of an assault upon Accarito Santoro. The most important witness of the day yesterday and the principal one for the state was Miss Anna or Lena Black over whom the trouble causing the assault and murder arose. Her testimony was received with great interest, both by the legal fraternity and the spectators who thronged the room at both sessions. Her story was about the same as that told to Mr. Lawrence immediately after the fracas, varying only in a few points. According to her statement she was taken into a bed room at the Crociata home on the afternoon of the murder by Father Crociata and there told what to do as her part of the plan, which, according to her statement of what Father Crociata told her, was to induce Santoro to the bridge, there to strip him and make him come home naked. She said that in the evening she went again to the Crociata home and expressed an unwillingness to go to the bridge and Father Crociata again advised her to go with the party.

Following her arrest she said she was taken to the office of State's Attorney Lawrence, but refused to give the information asked for and when she was taken to the county jail by Deputy Sheriff Pascal Ricci she was placed in a dark cell over the hospital. She said that while she was there Matron Roberts told her that it would be best to tell the truth about the affair and that she remained there but three hours when she was allowed to make a statement to Mr. Lawrence, in the presence of her mother.

As soon as the state rested its case about 3 o'clock, Attorney O'Brien asked for a verdict in favor of the respondent, claiming that the state had failed to make out its case. Answer was made by both Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Sargent for the state and the court ruled that there was no evidence with which to hold the respondent on the first six counts but decided that he should answer to the seventh and last count. The defense was not prepared to go on with its case at this time so after the two signed statements of Miss Black were read a recess was taken until this morning at 9 o'clock when the defense will take up its case.

The one made soon after July 22 read as follows:—

Anna Black's Statement.

I, Anna Black, understanding that I am not obliged to make any statement, and that what I may say may be used against me, for the purpose of making known the facts so far as I know them, relating to the death of Santoro, do make the following statement:—

Wednesday night, July 22, 1908, Mrs. Christine Crociata, and a woman called Ianna, who boards with her, came to our house about 7.30 or 8, and said the priest wanted me to come up to Mrs. Crociata's to practice on the organ. My mother said I could not go, that she did not want me to go out in the evening, but Mrs. Crociata said the priest would be there, and she would see that I got home all right. My mother consented and I went to Mrs. Crociata's.

Her husband, Gaspar, was there, and his brother, the priest, and a man whom I afterward learned to be Giovanni Gioia. It was talked over there that Santoro made threats against me, and that if I would go out on the street and Santoro would follow me, to go up Grove street straight, without turning, until I came to the bridge, and if he tried to harm me Giovanni would protect me and Gaspar would see that no harm came to me, and when we got there they would give him a whipping to make him stop following me and talking about me.

There were present at Crociata's house when this was talked over Gaspar, and Christine Crociata, the priest, Giovanni Gioia and the woman called Ianna. Giovanni told me to walk up Grove street and he would get Santoro and come up behind me. Giovanni went out first. I went out and walked up on the east side of Grove street, and before I reached State street Giovanni joined me, and then Santoro within a very few minutes. We three walked up Grove street. Giovanni on the west side of me and Santoro on the east side of me.

Santoro had some peanuts which we ate on the way up. When we got to Field avenue Santoro wanted me to turn up there with him, but I refused and we kept straight on. Giovanni told me to go straight ahead, when we were at Field avenue. When we got almost to the bridge Santoro grabbed me by the right arm and tried to pull me into the woods on the right. Giovanni took hold of my other arm and told Santoro to stop.

Just then three men with something dark over their faces jumped out from the bushes on the right side of the road and seized Santoro. I turned and ran, and Giovanni with me. I heard Santoro cry out, but did not hear the shots. Gaspar ran along after us, some distance behind. I could tell him because of his peculiar gait, which was due to some injury to his hip.

When he was opposite Grimm's he stopped and thought and turned around and ran back. Giovanni and I ran along until we came to State street, or rather I ran and Giovanni kept along by walking fast. At State street a man who had light pants on and a light shirt and a dark coat came up and spoke to Giovanni. The man had a moustache and was a little taller than Giovanni. He whispered to Giovanni. I heard him say "Tell her not to say anything," but didn't hear the rest. Giovanni told me after the other man went down Grove street that I must never say a word about what happened. That the man who had just spoken to him, was his brother and he said that Santoro had found out who he was so he killed him with a revolver.

Giovanni left me at the corner of Pine and State street and I went around to Crociata's. Giovanni hurried ahead of me and was there when I came. The others there were Christine Crociata, Ianna, Giovanni's brother and a man I had never seen before. Giovanni's brother had a revolver which some of them were cleaning while I was there. He and the stranger were changing their shirts which were all blood and were put into the stove by them. Gaspar came in later and when I went home I saw him down stairs and he told me he had to go back for his coat.

The priest came in later, and when they told him the man was dead he said it was wicked and he didn't suppose they would have done it or he never would have allowed it to have happened. He told me to say nothing to anyone about it and all of them did. Giovanni told me on the street that they would do the same to me if I told. Father Crociata told me it was all right for me to go when I first started out with Giovanni, that it would be better for me.

Dated July 24, 1908.

(Signed) ANNA BLACK.

Went on Priest's Advice.

A statement made by Miss Black Saturday night of her own accord, reads as follows:—

First Father called me in the bed room, he wanted to know if he, Santoro, followed me on Pine hill and I said yes, and I told him two other men were with him. He said something to me which I could not understand. Father said he knew Santoro was going to do something to me and he told me I should look out for him. Father said he was running me down something fierce, so he said Gaspar and John would settle it, and he wanted me to go with them up Grove street and if Santoro would follow me they would either strip him or whip him. Of course I did not want to go but he said I must go and be sure so I went home and Christine and Ianna came down and told my mother, Father wanted me to practice on the organ, so I went out and never expected any harm.

ANNA BLACK.

Father told me it would be a blessing and a honor so I went to stop the talk.

ANNA BLACK.

Rutland Weekly Herald

November 19, 1908

FR. CROCIATA FOUND GUILTY.**Verdict Returned at 10 O'Clock Yesterday Morning.**

Attorney for Respondent States That He Will Carry the Case to the Supreme Court—Understood That on First Ballot Jury Stood 9 to 3 for Conviction—Hurley, Archer, Found Guilty of Larceny.

"Guilty as charged," was the verdict of the jury in the case of state against Rev. Francesco Crociata, formerly pastor of the Church of Our Mother of Sorrows and who has been on trial in Rutland County court for the past six days. All night long the jury was out and not until yesterday morning at 10 o'clock did they arrive at their verdict. It is understood that on the first ballot the vote stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. When the verdict was announced Father Crociata stood facing the jury just outside the bar and took the result with the seeming indifference, which has characterized his appearance during the entire trial. The jury was excused until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Attorney E. H. O'Brien, who was the respondent's chief counsel, stated yesterday that he would move for an arrest of judgment and take the case to Supreme court on exceptions. All during the trial exceptions were noted and the respondent will claim that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the verdict. One of their chief exceptions is the letting in of prejudicial evidence and the admitting of certain other evidence before Father Crociata had been connected in any way with the assault. The finish of this case brings to a close one of the most interesting trials ever taking place in this county.

Rev. Francesco Crociata has been in this city over a year, coming here from Danby. Since being in this city he has been publicly reprimanded from the pulpits of the other Catholic churches in the city. Shortly after his arrival in Rutland he started a fund for the building of a new church and the work progressed to digging the cellar. The land was held in his own name, which at the time was considered queer by local persons understanding the situation. A building was rented on Evelyn street and a temporary place fixed up for worship. The fittings of this church were purchased by Father Crociata and held by a mortgage in his own name. Shortly after his arrival here he conducted an Italian fair and it was at this time that the Catholic priests in this city advised their congregations to let the Italian parish care for their own pastor.

Father Crociata's Arrest.

Father Crociata was first linked with this murder of Accarito Santoro at "76" bridge on September 5 when he was arrested on an information charging him with being an accessory after the fact in the killing of this man. The state officials had, however, knowledge of his connection with the affair from the first, but never made it public. After the conviction of the two men who were found guilty of the murder, another information was filed charging Father Crociata with conspiring to maim, kill and rob Santoro. The last count of the information charged breach of the peace by way of an assault upon Santoro. The trial finally proceeded upon this count of the information and following the resting of the state's case the respondent moved for the direction of a verdict in favor of the respondent. After the arguments and ruling on this motion it was decided by the state to not prosee the conspiracy part of the charge and proceed on the seventh count, that of breach of the peace. In this charge the state claimed that Father Crociata had knowledge of the entire affair and in fact counseled, advised and aided in the plan to lure Santoro to the bridge, there to strip him and send him home naked. This was planned in the house of his brother on West street the afternoon of the day of the murder and it was admitted by the defense's witnesses that Father Crociata was in the house at the time but claimed that he was not in the room where the plan was being perfected and that he had no knowledge of the plan. Lena, or Anna Black, the principal witness for the state claimed that Father Crociata counseled and commanded her to go to the bridge that night. This was the girl whom it was alleged Santoro had been following and this plan was to break him of this habit.

Attorney General-elect J. G. Sargent of Ludlow and State's Attorney R. A. Lawrence of this city represented the state and Attorneys E. H. O'Brien and W. T. Foley appeared for the respondent. The jury received the case at 11.30 o'clock Thursday morning and returned their verdict at 9.55 o'clock yesterday morning.

Stood Nine to Three.

Although no definite knowledge of just how the jury stood when it first commenced its deliberations in the jury box is obtainable, it is understood that there were nine members for conviction and three for acquittal. One of the jurymen stated yesterday to a Herald representative that they had tentatively agreed not to mention this part of the deliberations to outsiders. "One thing I will say and one that we said nothing about not telling, is, just what convicted him," continued the jurymen. "It was his own testimony. When we saw that the jury was divided, the testimony of each witness was gone over carefully and each point argued, and we had several bright, conservative men on the panel. When Father Crociata testified that he failed to ask of the men who it was that they murdered, when they returned from the assault; when he failed to ask, why and where Santoro was murdered, all natural questions; that was the point which lost him his case. The fact that he said, 'if he had known anyone was to be killed,' also had great weight in the result."

Rutland Weekly Herald

November 19, 1908

ANNA BLACK PLEADS GUILTY.**States Attorney Recommends That She Be Placed on Probation.****Anna Black Pleads Guilty.**

Anna Black, the 17-year-old girl who turned states evidence in the murder case of Accarito Santoro and whose confession enabled the officers to clear up the case was allowed to plead guilty to a charge of breach of the peace, and on recommendation of State's Attorney R. A. Lawrence will probably be placed in the hands of the probation officer.

State's Attorney Lawrence addressed the court, saying that both the attorney general and himself recommend the placing of the girl on probation. He stated that there had been absolutely no promise held out to her as an inducement to tell the story, except that it would be best for her to tell the truth. It was apparent that she was unwilling to make the trip, both from her testimony and the testimony of all the others. It appeared that she had been made use of as a tool.

The case charging against her for being an accessory to the crime was not pressed by State's Attorney Lawrence. On account of the lateness of the hour the court did not pronounce sentence on the Black girl. This will be done this morning when she will probably be placed under probation.

Gaspar Crociata Pleads Guilty.

The next respondent was Gaspar Crociata. He, through his counsel, pleaded guilty to an information charging breach of the peace, which was filed Tuesday morning. The charge against him of being an accessory after the fact was not pressed. In speaking of the case State's Attorney R. A. Lawrence said that both he and the attorney general were of the opinion that the man should be dealt with as leniently as possible. "It was through him," said Mr. Lawrence, "that the state obtained its first true story of just how the murder was committed. He has told the truth practically from the beginning, with the exception of his testimony during the trial of his brother, Father Crociata."

Attorney O'Brien, his counsel, spoke in his behalf, saying that the boy had always lived an upright life and that he considered his testimony was, without doubt, the testimony that convicted in the other cases growing out of this murder. He asked that as long as Miss Anna Black was to be placed on probation, that his client be given the same treatment. He said he had never advised his client to tell the truth nor had he advised him to testify at all, but told him to use his own judgment and he considered as long as he had told the story true he should receive some consideration.

Vito Turcianna Sentenced for Life.

Vito Turcianna, who, during the first part of the term, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, was also sentenced to state's prison at hard labor for the remainder of his life. His sentence was explained to him by Vallenti, he not understanding English. Turcianna was found guilty of the murder of Accarito Santoro, who was shot to death near "76" bridge July 27. This was the same case Father Crociata was found guilty of being implicated in.

Rutland Weekly Herald

November 26, 1908

REV. CROCIATA TO PAY PENALTY.**A Sentence of From Three to Five Years Imposed.**

Gaspar Crociata Gets From Six Months to Two Years—Anna Black Given Three Year Sentence But Is Released on Probation—This Closes Last Case Growing Out of Murder of Accarito Santoro.

Rev. Francesco Crociata, his brother Gaspar Crociata, and Miss Anna Black, were sentenced in County court Monday afternoon by Judge Seneca Haselton, thus clearing up the cases growing out of the murder of Accarito Santoro on the night of July 22. The ex-priest was sentenced to the house of correction for not less than three nor more than five years, his brother to the same institution for not less than six months nor more than two years, and Miss Black was sentenced to the house of correction for three years and at the recommendation of the state's attorney was placed in the hands of the probation officer.

An order was filed with County Clerk H. A. Harman Monday by State's Attorney R. A. Lawrence which provides for an expert to be employed by the state for counsel for the defense in the case of state against Elroy Kent, the expert to make an examination of the man while he is under observation at the Waterbury asylum. The order was granted on petition of his attorney, E. H. O'Brien. The case of Woodcock brothers against G. H. Grimm was about closed Monday afternoon when the arguments were completed.

Fr. Crociata Sentenced First.

The first to be sentenced Monday afternoon was Father Crociata, who was given from three to five years in the house of correction. He was charged with breach of the peace by way of having knowledge of the assault which was made upon Santoro. His was the only one of the three respondents sentenced Monday to be tried, the others pleading guilty. It is expected that the case will be taken to the Supreme court on exceptions. Miss Black assisted in luring the man to his death trap and Gaspar was present when the assault started but left when he saw that it was to end seriously.

Both of these last named respondents assisted the state in clearing up its case and for that reason the Black girl was released on probation while the Gaspar was given an extremely light sentence.

Before sentence was imposed on Father Crociata, Attorney O'Brien asked the court to seriously consider, before he imposed the sentence, the fact that the respondent's father was aged, he being 73 years old, and that his mother, who was 69 years of age, was nearly prostrate with grief on account of the trouble in which her son was implicated. He said that Father Crociata would leave the country as soon as he was released.

In pronouncing the sentence of the law Judge Haselton said that in his opinion the court should make no discretion between his sentence and the one given Giovanni Gioia as the evidence tended to show that Gioia was the originator of the plot and that he drew Father Crociata into it.

The sentencing of these criminals brings to a close one of the longest murder trials ever taking place in this county. Growing out of the murder there have been the following convictions: Vito Turcianna, found guilty of murder in the second degree; Vinceno Gioia, pleaded guilty to the same charge, both of whom were sentenced to the state's prison for life; Giovanni Gioia, pleaded guilty to simple assault and was sentenced to the house of correction for three to five years; Father Crociata, gets from three to five years; Miss Black three years and Gaspar Crociata, from six months to two years.

Rutland Weekly Herald

December 17, 1908

ITALIANS WANT PRIEST.

Send Petition to Bishop Michaud—Church of Our Mother of Sorrows Dismantled After Arrest of Fr. Crociata.

As a result of a meeting held last Sunday, the Italian-speaking people of this city have appointed a committee to endeavor to have an Italian priest sent to take charge of the Church of Our Mother of Sorrows. The committee comprises Pascal Ricci, Louis Ricci and Louis Bove. A communication has been sent to Bishop Michaud of this diocese to endeavor to have an Italian speaking priest assigned to this city.

The Church of Our Mother of Sorrows was dismantled after the arrest of Rev. Francesco Crociata in connection with the murder of Accarito Santoro. Rev. Crociata has been deposed by Bishop Michaud and no services have been held in this city for the Italian people for several months.

Rutland Weekly Herald

February 29, 1912

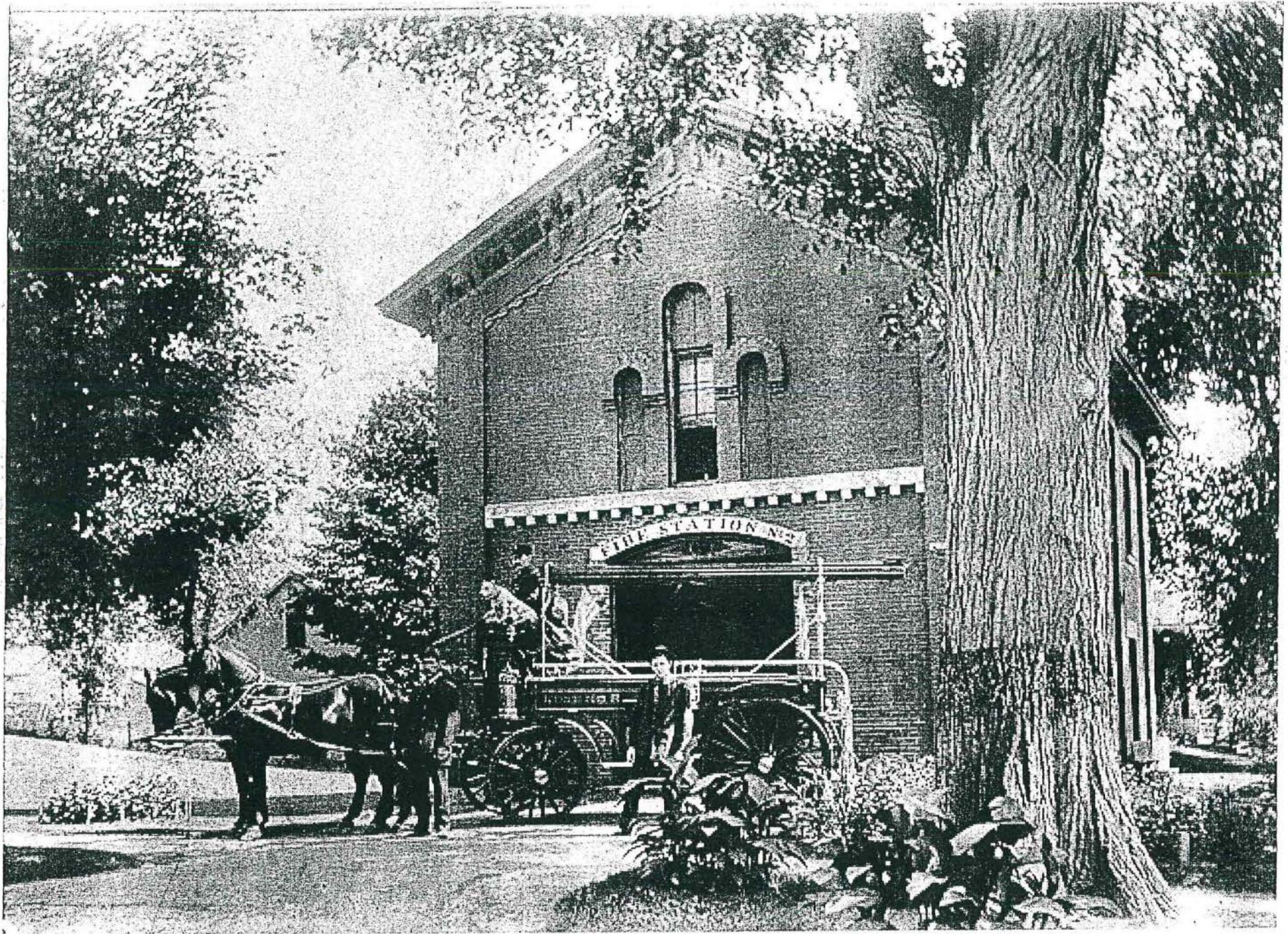
WAS FORMER RUTLAND PRIEST.

Rev. Francis Crociata Has Charge of Italian Parish in Ontario.

The following clipping was taken from the issue of February 20 of the Morning Herald Fort William, Ontario. "Rev. Francis Crociata, who came from Prince Albert, Sask., in December to conduct a mission for all Italians in this city has recently been appointed pastor of all Italians in Fort William, Port Arthur and Westford, by Bishop Scollard of the diocese of Sault Ste. Marie.

"He also received permission to build a new Italian church, but has not yet decided on the site. There are 200 families in the congregation.

"For the present, services will be conducted in the Finnish church on McLaughlin street. The first service will be held next Sunday, high mass at 10.30 o'clock."



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IDENTIFICATION

DRIVER : CORNELIUS SAMMON (1861-1940)

MAN BESIDE TEAM: JAMES CANARY (1860-1934)

MAN NEAR BODY: FRANK P. CANARY (1890-1955)

Cornelius Sammon and James Canary were brothers-in-law

Frank P. Canary was son of James

Before Historical
Society received
the building



July 1, 1992 to June 30, 1993

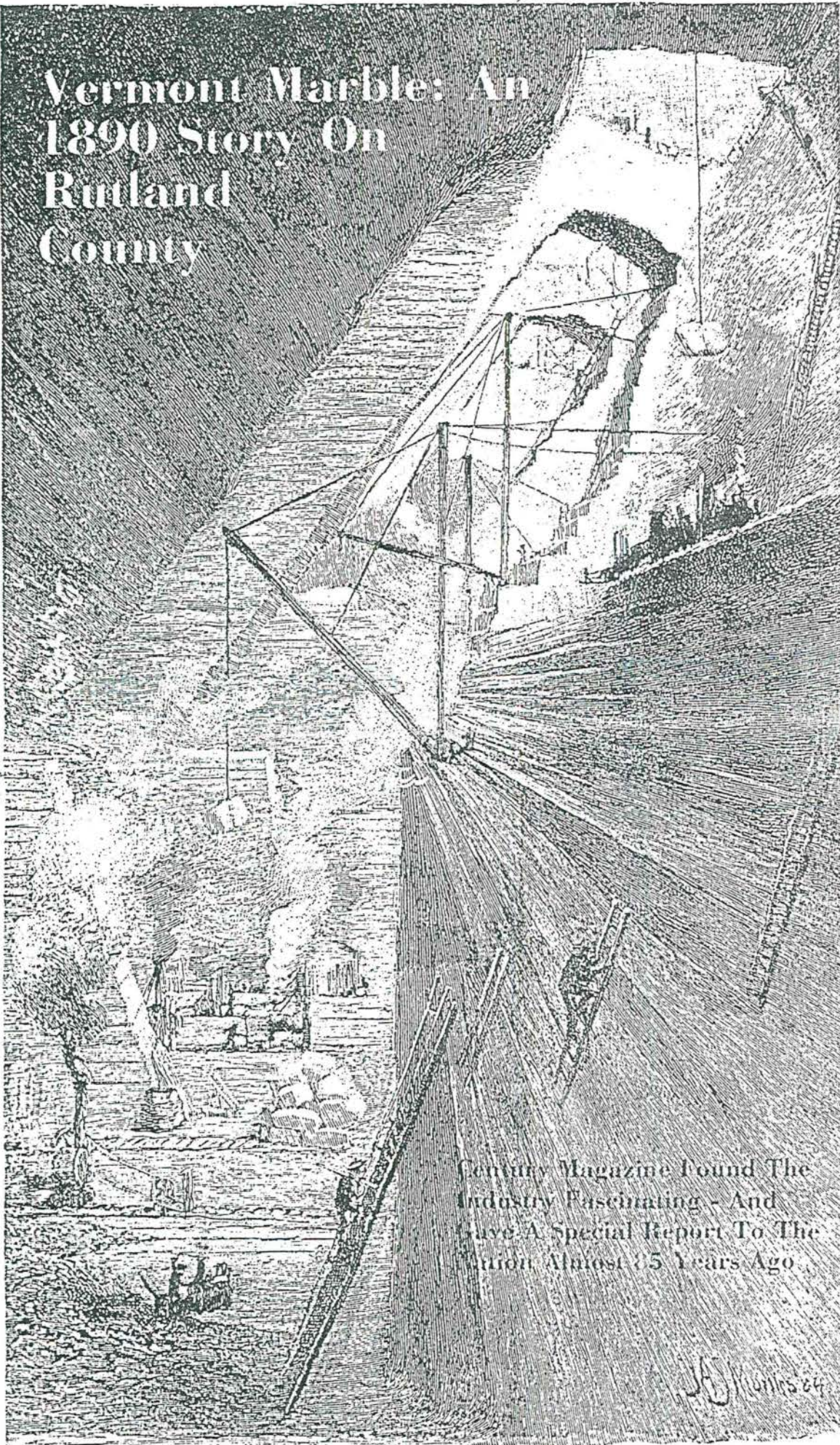
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CITY OF
RUTLAND, VERMONT



New Home of the Rutland Historical Society
Dedicated July 18, 1993 - Formerly,
Fire Station No. 2, Nickwackett

Vermont Marble: An 1890 Story On Rutland County



Century Magazine Found The
Industry Fascinating - And
Gave A Special Report To The
Nation Almost 85 Years Ago

The Marble Hills of Vermont have always held a fascination for visitors and writers. Even today, the quarries in Rutland and Washington county are open to tourists.

The industry got started about a hundred and fifty years ago, and many of the major monuments of this nation, including the Washington Monument, are made of Vermont marble.

The nation's interest in marbling here produced the following article, one of the first to give a detailed report on the industry, and to feature skilled engravings as well. It was written by Rowland E. Robinson and printed in the September, 1890, issue of Century Magazine.

The methods of obtaining marble from the earth have been upgraded, but not really altered that much from the methods described in this article:

A little more than a hundred years ago the region lying to the north of Massachusetts between the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain was almost an unknown land to any but the hunter, the Indian, and the trapper. Of it the world of the eighteenth century only knew that its untamed wildness had been threaded since the old colonial days by the war-paths of Indians and Frenchmen, and out of its wide and endless forests came in slow rafts along the ancient thoroughfares of the great lake, the Richelieu, and the St. Lawrence, some mighty pines "for the masting of his Majesty's navy," and valuable peltry of beaver and otter.

As the forests went down before the ax of the pioneers this wild corner of New England slowly grew to be an agricultural country, and for many years after it became a State it was nothing more. Except as a field for the lumberman it seemed to have no other choice; for the Green Mountains had not yet given proof that they were created for anything more than to save the State from the abominable name of "New Connecticut", nor had the rocky hills made any sign that in more than a literal sense they "held the world together."

Though the presence in Vermont of that finer limestone called marble was long ago known, and a quarry of black marble was worked in the Isle La Motte before the Revolution, any extensive quarrying of marble was not begun till within the memory of men now living. At several places in western Vermont quarries were opened years ago, but from one cause or another most of them were abandoned. Some men lost fortunes in working quarries that proved worthless, some just missed their reward by exhausting their means at the point of success, and some gained fortunes.

Governor Proctor (now Secretary of War) said to the tariff commission of 1882: "In this country an undeveloped marble quarry is of little value, and it is fair to say that the present value of our quarries represents what has been expended in developing them. We estimate 80 per cent of this value as labor, 15 per cent machinery, and 5 per cent as marble in the ledge. It cost from \$40,000 to \$75,000 to get the first salable marble from a Vermont quarry."

his making a model, with saws of narrow strips of sheet iron placed in a gang which was propelled backward and forward by means of a crank turned with his hand, and that Dr. Judd saw this and was much interested.

Some years after the Middlebury quarry was operated, a quarry was opened and worked in a small way by Goddard and Ward in West Rutland, not far from where the great quarries now are. They quarried to no great depth, and only in rude and primitive fashion, splitting out

Rutland quarries, worth millions of dollars -- if not a kingdom, at least a regal fortune for a horse. One can but wonder if his owner valued the horse as he ought when he came to know what he had given for him, or if he hated the poor beast with the blind hate men feel for the dumb things through which they work out their own misfortune.

Forty years later this pioneer in the marble industry, the man who unlocked this vault of treasure, found his death where he had found his fortune -- killed by the falling of a block of marble in his quarry. He was a genuine Yankee, but with more love of home than is common to his race; for when, in his boyhood, his parents went to great West, he

this most variable and trying climate has proved the West Rutland marble superior in this quality to any foreign marble.

The advantages held by Italian over American quarrymen, in the small amount of machinery and the cheapness of their labor, is shown in the report to the tariff commission of 1882 made by Governor Redfield Proctor of the Vermont Marble Company, in Sutherland Falls and Rutland. "The marble in Italy is blasted out, tumbled down the mountain, and roughly dressed by hand and loaded on carts to be drawn to the vessels, not even a derrick being used till it reaches the seaport. In America it is cut from the quarries entirely by machinery. Our quarries require skilled labor to manage this machinery. We pay for labor of all classes an average of \$1.75 per day. The Italian quarrymen pay less than one-third of this, and have no capital in quarrying machinery. In the Italian quarries the price of labor for the men who prepare the

At first beds of fine, compact marble were not valued, and only easily worked white marble seemed desirable. White marble was found near trap dikes; and the numerous joints occurring there lessened the labor of quarrying, and were thought to add to the value of the quarry. Now the marble taken from such places is not esteemed, as it does not endure exposure to the weather, and is full of hidden joints or "tight cuts", at which it is apt to break.

Early in this century marble was quarried and worked in Middlebury, where, it is claimed by many of his contemporaries, the sawing of marble with strips of soft iron and sand and water was invented -- or rather re-invented -- by a boy named Isaac Markham. The claim is disputed by others, and all the credit given to Dr. Judd -- not of inventing the method, but of introducing it at his marble works in Middlebury, since it is a well-established historical fact that this method was employed in very ancient times. Dr. Judd certainly profited most by the device, which, with improvements of his own, he applied and had in successful operation in his mill till the time of his death, in 1837.

If the boy of ten years did conceive this idea of cutting marble, it would be interesting to know what suggested it to his young mind. Was it some childish toy, or the wearing of the potholes in the rocks of the river bed by stones and sand and the rushing, whirling water of Otter Creek? Some one says he got the idea from seeing a marble worker smoothing his slabs with stone, sand, and water. Certainly he had never read of the marble-sawing of the ancients. His sister tells of

thin slabs which were chipped and smoothed into such shape as served for the unpretentious tombstones of those days. Southward, in Middletown, a quarry was opened and the marble hauled by teams over the hills to then far-away Troy and a market.

Captain Gilmore, a gentleman who was early interested in the marble business, says that when a boy, sixty years ago, he remembers going hunting with the "hired man" over the ground where the West Rutland quarries now are. It was sterile pasture land then, overgrown with cedars, and the white ledges cropped out here and there, gleaming like patches of snow among the dark evergreens.

No one dreamed of the immense of wealth this barren pasture roofed. To the farmer it was but a poor sheep range; to the hunter, good cover for partridges; and no one else gave it a thought.

About 1836, when the sheep pasture was so cheaply valued that it was refused as security for a debt of a few hundred dollars, William F. Barnes started a kiln there for burning the marble into lime. He soon conceived the idea of manufacturing tombstones of the marble, and for a portion of the westward-sloping pasture and the adjoining swamp gave an old horse, valued at seventy-five dollars. The then oozy swamp is fertile farm land today; and in the hillside that day so cheaply sold now lie nearly all the West

chose rather to cast his lot in his native State. Though he had the Yankee sharpness and "push", he had not the hardness that so often goes with them: for it is told of him that when asked why he employed certain aged men whose movements were so slow and feeble that they accomplished little, he replied that they had grown old in his service, and he could not now turn them off and deprive them of their only means of livelihood.

From Mr. Barnes's small beginning grew the enormous marble business of West Rutland. Within ten years after his purchase of the ledge, at least three companies were organized and working quarries there. Yet for some years the business was neither large nor very profitable. There were no railroads in Vermont, and all the marble quarried had to be hauled by teams twenty-five miles to Whitehall, the nearest shipping point.

Furthermore, it was difficult to introduce American marble. People would not believe it could be so good as foreign marble; for, though its purity of color and firmness were not to be gainsaid, its durability was doubted. But the test of fifty years' exposure in

blocks of marble is from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a day, and of those who do the blasting forty-five cents a day. Our cheapest labor is \$1.35 a day."

In 1851 a line of railroad running near the quarries was completed, and the business began to take on something of its present proportions. A mill was built with eight gangs of saws -- a wonder then, running in the daytime for nine months of the year. The same company has now forty-eight gangs of saws at West Rutland, with from eight to forty saws in each gang, running night and day the year round, working up the marble from their three quarries. Besides this they yearly ship ten thousand tons or so to be worked up by other mills. At the Sutherland Falls mills there are sixty-three gangs of saws running day and night.

The gangs of saws -- if a smooth-edged strip of soft iron may be called a saw -- are worked by a mighty engine of three hundred horse power; and the teeth of the saws are furnished by sand continually piled on top of the block and washed into the kerfs by

Continued on page 24



BRINGING DOWN THE BLOCK.

Marble

continued

a steady drip of water from above.

Anthon says the art of cutting marble into thin slabs by saws and sand and water is of high antiquity, and probably Oriental in its origin. Different kinds of sand were used according to the hardness of the stone, emery being used for the hardest.

In his "Natural History" (Book XXXVI, Chap. 9) this method of sawing stone is described by Pliny: "This division, though apparently effected by the aid of iron, is in reality effected by sand; the saw acting only by pressing upon the sand, within a very fine cleft in the stone as it is moved to and fro." In Chap. 6: "The most ancient instance of this practice, so far as I know, is found in the palace of Mausolus at Halicarnassus, the walls of which in brick are covered with marble of Proconesus." Thus it seems this process of sawing marble was invented more than twenty-two centuries ago.

The sawing-mill is not a cheerful place. Dampness pervades it, and under the low roof stretch the long, dim vistas, ending in gloom, between the gangs of incessantly swinging saws. The polished, shingling engine is shut apart from it, and all is dull and somber, unrelieved by any touch of color, except as a bar of sunshine slants athwart it from the wide doors, gilding a grimy post or beam, or corner of a dripping besmirched block of marble, or paving a bit of the earthen floor with gold, or as the red shirt of a workman flashes into the light.

The machinery growls and hisses as it gnaws the stone like some monstrous beast in its den over its prey, and hardly another sound is heard. The lusty-outdoor bawl of the oxteamster sinks here to the pervading growl, and the whistle of his lash attunes itself to the swish of the saws.

By the earlier methods blasting was greatly employed but the ungovernable "villainous salt-peter" spoiled many a goodly ton of valuable marble. Now gunpowder is only used for uncovering the layers of sound marble which lie under those that Father Time has been for ages working after his own destructive fashion, with frost and rain and sun for his tools.

When these are reached the blocks are channeled around with drills, and then "gadded up" by drilling in a line holes six inches or so apart, into which iron wedges are driven, sundering and raising the blocks from their bed, after that to be hoisted out with derricks. For many years this channeling was done with hand drills. Now however, in all the large quarries there are steam channeling machines, biting the rock with diamond teeth, and

doing the work of many men. By machines, too, much of the drilling for "gadding up" is done.

As marble of good quality is rarely found near the surface, because of the action upon it of atmospheric forces, the working of strata horizontal or nearly so at the surface seldom proves profitable; for though the outcrop may be fine marble, its exposure will have made it unsound, and the stratum beneath it may be marble of an inferior quality, or it may not be marble at all. The dip should be so great as to take the beds below the action of frost and sun. This is the case at West Rutland, where, in all the quarries worked for eighty rods along the westerling hillside, the strike being nearly north and south, the dip is nowhere less than 25 degrees E., while in one, at least, it plunges towards the earth's center at an angle of 85 degrees. According to the "Report on the Geology of Vermont," published in 1861, the twelve beds then worked in the southernmost quarry had an aggregate thickness of forty-seven feet.

Each has its distinguishing characteristics; and beginning on the eastern or top layer, we find the name and thickness of each to be as follows:

1) upper blue layer, 4 feet thick, 2) upper white layer, 3 feet 6 inches thick, 3) gray limestone layer, 5 ft. thick, 4) white statuary layer, 3 ft. thick, 5) striped layer, 1 ft. 8 inches thick, 6) new white layer, 4 ft. thick, 7) wedged white layer from 8 in. to 2 ft. 6 in. thick, 8) muddy layer, 4 ft. thick, 9) striped green layer, 4 ft. thick, 10) camphor gum layer, 3 ft. thick, 11) white layer, 9 ft. thick, and 12) blue layer, 3 feet 6 in. thick.

In the other quarries the layers are of different thicknesses, bearing various names.

About the mills and quarries one frequently sees the old-time ox-teams, that in these fast modern days have almost vanished from the farm. Here they haul away cart-loads of waste and rubbish, and drag huge

blocks of rough marble into the mills, or sawn slabs and cubes from them, on those rude and primitive drags known to farm-folk as stone-boats. Passing close beside a deliberate ox-team and its bawling driver comes a puffing locomotive, tugging its long train of cars up the track among the towering piles of unhewn marble. Side by side work the old and the new, each performing better than the other could its proper task.

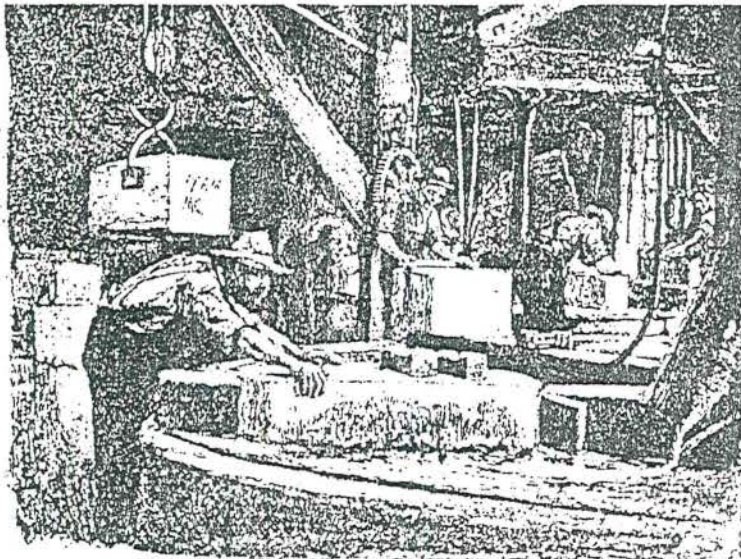
Governor Proctor says there has been little marble exported from this country. "We have sent several shipments to London within the last two years. What was sent to London was in slabs mostly, for mantel work, tablets in walls, and so forth. But there has been no trade established there; and there is but little chance of establishing one, because they can get mantels so cheaply from Italy that it covers pretty much all the ground. America consumes as much marble as all the rest of the world together. The amount of trade is so much less, in any foreign country than it is in this that it is not worth competing for now." In a letter dated July 29, 1885, he tells me:

Our exportations are mainly to Australia. I referred to that business in the tariff commission report as of little account, but for the last two years we have sent an agent from our San Francisco branch to Australia and New Zealand, and we have got a large and very satisfactory trade in all the principal towns in those colonies. We export very little marble for statuary purposes. Most of the American sculptors either reside in Italy or have their work done there, not on account of the marble, but on account of the skilled workmen; and of course they would naturally use that marble if it was as good as American. I think the best of the Italian is better for statuary that is to be kept within doors, because it is a little harder and can be cut to finer lines; but though harder than the Rutland white marble, for some cause not yet fully un-

derstood no Italian marble will stand exposure to the weather in any climate as well as the American. The Italian is about as hard as the Sutherland Falls, which is none of it white. Our layers of white marble are growing harder as we go into the earth. The amount of marble used for statuary purposes is very insignificant. It is of no commercial importance whatever. I presume not more than a car-load is brought into America yearly. We supply a good deal for nice work in churches, especially for the work about the altars in large Catholic cathedrals. There are in connection with these oftentimes figures and a great deal of work for which statuary marble is used. Mr. Mead and Mr. Powers have both expressed to me the highest opinion of Vermont marble for statuary purposes, but they must have men to do the work from their designs who have been trained to the business from youth, and they could find no such men in this country. Mr. Mead has executed some life-size statues of Vermont marble. His heroic statue of Ethan Allen in our Vermont State House is made of it.

American quarries furnish as much thin marble for furniture and mantels as do the foreign quarries. We supply more for cemetery work and an immense amount of building marble. Probably half of the total production of the country goes into building marble. "None of that," says Governor Proctor, "is brought in. That is sold here at a price that would not pay freight from Italy." The superior excellence of marble as a building stone consists in its strength and durability, its resistance to heat, and its non-absorption of water. It is also claimed by producers that building marble can now be obtained as cheaply as any other building stone. In a series of tests of building stones undertaken in the interest of the fire-insurance business Dr. Cutting found that seven varieties of marble, including all those commonly used for building purposes, are uninjured at 800 degrees. Of these, three are uninjured until the heat is sufficient to change them into quicklime, which heat must exceed 1200 degrees and be continuous for some time.

Great numbers of headstones are made here for the soldiers of the Union who fell in the late war. The stones are shaped and polished by machinery, and the lettering is done by the sand blast. Boys set the inscription on the face with metal letters fastened in place with shellac, and the miniature sand-storm rapidly cuts away the unprotected surface. In this manner the name, company, regiment, and rank of a soldier are put upon a stone in less than five minutes. Contracts have been filled by which 254,000 let-



THE MILLING MILL.

VERMONT TIMES + JULY '74

Continued on page 27

Marble

Continued

tered headstones have been placed in the National cemeteries at an expense to the Government of \$864,000.

Marble is as common in Rutland as bricks and cheaper stones are in other towns. There are great shining rubbish-heaps about the quarries and mounds, and there are roadways of it, and sidewalks flagged with broad squares of it, and floors tiled with it, till one's eyes almost tire of the sight of marble. Men carry on ordinary traffic and live common lives within marble walls, and some, it is said, think marble, and talk marble, and live on marble, till they themselves turn to stone. One such perhaps I saw, for asking some questions in a marble office that stood among the quarries what I took to be a statue writing with a stylus of steel on tablets of stone turned its hard eyes upon me for a moment and answered me, astonishing me more by speaking at all than by the manner of the reply, which if coming from fleshly lips might have been thought rather coldly and unwillingly given.

In the great pits, yawning wider and deeper every year, men and engines, in sunshine and in storm, delve all the seasons through. When the landscape is bright under the summer sun they may be seen, like ants toiling in their cells, hundreds of feet below the surface. Now and then an ant grows into a burly, grimy man, climbing the giddy stairs; or a small water-carrier, bearing, with careful steps, his heavy bucket to the thirsty workmen, at last becomes an ant in the moving throngs below.

In winter, when the barbaric towers of marble piled along the quarry's brink look dingy under their whiter copings of snow, such volumes of smoke and steam rise out of the caverns that more is heard than seen of the workers and their work. It is a devils' caldron, bubbling with spit of engines, clink of drills, and murmur of smothered voices. For an instant a dark form is disclosed, as if tossed upward from the seething deep; but immediately it fades away in a vapory blur and is lost. One of these gaping caverns with glittering teeth of ice, shining cold and cruel through the curling breath of panting hidden engines, might have served the old painters as a model for the jaws of death.

That out of this jagged, murky pit should come beautiful forms seems such a miracle as the blossoming of the water-lily from the mud and ooze of a stagnant pool. As one watches the quarried blocks swung slowly up from it by the long arms of the derrick the old idea of the form imprisoned in

the stone is brought to mind, and he wonders what the chisel may set free from one and another. From this clouded stone the limbs and mantel of a fireplace, or a tombstone? Shall it mark the point where human life centers, or where it finds a common, inevitable end? From that huge, rough, white cube the stern-faced warrior, or smiling girl, or gentle mother and dimpled child? One guesses he may make with almost certainty of them all, that they hold in some form the idol worshipped by all mankind -- the mighty dollar.

The sunset burns out behind the bristling ridges of the Taconics, and the clink of drills, champ of channeling machines, cough of engines, and shouts of teamsters cease, and there is heard only the dull rumble of machinery and the monotonous swish of saws in the mills.

The great derricks stand black and tall against the darkening sky like towering genii guarding the stony treasure that lies beneath their long, gaunt arms and giant web of iron guys. Over the scene so lately brightened by the sun and bustling with busy life steal silence, weirdness, and gloom.

Mr. Emerson died a week or two later. His good host, the Rev. Roots, wrote a letter telling of his death "to the Church and people of God in Concord" - and at the end of the letter he wrote that Mr. Emerson was decently interred at this place with honors by a detachment from Col. Vandyke's Regiment, commanded by Major Shippen.

In 1790, the Rev. Emerson's son came and removed his father's body to a local burying ground. Sixty years later the grandson came, but could not locate the grave. It is now believed that Mr. Emerson's grave is next to that of his friend, the Rev. Benajah Roots in Pleasant Street Cemetery, and was so marked by West Rutlanders on Friday, May 3, 1975.

As stated in the Will of the Rev. Roots, the farm eventually became the property of his son Benajah, who proved to be a very good farmer and cleared many acres. In 1790 he purchased 1500 apple trees from Providence, R. I. and set them out on the west hill. It is believed that this large orchard was the first of its size to be set out in Vermont. Some of the species were Bell Flower, Porter, Greening and Spitzenberg. Now, 185 years later, many trees bloom in the spring and a few bear delicious eating apples.

The Rev. Daniel Packer, who had moved to Mt. Holly from Guilford, Vermont, became acquainted with Benajah Roots. He learned that the farm was for sale, so he wrote to his brother-in-law, Avery Billings in Guilford, and advised him to buy it. Billings did so, and in his 34th year, he with his wife and two small sons, Jesse Leeds, and Leeds Avery moved to the Roots Farm. The deed was signed October 12, 1817. Avery Billings paid down \$2000 and was to pay \$3000 in 1820 and \$3000 in 1823.

Mr. Roots continued to live on the farm with Avery Billings, giving advice with a fatherly interest. He put out his stock all the way from the farm to Montreal for \$5.00 a head and a raised calf. He would be gone for a week at a time collecting rents.

Farm produce brought in little money, as can be seen by the following list taken from an old account book kept by Avery, from 1811 on.

1/2 bu. corn	.35	3 lbs. Cheese	.24
1/2 bu. potatoes	.17	1-1/2 lbs. beef	.24
1 lb. butter	.17	6 qts. meal	.12
1 lb. dried beef	.17	1 bbl. cider	.84

Flax and flax seed were also sold. In the same account book is the following bit of interest - "I do agree to work for Avery Billings for \$100.00 a year, to work 'till nine and get up before day."

Times being hard, Avery found it difficult to make farm payments. One day when Mr. Roots returned home from Montreal, where he often rode on horseback, he said, "Young Billings, I have found a way for you to pay for the farm and make some money. The orchard is in its prime. Use the apples to make cider brandy and sell it in Canada." Avery said he had no money to set up an operation such as that, but Roots said he would help him get started. The orchard was bearing a crop of 5000 bushels yearly. The operation soon began; pulp left in the process was fed to hogs. In 1823 whisky was selling for 10¢ a quart. Six quarts of brandy brought 75¢. In the winter the cider brandy was taken by sled to Whitehall, N. Y. and then it went on the ice to Montreal. In time the mortgage was paid off, and Avery Billings prospered.

Once Avery hired Artemus Pratt to drive 48 hogs to Whitehall, with the understanding he would pay his own stage fare back to Rutland, When the driver told him the fare would be \$1.00 instead of the regular 50¢, because of muddy roads, Pratt said, "It ain't worth it, I'll walk." And he threw the sack of gold over his shoulder and walked the 25 miles.

Turkeys were also driven into Boston from the farm - a hundred or more at a time. At nightfall the turkeys would take to the trees and the drivers would rest on the ground.

Presumably, the Billings family were living in the Mansion House of the Roots' family until 1830 when Avery built a large brick dwelling. The brick was made across the river on or near the present site of the V.A.C. buildings. Many of the brick houses in the area were built of brick from this site.

In 1831, when T. K. Horton built the old covered bridge, always known as the "Billings Bridge", Avery furnished men and timber for same. An old account book in our possession has this record:

The Town of Rutland - To Avery Billings

To one man's, 15 days work at \$1.00 per day	\$15.00
Boarding	3.00
To one man's, 10 days at 4/6 per day	
Board included	14.25
To one man's, 8 days drawing timber at 4/6	6.00
To 924 feet of squared timber at 2¢ per ft.	18.84
To 600 feet at 1¢ per foot	6.00
To 6 days work getting out sleepers	3.00

There are interesting accounts of events which took place at the Bridge, which I'm sure are related elsewhere in the book, under Bridges.

On Hallowe'en of 1951, pranksters burned the bridge (which was not being used temporarily because of needed repairs.) The loss of it was keenly felt by the family and neighbors; it was like an old friend departed.

Avery Billings died in 1860. His son Jesse Leeds was then operating the farm, while his brother, Leeds Avery, owned the next farm north, now owned by Anthony Belock. To help with income, the two brothers set up a cheese factory for in 1873, in another account book it states, "Commenced making cheese today. April 1873 - made one cheese." "E. Burt Sherman put his milk in." There is a long list of names of farmers who brought milk into the factory. They averaged 125 cheeses a month, making what they called "plain" cheese and "sage." It sold for 13¢ a pound, and it must have been a thriving business according to the number of boxes of cheese mailed out.

At some time during the 1880's, the brick house burned down during the bitter cold winter months. The family stayed at the Leeds Billings for a time since just about everything in the house burned, according to a list found in an old account book which says, "household things destroyed" and a value set on them. Much of the original brick wall remained so it was rebuilt, but this time no fire places were included. The back part of the house is the original of 1830.

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THE BILLINGS FARM
Creek Road
Rutland, Vermont

The story of the Billings Farm starts way back in the days of unrest because of British oppression, and is of historical interest because the first minister to come to Rutland, and organize a Church, settled on this property.

Benajah Roots, a Princeton graduate of 1754, ordained in Simsbury, Conn. on August 10, 1756, was minister in Simsbury for several years. Some of the Rev. Roots doctrines were questioned by members of his parish, and in August of 1771, he was dismissed and came to Rutland.

The "ministerial lot" assigned to him was not to his liking, so he purchased 500 acres, 400 included the present Billings farm land, and also 100 acres across the river, paying £ 175 for same. Fourteen members met with Mr. Roots in his home on October 20, 1773 to organize the church. The first log meeting house was built near the entrance to Evergreen Cemetery, it being the first Congregational Church in the County, and the second on the west side of the Mountains in the State.

On a portion of the 400 acres, the Rev. Roots built his home, presumably a log cabin, then later a home which he refers to as his "Mansion Home", in the Bond and Will which he wrote before his death. On March 15, 1787, the Rev. Roots died from consumption in his 62nd year, and was buried in the Pleasant Street Cemetery - now in West Rutland.

It was during the Rev. Roots' ministry in Rutland that the Rev. William Emerson of Concord, Mass., grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson, was serving as a Chaplain in the Army at Fort Ticonderoga. He became very ill with camp-fever, and by the physician's advice, applied for a dismissal. This was granted by Gen. Gates, and he started out in hope to reach his Concord home. Arriving in Rutland, too ill to go on, he was received by the Rev. Roots who nursed him zealously. From his sick bed, Mr. Emerson wrote to his wife the following letter: (From the Rev. William Emerson to his wife, written at Rev. Benajah Roots' home in Rutland, now the J. D. Billings farm).

Rutland, Sept 23, '76

"Dear Mrs. Emerson:-

I am now on my way homeward but whether I ever shall reach there is very uncertain. May God give us each a humble acquiescence to his sovereign Will as will bring Honor to God and Comfort to our own Souls. I desire to leave you and our dear little Ones, to a kind and gracious Providence. My dear, strive for Patience, let not a murmuring Thought and sure not a murmuring Word drop from your Lips. Pray against Anxiety, don't distrust God's making Provision for you. He will take care of you and by Ways You could not think of.- I desire to leave you in ye Hands of a Covenant keeping God, and whether he sees fit to restore me to Health or not, I am willing to leave ye Matter with him who does all Things well.

May ye God of ye Fathers be your God and your dear little Ones whom I would recommend to him and rest, your affectionate Husband.

Wm. Emerson"

Jesse Leeds Billings was a very well-read man who took an active interest in town affairs. He served as selectman and appraiser for years. And he was one of the founders of the Rutland County Agricultural Society (now Rutland Fair), serving for two years as its president, several years the treasurer, and was one of the trustees. He served on the Centennial Committee in 1875. He was a staunch Democrat, frequently addressing public assemblages; an independent and outspoken man on all questions. In 1851 he married Anne Louise Smith, who died in 1853. His second wife was Josephine Briggs of Clarendon and three sons were born to them, namely Jesse Dyer, born in 1861, Seymour and Avery. At the time of their father's death, Jesse Dyer Billings was running the farm. Seymour was with the firm of Pierce & Billings, and Avery was a student at U. V. M.

Jesse Dyer Billings (1861) attended school in the little brick one which was built in 1865, and situated on the corner of the Campbell and Creek Roads. He was a successful farmer, and one of his interests was raising sheep. As many as 1000 could be seen grazing on the hillside among the apple trees. Many a passer-by stopped their vehicles in the spring of the year to watch the baby lambs at play or tagging their mothers.

There is an interesting story of a huge elm tree which stood by itself in the pasture south of the house. It was fondly called the "Old Sentinel" by the family. It seems that in 1775, the British were in camp in the area for three days, and the elm tree was used for target practice; consequently there were lead pieces imbedded in it, and the Billings boys, from Avery Billings' sons down, used to dig out pieces of lead with their knives. The tree measured twenty-one feet in circumference and the largest and longest limb was over 90 feet. This beautiful old tree had been admired for years. In 1921 it was struck by lightning, and for four days a curl of smoke rose many feet high. Finally a rain saved it from utter destruction until 1931 when another severe storm ended its days.

And now we come to the 1930's and Jesse Dyer Billings, Jr. became the operator and eventually the owner of the home farm, and did so for over thirty years, Jesse, Sr. having died in 1934. Jesse, Jr. had married in 1930, and there were four children of this union - Jesse, Katharine, Preston and Harold. Upon graduation from college, Harold and his wife Trudy purchased the farm - and they have three children, so from 1771 to the present time (1975) there were two generations of Roots on the property and the 6th generation of Billings living on it now.

One Sunday in January, 1969, Jesse Billings, Jr. was walking in the pasture west of the house when he stubbed his toe on an object which proved to be a 10 pound cannon ball which had come to the surface with the January thaw. It is thought it could have rolled off the artillery wagon when the British were camping on the farm, and using the old elm tree for target practice. So, finding the cannon ball takes us back again to the days of the Revolution, when the history of the Billings Farm all began.

Lillian T. Billings
(Mrs. Jesse D., Jr.)

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LIFE IN THE PAST LANE

How Preacher Lemuel Haynes trumped the race card

BY MARK BUSHNELL

To say the odds were stacked against Lemuel Haynes from birth is an understatement.

Here are some of the obstacles that stood in the way of his eventually finding his calling as one of Vermont's, indeed New England's, most highly regarded preachers: First, he was illegitimate. His birth on July 18, 1753 in West Hartford, Conn., was the accidental result of a tryst.

Second, he never knew his father, whose name has been lost to history.

Third, he never really knew his mother either. Her identity has been debated for two and a half centuries. One theory is that she was a Scottish immigrant servant named Lucy, (or some, say Alice) Fitch, who worked for the Haynes family of West Hartford. Others suggest that Fitch was no more the child's mother than you or I. Fitch was merely a convenient, and perhaps not entirely willing, stand-in for the boy's true mother. According to this theory, his mother was a Goodwin, a member of a prominent Hartford family, who had sought refuge from scandal in the Haynes house.

Fourth, upon the baby's birth, people learned this much about the father: he was black. The young baby could have been born in worse situations at the time - New England was by colonial American standards a tolerant place - but his mixed-race parentage would forever be a burden.

At any rate, after assuming responsibility for the child, Fitch was fired by the Haynes. As a way to give the boy a respectable name, or as a form of revenge against her former employer, she gave the baby the last name of Haynes.

So it was that Lemuel Haynes greeted the world.

□□□

Fate would soon play a crueler trick on him, or so it seemed.

No one wanted this unintended baby. Fitch left him behind when she left the Haynes house. The Haynes



PHOTO COURTESY OF THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Lemuel Haynes, who led a congregation in West Rutland for 30 years, is believed to have been the first African-American ordained by any religion in North America.

had no use for him either, so they passed him off to a farming family, the Roses, that was traveling through West Hartford on its way to settling in the town of Granville, Mass. He wasn't taken in like another member of the Rose family. Instead, he would be an indentured servant until he turned 21.

Despite Haynes' lesser status in the household, the Roses welcomed the baby into their home. As he grew up, they treated him almost as one of their own. They encouraged him to read and study whenever he found the time, and sent him to school with

their other children on the rare occasions they attended classes.

The head of the household, Deacon David Rose, learned to trust Haynes' intelligence and judgment. By the time he was a teen, Haynes was entrusted with the difficult task of dealing with horse traders. And at many Sunday dinners he was called upon to restate the sermon he had heard that day for the benefit of family members who attended another church.

Just as Rose came to appreciate his surrogate son, Haynes learned to admire the deacon. He particularly

sought to emulate the man's devotion to God. Haynes' religious fervor was coupled with fear, fear that he would die a sinner.

One night he saw northern lights and was afraid they foretold Judgment Day. "For many days and nights I was greatly alarmed for fear of appearing before the bar of God, knowing that I was a sinner," he later wrote. He soon had himself baptized.

After turning 21, Haynes left Granville to serve briefly as a Minuteman in the Boston area at the start of the Revolutionary War. In 1776, he helped reinforce Fort Ticonderoga against a feared British attack that didn't come until the next year, after Haynes had returned home to recuperate from typhus.

Haynes focused again on religion, studying Greek, Latin and sermon writing with a pair of ministers in Connecticut. He completed his studies in 1780. Immediately, the congregation of a new Granville church called him to be their preacher, thus making him the first African-American ever to lead an all-white congregation. Five years later, he became the first black person ordained by any religious organization in North America.

Haynes' position as preacher soon offered him further recognition from the white community. One of his parishioners, Elizabeth Babbitt, became an admirer and asked him to marry her. His being part black made it impossible for him to ask her. After consulting his fellow preachers to gauge the reaction of other whites, Haynes accepted.

He soon had another proposal to ponder. In 1787, he had served on a preaching circuit that took him into what was then the Republic of Vermont. His firm and ardent sermons caught people's attention. Whether out of racial tolerance, or due to the shortage of preachers on the frontier, the members of the West Parish congregation in West Rutland asked Haynes to lead them. And the congregation grew more comfortable with their preacher. Haynes would lead them for 30 years.

Continued

LIFE IN THE PAST LANE

That didn't mean he was universally accepted. One church member years later recalled being taunted by boys from another church who mocked Haynes as a "nigger preacher."

Whatever insults he endured, Haynes was a success. Under his leadership, the West Rutland congregation grew from 46 members to more than 300. People remembered him for his quick, if sometimes acerbic, wit. When another minister's papers were lost in a fire, Haynes supposedly suggested that they had produced more light in the blaze than they ever had from the pulpit.

Another time, two boys shouted to him in the street,

"Father Haynes, have you heard the good news? The Devil is dead!" Haynes patted the boys on the head and said, "Oh, you poor fatherless children! What will become of you?"

In church, Haynes seldom joked. An acquaintance said "when he ascended the pulpit, it was with a gravity which seemed to indicate that he felt the amazing weight of his charge as an ambassador of God to dying men."

A fellow minister said "his enunciation, though remarkably clear, was extremely rapid; a delightful flow of words and thoughts, as if they were crowding each other for utterance."

That "delightful flow of words" won Haynes admirers throughout the Northeast. He was regularly invited to be a visiting preacher or deliver a sermon on Independence Day or Washington's Birthday. He received an honorary master's degree from Middlebury College and authored a widely read attack on Universalism and its belief in universal salvation.

After three decades of leading his West Rutland congregation, Haynes sensed he was no longer wanted. He submitted his resignation and the congregation accepted. Haynes later explained to a friend that after 30 years his congregation had discovered that it had a black

preacher.

Race may have played a role in the decision - some members might have felt that their prospering community deserved better than a black minister. But it also might have been a case of a preacher and his congregation growing apart, a common occurrence in early America. Haynes' old-fashioned religious and political beliefs were at odds with those of the new, younger members of his congregation.

After departing Rutland, Haynes finished his career with a three-year stint in Manchester and another 11 years in South Granville, N.Y., just over the border from West Pawlet.

Haynes fought his entire life to overcome the disadvantages of his obscure birth and racial prejudice. Despite those struggles, he eventually found broad acceptance in the white world.

Perhaps fearing losing that acceptance, Haynes seldom spoke on the most important racial issue of the day - slavery.

Although he avoided the subject of race, Haynes' prominence made people in the white community confront the issue at some level every day. As one scholar suggested, his very presence and example made those he knew "better Christians" and better people.

Mark Bushnell's Vermont history column is a regular feature of Vermont Sunday Magazine.

LIFE OF REV. LEMUEL HAYNES.

Mr. Haynes was born at West Hartford, Conn. in 1753. His father was of unmingled African extraction, and his mother a white woman. He was abandoned by his parents at the early age of five months, when he was bound out, probably by the select-men, to Deacon Rose, of Granville, Mass., with whom he remained until he was 21. In this family he was taught the principles of religion. In his youth he was very studious; and after having arrived at adult years, he became a thorough Latin and Greek scholar. To give our readers some idea of his early habits, we introduce the following anecdote from the sketches of his life and character by Dr. Cooley:

By improving his evenings, and rising early in the morning, he had made considerable pro-

gress without education or a teacher. As in the family of Deacon Rose, the evening preceding the Sabbath was devoted to family instruction and religious worship, a sermon was occasionally read. The sermons of Watts, Whitefield, Doddridge, and Davies were usually selected, and young Haynes was the reader. One evening, being called upon to read as usual, he slipped into the book his own sermon which he had written, and read it to the family. The deacon was greatly delighted and edified by the sermon, as it was doubtless read with unusual vivacity and feeling. His eyes were dim, and he had no suspicion that anything out of the ordinary course had happened; and, at the close of reading he inquired very earnestly, "Lemuel, whose work is that which you have been reading? Is it Davies' sermon, or Watts, or Whitefield's?" It was the deacon's impression that the sermon was Whitefield's. Haynes blushed and hesitated, but at last was obliged to confess the truth—"It is Lemuel's sermon." The only person among the living who was present at this interesting Saturday evening, has kindly furnished some of the facts here stated.

The sermon above alluded to, is inserted in the book. It is short, plain, and very good. A Congregational clergyman at Wintonbury, Conn., obtained a school for him at that place, and while instructing this school, he studied day and night, and made great proficiency, especially in the Greek language.

In 1780, at the age of 27, he was licensed to preach and was soon after settled at Middle Granville. His biographer, says: "It deserves to be recorded as one of the wonders of the age, that a person should be invited to become a spiritual teacher, in a respectable and enlightened congregation in New England, when he had been known from infancy only as a servant boy, and under all the disabilities of his humble extraction. But that reverence which it was the custom of the age to accord to the ministers of the gospel, was cheerfully rendered to Mr. Haynes. All classes were carried away with his sweet, animating eloquence." The following paragraph will give the reader some idea of his style.

"He labored in Granville five years, preaching publicly and from house to house. And I may add, in the language of the apostle to the elders of the church at Ephesus, he 'ceased not to warn every one, day and night, with tears.' His delivery was rapid—his voice charming, like the *vox argentea* of which Cicero makes such frequent and honorable mention; his articulation uncommonly distinct—a perennial stream of transparent, sweet, animated elocution—presenting his arguments with great simplicity and striking effect. The perfect ease with which words and thoughts flowed was like the river on the banks of which, as the poet beautifully relates, the traveller sat himself down till it should run by."

At the age of 30, Mr. Haynes married a white lady of Granville, who possessed a refined education. His biographer says that the connection was both honorable and sacred. Before marrying her, however, he consulted a number of ministers, and received their unanimous advice and sanction. We insert the following notice respecting Mrs. H.

"Mrs. Haynes was born at Dighton, Mass., Feb. 28, 1763. Died February 8, 1836. She possessed an amiable character as a wife, a mother, and a Christian. Nine children survive. One, a daughter, has deceased. All the children are hopefully pious except one, and all but two have made a public profession of religion. The eldest daughter, Mrs. C., is settled in Rutland, and is a member of the English church. There are three sons. One is a farmer; Samuel is settled as a physician in the State of New York; William has been engaged in a Law office in Massachusetts. Three of the children are married, it is said respectfully.

In 1788, Mr. H. became pastor of a church in Rutland, Vt.; and it was at this place, in 1805, his celebrated sermon was preached, in answer to Hosea Ballou, from the text "*Ye shall not surely die.*" This sermon went through many editions, both in this country and in England.

Mr. H. is represented to have been a man of genuine wit, connected however with a uniform pervading piety. A number of anecdotes are given, one of which we introduce.

"It is said that some time after the publication of his sermon on the text, 'Thou shalt not surely die,' two reckless young men having agreed together to try his wit, one of them said 'Father Haynes, have you heard the news?' 'No,' said Mr. Haynes, 'what is it?' 'It is great news, indeed,' said the other, 'and, if true, your business is done.' 'What is it?' again inquired Mr. Haynes. 'Why,' said the first, 'the devil is dead.' In a moment the old gentleman replied lifting up both his hands and placing them on the heads of the young men, and in a tone of solemn concern, 'Oh, poor fatherless children! what will become of you?'

The following generous testimony to the worth of Mr. H. is from the Rev. A. Parmelee, of Malone, N. Y. who was one of his students: "I only remark in general, that he was a great man, a preacher of the first order, eminent in gifts for prayer, a good instructor; and I tender my thanks to Almighty God for having placed me in early life under his care, and given me so many opportunities of receiving the most important lessons from his lips, which I hope to carry to the grave, and to heaven."

His biographer thus speaks of his religious character:

"His religion was based upon a firm belief of the soul-subduing doctrines of the cross. He seemed continually, and especially in scenes of deep affliction, to look up to heaven with serene joy, that Jehovah was on the throne. A remarkable spirituality was apparent in his conversation, which plainly evinced that he was familiar with Heaven. He loved the duties of the closet, where no eye but that of Omniscience witnessed his secret wrestlings with the angel of the covenant. He was distinguished for great tenderness, and was often deeply affected with a sense of his own sinfulness. In prayer he seemed to covet the lowest place, more than the throne of an archangel."

His death was peaceful and happy. The following are some of his dying exercises:

"I have been examining myself and looking back upon my past life, but I can find nothing in myself and nothing in all my past services to recommend me at the bar of Jehovah.—Christ is my all. His blood is my only hope of acceptance. I have been praying for the faith of assurance, and feel that I have almost attained. My pains were great, but blessed be God they are not eternal. I long to be in heaven. Oh! what a blessed company will be there."

During his protracted and painful illness,

beautiful psalm [63 Ps. of Watts,] were his solace in the night watches. To those who had attended him through the night, he often said in the morning, "what a happy night I have had! What manifestations of God's love to my soul?"

To his family whose tenderness could not be exceeded, he often said, "I fear I am troublesome," and wept under a grateful sense of their kindness.

Two days before his death, having lain quietly through the day, he requested one of his daughters to come to his bed-side, when he thus exclaimed,— "What wonderful views I have had this day! I have been brought to the borders of the grave. Oh! what views! Wonderful! wonderful! wonderful! I have heard singing. Oh, how wonderful! I am well. Glory ineffable?"

On the last day of his life, after he had seemed actually to have entered the dark valley, he suddenly revived, and exclaimed with an air of transport, "Oh what beauties have I seen! Glories of the other world! What joys do I feel! I have seen the Savior!"

Such a man was not only an ornament to the Church, but to the age in which he lived. God honored him, and to a great extent he was honored by men. Was his color any objection to him? Should it be to any man?—*Zion's Herald.*

First Congregational Church
West Rutland (1788 to 1818)
Rev. Lemuel Haynes

A Ballad by Lemuel Haynes



New information and manuscripts regarding Lemuel Haynes, the famed black clergyman, continue to be brought to public attention. Haynes was minister of the Congregational Church in West Rutland for 30 years during the late 18th and early 19th century. Self-educated, he served in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary Battle of Lexington but probably did not take part in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga under Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold, as some historians have believed. The following ballad is one of two Haynes manuscripts recently unearthed at Harvard's Houghton Library by Professor Ruth Bogin of Pace University. The manuscript was published in the William and Mary Quarterly last year and came to the Herald through the Rutland Historical Society.

Some Seraph now my Breast inspire
whilst my Urania sings
while She would try her solemn Lyre
Upon poetic Strings.

Some gloomy Vale or gloomy Seat
where Sable veils the sky
Become that Tongue that wd repeat
The dreadful Tragedy

The Nineteenth Day of April last
We ever shall retain
As monumental of the past
most bloody shocking Scene

Then Tyrants fill'd with horrid Range
A fatal Journey went
& Unmolested to engage
And slay the innocent

Then did we see old Bonner rise
And, borrowing Spite from Hell
They stride along with magic Eyes
where Sons of Freedom dwell

At Lexington they did appear
Array'd in hostile Form
And tho our Friends were peaceful
there
Yet on them fell the Storm

Eight most unhappy Victims fell
Into the Arms of Death
unpitied by those Tribes of Hell
who curs'd them with their Breath

The Savage Band still march along
For Concord they were bound
while Oaths & Curses from their
Tongue
Accent with hellish Sound

To prosecute their fell Desire
At Concord they unite
Two Sons of Freedom there expire
By their tyrannic Spite

Thus did our Friends endure their Rage
without a murm'ring Word
Till die they must or else engage
and join with one Accord

Such Pity did their Breath inspire
That long they bore the Rod
And with Reluctance they conspire
to shed the human Blood

But Pity could no longer sway
Tho't is a pow'rful Band
For Liberty now bleeding lay
And call'd them to withstand

With Sword & Arms they now begun
The Conflict to decide
And Blood in great Effusion run
from ev'ry wounded Side

The Awfull Conflict now begun
To rage with furious Pride
And Blood in great Effusion run
From many a wounded Side

For Liberty, each Freeman Strives
As its a Gift of God
And for it willing yield their Lives
And Seal it with their Blood

Thrice happy they who thus resign
Into the peacefull Grave
Much better there, in Death Confin'd
Than a Surviving Slave

This Motto may adorn their Tombs,
(Let tyrants come and view)
"We rather seek these silent Rooms
"Than live as Slaves to You

Now let us view our Foes awhile
who thus for Blood did thirst
See: stately Buildings fall a Spoil
To their unstoic Lust

Many whom Sickness did compel
To seek some Safe Retreat
Were dragged from their sheltering Cell
And mangled in the Street

Nor were the Old or Infant free
From their vindictive Pow'r
For in the Road, too oft we see
Them weltering in their Gore

Nor were our aged Gransires free
From their vindictive Pow'r
On yonder Ground lo: there you see
Them weltering in their Gore

Mothers with helpless Infants strive
T'avoid the tragic Sight
All fearfull wether yet alive
Remain'd their Soul's delight

Such awfull Scenes have not had Vent
Since Phillip's War begun
Nay sure a Phillip would relent
And such vile Deeds would shun

But Stop and see the Pow'r of God
Who lifts his Banner high
Jehovah now extends his Rod
And makes our Foes to fly

Altho our numbers were but few
And they a Num'rous Throng
Yet we their Armies do pursue
And drive their Hosts along

One Son of Freedom could annoy
A Thousand Tyrant Fiends
And their despotick Tribe destroy
And chace them to their Dens

Thus did the Sons of Brittain's King
Receive a sore Disgrace
Whilst Sons of Freedom join to sing
The Vict'ry they Imbrace

Oh! Brittain how art thou become
Infamous in our Eye
Nearly allied to ancient Rome
That Seat of Popery.

Our Fathers, tho a feeble Band
Did leave their native Place
Exiled to a desert Land
This howling Wilderness

A Num'rous Train of savage Brood
Did then attack them round
But still they trusted in their God
Who did their Foes confound

Our Fathers Blood did freely flow
To buy our Freedom here
Nor will we let our freedom go
The Price was much too dear

Freedom & Life, O precious Sounds
yet Freedom does excell
and we will bleed upon the ground
or keep our Freedom still

But oh! how can we draw the Sword
Against our native kin
Nature recoils at such a Word
And fain wd quit the Scene

We feel compassion in our Hearts
That captivating Thing
Nor shall Compassion once depart
While Life retains her String

Oh England let thy Fury cease
At this convulsive Hour
Consult those Things that make for
Peace
Nor foster haughty Power

Let Brittain's king call home his Band
of Soldiers arm'd to fight
To see a Tyrant in our Land
Is not a pleasing Sight

Allegiance to our King we own
And will due Homage pay
As does become his royal Throne
Yet in a legal Way.

Oh Earth prepare for solemn Things
Behold an angry God
Beware to meet the King of Kings
Arm'd with an awfull Rod

Sin is the Cause of all our Woe
That sweet deluding ill
And till we let this darling go
There's greater Trouble still

VSM

Monday, June 6, 1977

UVM Founder — Williams



Dr. Samuel Williams of Rutland founded the University of Vermont, but he didn't want anyone to know about it so he helped perpetuate the myth that the university was founded by Ira Allen.

Prof. Julian I. Lindsay, university historian, is authority for the statement that Williams "was the undercover man, so to speak, and Ira the front."

Dr. Williams had fled from Harvard in 1789 where he had hoped to become president. He departed from Cambridge "under a cloud" after irregularities in his account as university treasurer were discovered, and arrived on the frontier in Rutland with the primary purpose of founding a college in Vermont, preferably in Rutland.

Writing from the wilds of Vermont to his wife who remained in Cambridge, Williams said "my whole aim now is to influence and persuade the persons of note here to found a college . . . This must not be mentioned at Cambridge by any means. If this can be effected I think we shall be in a flourishing state once more."

In another letter to Ira Allen in May, 1789, he enclosed a copy of a petition for Allen to use in bringing about the establishment of a university, but cautioned him that "nothing must go out of your hand which appears to be of my writing."

Williams drafted the petition, he said, because Allen had too many other things to attend to, but Prof. Lindsay notes that was only diplomacy on Williams' part because he well knew Allen was "wholly incapable" of preparing such a document himself.

Although Williams wanted the university to be located in Rutland rather than Burlington, his primary objective was to get the institution set up regardless of location. Rutland got 24 votes in the Legislature to 52 for Burlington. Prof. Lindsay says the arithmetic was "cockeyed but this shouldn't surprise anyone acquainted with university history." In counseling Ira Allen about how to go about getting the college authorized in the Legislature Williams had said his first objective should be "to increase the number of representatives from Chittenden County."

The legislative act establishing the university wasn't passed until November, 1791, two years after his memorial to the governor and Legislature had been presented by Allen, who faithfully concealed Williams' part in the plan.

During that two-year period, Dr. Williams had become the regular preacher in the East Parish of the Congregational Church here. In 1794 he and Judge Samuel Williams, no relation, founded the Rutland Herald, and Williams' "Natural and Civil History of Vermont" was published.

His ambition to become president of the University of Vermont was never realized. In fact he never became a member of the faculty either, although he was a guest lecturer there some years after the college began to function. Presumably even then his part in founding the university remained a well kept secret.

18 Oct. 1987

The Sunday Rutland Herald and The Sunday Times Argus

R. John Mitchell Co-Publishers Robert W. Mitchell
Sunday Editor and Assistant Sunday Editor
Dirk Van Susteren Elaine Keen Harrington
Editorial Writers
Will Lindner David Moats

Dr. Samuel Williams

Dr. Samuel Williams was a co-founder of the Rutland Herald, fourth oldest newspaper in the United States of continuous publication under the same name, but his principal claim to fame in Vermont was as founder of the University of Vermont. His credentials in that respect are not well known because he worked behind the scenes to establish the university while preferring to allow Ira Allen to have the recognition.

Dr. Williams was Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard and destined to be president of the university if he hadn't been forced out by an administration faction antagonized when he won the prestigious Hollis professorship. He left Harvard under a cloud and arrived in Vermont in 1788 determined to establish a university here that he might eventually head as president, an ambition that was never fulfilled.

In addition to his part in founding the University of Vermont and the Rutland Herald, he was the first preacher in the East Parish of the Rutland Congregational Church, though he was never installed as the church's regular pastor. During his first year he delivered 17 sermons, beginning in January 1789 and during the other years from 1790 to 1795 averaged half a dozen or so each year. Only a few years after his arrival in Rutland he also wrote a widely distributed *Natural and Civil History of Vermont* that was published in 1794, the same year he joined with Judge Samuel Williams in starting the Herald. Dr. and Mrs. Williams lived in the white house on South Main Street now occupied by the Tuttle Co.

Despite his considerable accomplishments as a resident of Vermont, Dr. Williams was probably best known in the scientific world as an astronomer and student of celestial bodies. He was "New England's outstanding man of science at the time" in the late 18th century. He was awarded honorary degrees by Yale and the University of Edinburgh, one of only three Americans honored in that fashion. He wrote papers for the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and was an officer and one of the founders of that organization. He also wrote for the American Philosophical Society and for the Royal Society. The Meteorological Society made him a member and used his data as part of the world's first unified collection of weather data.

This and much other information about Samuel Williams is included in a biographical article about Williams in this week's Sunday Magazine. The article is by Robert F. Rothschild of New York City, who has been working for several years on a Williams biography. The accomplishments that are outlined in the article easily qualify Williams for a place on the list of candidates for "Ten Great Vermonters."

Rutland Weekly Herald
July 24, 1894

OBITUARY.

Death of a Prominent Wisconsin Man Who Went From Rutland.

Moses M. Strong, who was born in Rutland May 20, 1810, died at Mineral Point, Wis., Friday morning last. He was stricken with heart failure two weeks earlier and, although he rallied somewhat, gradually sank until the end came.

Mr. Strong was for many years a leading and universally respected figure in his adopted state.

He took a three years' course in Middlebury college and graduated from Dartmouth in the year 1829. He married Caroline Frances Green of Windsor July 31, 1832. After graduating from Dartmouth Mr. Strong entered the law office of Rodney C. Royce, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which time he entered the law school at Litchfield, Ct. Upon graduating he was admitted to the bar, and in 1833 received the appointment of deputy surveyor general of Vermont.

While he was at Washington in 1836 he was engaged by Gov. Hubbard and others to invest a large amount of money in government land. He went to Mineral Point, Wis., under their direction, and there opened a general law and land office. He was appointed surveyor of government land east of the Mississippi river in 1837, and in 1838 became United States attorney for the territory of Wisconsin. He was elected to fill a vacancy in the legislative council in 1841, and in 1842 was elected for a full term of four years. He was elected to the legislature in 1849 and 1850, and in the year last named was speaker of the Assembly.

Mr. Strong began giving attention to railroad work about 1852. He was in that year busy in the construction of the La Crosse and Milwaukee road, and was afterward active in the construction of the line to Mineral Point. He served as president of the La Crosse road until the financial crash of 1857. He spent in all six years in constructing and extending the two lines of road named. He published a history of Wisconsin in 1885.

Mr. Strong was an active member of the Episcopal church, and always present and influential at diocesan conventions and the like. At the last session of the council of the Milwaukee diocese he was appointed first chancellor.

Mrs. Strong, at the age of 83 years, survives her husband. His daughter, Miss Agnes, is also living, as well as a granddaughter, daughter of Moses Strong, a son who was drowned some years ago.

Rutland Daily Herald
January 30, 1897

OBITUARY.

Death of Gersham Cheney, an Old Resident of Rutland.

Gersham Cheney, one of the oldest residents of this city, died about 4 o'clock Friday morning at his home on South Main street at the age of 90 years. Mr. Cheney had been in ill health for about a year, but had been confined to the house for only four weeks.

Mr. Cheney was born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1806 and came to this city to live when he was 16 years of age. He was a cooper by trade, and had a shop at one time near the old stone jail on the west side of the South Main street park and at another time his shop was located where P. W. Stevens of North Main street now lives.

In the 40s he moved to Clarendon, where he lived on a farm for several years. About 1850 he bought the old tavern at West Rutland, which burned last summer, and kept hotel there for three or four years. He owned and ran the old Franklin hotel on Main street when it burned in 1868. From that time until his death he lived on South Main street.

In politics, Mr. Cheney was always a democrat, and it is said that he voted for Andrew Jackson at his first election.

Mr. Cheney married four times. The first wife was Adeline Keeler of Brandon, who died in 1838, the second wife was Mrs. Sarah M. W. True of Clarendon, who died in 1843, the third wife was Mrs. Aletta W. Pierce of Clarendon, who died in 1863, and the fourth wife, Mary A. Hulburt of Brandon, died in September, 1891. He had two boys and a daughter, none of whom are living. Mr. Cheney left four grandchildren, the children of his only daughter, who married W. C. Stafford. They are: Elbert C. Stafford and Fred N. Stafford of Orange, Mass., Charles M. Stafford of Worcester, Mass., and Carrie A. Stafford of this city.

The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at the house at 3 o'clock.

Rutland Daily Herald
February 2, 1897

Funeral of Gersham Cheney.

The funeral of Gersham Cheney, who died Friday, was held yesterday afternoon at the house on South Main street at 3 o'clock. Rev. Dr. G. W. Phillips officiated, and he was assisted by Rev. Gibbs Braislis. The funeral was largely attended. The bearers were Newman Weeks, J. G. Fish, Walter R. Kinsman and J. E. Tilson. The interment was in Evergreen cemetery.

Rutland Daily Herald
November 24, 1897

Death of Clark F. Richardson.

Clark F. Richardson, for many years a prominent citizen of Rutland, died at his home on Grove street late Monday night, after a lingering illness. Mr. Richardson's health broke down about three years ago, but it was not until two months ago that he was confined to his bed.

Clark French Richardson was born at South Strafford in September, 1828. He was a stone mason by trade, and moved to Rutland shortly before the civil war. He was the senior member of the firm of Richardson & Patterson, brick masons and builders, for 10 years, beginning about 1856. In 1866 he started a livery stable where Howe's candy store and John Dugan's drug store now are. He sold out this business the following year to Whitcomb, Lyon & Quinn. He then turned his attention to real estate and he became an extensive builder both of business blocks and private dwellings. His first block was a wooden one on the site of the Kilburn block on Center street, which burned down, and he then built a brick block with a frontage of three stores, now occupied by Fred Fenn, E. White, F. M. Grow and Clauson & Young. Mr. Richardson built what is now known as the Berwick house in 1868. It was originally called the Stevens house, and the second hotel proprietor, Mr. Hotchkiss of Hampton, N. Y., called it the Berwick house, after the town of Berwick, Me. Mr. Richardson ran the hotel several years. About 12 years ago W. H. Valiquette became proprietor.

Mr. Richardson built the Pythian hall block on Center street about 10 years ago. He and his brother, George Richardson, built what is called the Nelson block, west of the Berwick house, about 20 years ago. He also built a large number of private residences and was identified with Rutland real estate interests for many years.

Mr. Richardson was a member of the Rutland lodge of Masons. At various times he was chosen a trustee of the town of Rutland. He married Harriet L. Sargent of Proctorsville, who survives him. He also leaves one son, Fred H. Richardson. The funeral will be held at the house at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Masonic ritual will be used at the grave.

Rutland Daily Herald
December 25, 1897

Death of Capt. E. A. Morse.

Capt. E. A. Morse died of pneumonia yesterday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock at the house of Dr. E. M. Pond on Main street. He caught a cold four weeks ago, which developed into pneumonia, and for several days past no hope was entertained of his recovery.

The death of Capt. Morse removes a citizen long identified with Rutland, both in a business and social way. He had been a merchant and a soldier, and was a public spirited citizen and a genial companion.

E. A. Morse came to Rutland 50 years ago and started a drug store in the Vail block on Main street. This store was moved to the site of the Killington bank building and then to the Savings bank building, or the Morse block, as it is called. He built a block on that corner, and after it burned down he rebuilt. In about 1868 the Captain went to New York, and was in business there with Col. F. E. Smith, now of Montpelier, for several years. Later he was connected with the Howe Scale company, and it was in part due to his efforts that the plant of this corporation was transferred from Brandon to Rutland. Latterly he had no active business, but devoted himself principally to looking after his real estate interests in this city. He was about to take possession of the Morse residence on Main street, and had about completed plans for remodeling this fine old colonial mansion for a home for himself.

Edward Alonzo Morse was born at Franklin, Mass., 65 years ago. He was living in Rutland at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion and was mustered into the United States service as quartermaster of the 1st Vermont regiment with the rank of first lieutenant May 2, 1861. He was mustered out of the service the following August. Six months later, February 12, 1862, he re-entered the service as regimental quartermaster under the command of Col. George T. Roberts of the 7th Vermont. While in the 1st regiment he was at Big Bethel, the first battle of the war. He served at Fortress Monroe and Newport News and he was detailed as acting brigade quartermaster and commissary upon the staff of Gen. John W. Phelps.

Capt. Morse's active services in the 7th Vermont began at Ship island, and he was under Butler at New Orleans. He served at Baton Rouge, Carrollton and Vicksburg, after which he was detailed as brigade commissary upon the staff of Gen. Dudley, serving until November 27, 1862, when he was promoted captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers. Capt. Morse reported to Gen. Butler after leaving the 7th regiment and took command of the latter's light draught river steamboats. While on this duty Col. S. B. Halbird ordered him to Baton Rouge as post quartermaster, and when the army moved to Port Hudson he was appointed chief quartermaster of Gen. Anger's division.

On the fall of Port Hudson Capt. Morse was ordered to repair the Opelousas railroad, which had been destroyed. Having taken possession of the foundries and machine shops, he had 80 miles of the road running within 14 days. He then repaired 38 miles of the Jackson railroad. Another exploit in the way of rapid work was the building of a railroad in six days from the Mississippi river through the streets of New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain. The first locomotive built south of Richmond was turned out of the shops run by Quartermaster Morse. He also built freight and passenger cars and several small steamboats, as well as directed an immense amount of repairing. He raised two regiments of colored troops for work on railroads. He served as military superintendent of railroads in the department of the gulf until the close of the war, and was mustered out September 20, 1865.

In 1855 Capt. Morse married Jennie M. Royce, daughter of Rodney C. Royce. She died May 12, 1880, and he never remarried. He leaves one son, E. R. Morse of this city. He was a Mason, a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army and the Elks, and other organizations and associations.

The funeral will take place at the Congregational church Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Rutland Daily Herald
December 27, 1897

The funeral of Capt. Edmund A. Morse will take place at the Congregational church this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The body will be viewed by friends at the house, 31 South Main street, today from 11 to 1 o'clock.

Rutland Daily Herald
December 28, 1897

Funeral of Capt. E. A. Morse.

The funeral of Capt. Edmund A. Morse was held at the Congregational church yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Prayers were said at the house by Rev. Dr. G. W. Phillips before the service at the church. Roberts post, the Elks and the Killington commandery of Knights Templar were present, the latter having charge of the services at the grave. Rev. Dr. Norman Seaver conducted the service, assisted by Dr. Phillips. A quartet, consisting of Mrs. M. R. Danton, Miss Mary A. Phinney, E. C. Paige and Frank W. Knapp, sang during the church service these selections: "Lead Kindly Light," "Abide With Me" and "Nearer My God to Thee."



The late Fred A. Field, sr., who died last night after an illness of three weeks. (For story see Page 1).

FRED A. FIELD, SR., DIES AT AGE OF 84

Well-Known Businessman
of Rutland Passes After
Illness of 3 Weeks.

PROMINENT IN CITY

Fred A. Field, sr., 84, banker, insurance man and one of the city's oldest businessmen, died last night at 11.15 o'clock at his home, 41 Prospect street after three weeks illness of pneumonia and complications.

Although the lung conditions had cleared up, Mr. Field had continued to grow gradually weaker and his condition had been critical for the past few days.

His business career in Rutland covered a period of more than 50 years during which he served the public in many ways besides giving his attention to private affairs. He took great pride in the fact that the city has a new federal building, opened on July 20, 1933, as he was chairman of the Chamber of Commerce postoffice committee which was instrumental in securing the \$330,000 building.

Mr. Field was senior member of the firm Fred A. Field and son, insurance and real estate, which he founded in 1904, taking his son, Fred A. Field, jr., into partnership on October 6, 1913. In spite of his advanced age, he took an active part in the business, visiting the office daily until he was stricken with pneumonia.

Although he was born in Brandon, June 7, 1850, Mr. Field had been a resident of Rutland since young manhood. He was a son of the late William M. Field, sheriff of Rutland county and president of the Rutland Savings bank, and Minerva Field. He was educated in the public schools of Brandon and at Burr and Burton seminary in Manchester.

Mr. Field's public life began in 1889 when he was appointed postmaster by President Harrison. He held the office until 1893 when he resigned to enter private business. He previously had been an inspector in the postoffice department for 18 months, having been appointed in 1884. He was United States marshal, 1899 to 1904. He served the city as treasurer for one year, beginning March 1, 1894.

Mr. Field had been a trustee of the Rutland Savings bank since 1888.

Mr. Field also was trustee and treasurer of Evergreen Cemetery association.

He had been affiliated with the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders and was a past grand chancellor and former supreme representative of the Vermont K. of P.

He was also a past exalted ruler of the Rutland lodge of Elks.

He was a member of the Congregational church and had been secretary and treasurer of the Sunday school for 22 years.

On June 3, 1873, Mr. Field married Lillie Clark, daughter of Henry and Henrietta Clark of Poultney. She survives him with two sons Edward D. Field, vice president of the National Life Insurance company of Montpelier, and Fred A. Field, jr., president of the Rutland Savings bank. He also leaves four grandchildren, Mrs. Harold Cherry of Albany, N. Y., Mrs. Evans G. Morgan of New York, Miss Virginia Field of Boston and Frederick Arnold Field of this city also a great granddaughter, Joanna Cherry of Albany, N. Y.

Rutland Daily Herald
September 17, 1901

John A. Sheldon, Charles P. Harris and A. G. Coolidge spoke in favor of a curfew law in Rutland. The latter presented an ordinance which a committee from the Rutland Humane society had drawn for the board's consideration. Mr. Coolidge read several letters telling of the success which had attended the enforcement of a curfew law in Massachusetts cities. On motion of Alderman Creed the ordinance, which follows, was accepted unanimously and turned over to the committee drafting new city ordinances, to be included therein:—

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Rutland, as follows:—

Section I.—No child under 16 years of age shall be, in or upon, any of the streets, ways, sidewalks, alleys, public squares or parks in this city in the night time after the hour of 9 o'clock, unless such child, is accompanied by a parent, guardian or other person having the care or control of such child, or is in the performance of some errand or duty directed by such parent, guardian or other such person in writing, or unless such child is there necessarily by reason of its employment; and no such child while in such employment or performance of such duty shall loiter upon any such street, way, sidewalk, alley, public square or park or other public way or place.

Sec. II.—The chief of police shall keep a record of all violations of section I. of this ordinance and shall cause to be notified thereof one of the parents, the guardian or any other person having the care or control of such child. He may also make complaint of all cases of children under 16 years of age who by reason of orphanage or neglect, crime, drunkenness or other vice of parents are suffered to grow up without salutary parental control or education, or in circumstances exposing them to lead idle and dissolute lives.

Sec. III.—The chief engineer of the fire department shall cause three blows to be sounded on the fire alarm signals at 10 minutes to 9 o'clock each evening.

Sec. IV.—Any person violating any of the provisions of section I. of this ordinance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$5 for each such violation.

Rutland Daily Herald
November 7, 1901

The Curfew.

The curfew ordinance which was adopted by the board of aldermen at the meeting Monday night was enforced for the first time last evening. The ordinance was approved by Mayor Hollister Tuesday, and the curfew, three blows of the fire alarm whistle, was sounded at 8.59 o'clock last evening.

The children under 16 years of age were evidently posted in regard to the new ordinance and the penalties for its violations and as soon as the whistle sounded they started for home, some of them on the run. There was a notable absence of small boys about the business streets last night and the new ordinance will undoubtedly accomplish much good in this direction.

Rutland Daily Herald
November 12, 1901

The Workings of the Curfew.

The curfew ordinance, which has been in effect a week, is proving a very satisfactory measure and its enforcement has presented as yet none of the many complications which were predicted for it. The streets of the city are noticeably free from children in the evening, and those who happen to be on the street when the curfew sounds immediately get under cover.

Chief of Police Blanchard in speaking of the ordinance last evening said: "I believe it has a tendency to keep the children of the street and at home the entire evening. There has been no trouble experienced by the officers in the enforcement of the law, as the children start for home as soon as the whistle sounds. I believe it is a mighty good thing for all concerned. It certainly saves the police a lot of work and will mean a saving in the years to come."

A MORNING FIRE.

BRISK BLAZE IN A BLOCK ON MERCHANTS' ROW.

The Stock of Van Doorn & Tilson Ruined—Other Occupants of the Building Suffer Severely—Dressmaking Rooms Wrecked and Watered Silks Abundant—Pianos and Organs Drenched—Delay in Giving the Alarm—The Firemen Make a Gallant Fight in the Bitter Cold—Hoseman Keefe Injured by a Fall—Losses and Insurance.

Fire gutted a section of John W. Cramton's block on the east side of Merchants' row a little before daylight yesterday morning. The section damaged is occupied by Van Doorn & Tilson's crockery store, Charles B. Hilliard's dry goods store, F. H. Wheeler's jewelry store, Mrs. F. C. Eddy's millinery store, Grow's music rooms, Judge George E. Lawrence's law office, Jenne and Rice's insurance and law office, Grand Army hall, the Woman's Relief corps hall, Equitable Aid union hall and Mrs. D. V. Giffin's dressmaking rooms. All suffered severely, either from the fire itself or indirectly through heat, smoke or water.

The fire was discovered by Elias C. Stevens, who lives in the block directly north of the one owned by Mr. Cramton, from which it is separated by a double brick partition.

Mr. Stevens was awakened about 5 o'clock by a feeling of suffocation. It was dark. He jumped out of bed and, lighting a lamp, saw the room was filled with dense smoke that was becoming thicker and thicker every moment. Seeing that there was no time to spare he ran to the bedroom where slept Thomas Bennett, one of the three lodgers who occupy the suite, and arousing him told him to sound the fire alarm. As he opened the door into the hallway a volume of smoke that rolled into the apartment from a small hole in the partition told him that the fire was confined to Cramton's block, and he ran to the Bates house to get a key to the fire alarm box.

But the clerk was nowhere to be found, and he hastened to fire station 1 and aroused the men. They made a quick hitch, and in scarce half a minute were on their way to the scene. In the meantime Mr. Stevens had aroused his other lodgers and, putting his head out the rear window, called "Fire." George Tower, a call fireman, who lives on Edson street, in the rear of the Merchants' row blocks, heard the cry, and looking out saw smoke pouring from the rear of Van Doorn & Tilson's store. Hurrying into his clothes, and taking a key, he ran to box 43, at the corner of West and Edson streets. But before he could get there hose 1 had arrived, and Capt. Dunton, seeing that help would be necessary, rang an alarm

from box 47, at the corner of Merchants' row and Center street. This brought hose 2 and Chief Engineer Hannum.

While this was going on hose 1 had laid hose from the nearest hydrant, and pulling up the sidewalk and breaking open the front basement window the men put a stream into the cellar.

By this time hose 2 was on the scene, and was ordered to the rear of the block by Chief Hannum. Here the rear cellar door was broken in and a stream was turned in. At this point the fire was confined to the vicinity of the stairway leading from the cellar to Van Doorn & Tilson's store, and that is, in all probability, where it originated.

As the stream struck the blaze the flames leaped from the windows in the rooms on the third floor, and illuminated the entire vicinity.

In the front the smoke and steam poured out in dense volumes and nearly suffocated the men on the pipe. As soon as water came Chief Hannum felt of Van Doorn & Tilson's plate-glass windows. They were blistering hot. He then took a lantern and started up the stairway leading to Grow's music store and the other rooms, to try and locate the seat of the fire. At the top of the stairs the light was extinguished by the smoke and he was left in total darkness. Investigating as best he could he discovered by the crackling of the flames that the fire had worked up from the basement to the roof.

By the time he had regained the sidewalk Mr. Tilson of the firm of Van Doorn & Tilson had arrived and opened the store door. The chief ordered a stream put in the store to flood the floor. The ladder truck was then sent for and two streams were ordered to the roof from the outside. Two more were sent up on the inside and the water was put on from every point of vantage.

The call men had responded promptly and were soon hard at work.

The alarm brought out few citizens. In fact an hour after the fire was discovered, when it was under control, not over 100 persons were on the scene. From every window in the front of the block clouds of black smoke, intermingled with snow-white steam, rolled out into the street and floated skyward. In the rear the clouds of smoke were shot with flashes of flame that now leaped towards the zenith, illuminating the surrounding blocks, and then crawled back to the devastating work in the interior, leaving the firemen in darkness. And it was cold work. At dusk Saturday night the thermometer began to fall and by the time the men were called out it was 10 degrees below zero. As the streams left the pipes and plunged hissing into the network of flames the spray froze in icy particles and flew back into the faces of the pipemen or drenched their clothing, despite their

heavy rubber coats and helmets, weighing and stiffening them like boards until it was with difficulty that the men were able to get around. As fast as the water struck the building it congealed and stuck to the brick in sheets or hung in heavy icicles ready to drop without warning. The hose that had been raised from the ground in front to the roof was incased in ice and hung like a heavy cable as the water coursed through its center and into the flames. Despite bitter cold and drenched and frozen clothing the men fought desperately and well.

When the stream was turned into Van Doorn & Tilson's store the men were careful to direct the water along the floor, to avoid breaking the china and crockery. On the second floor the smoke was suffocating and so thick that it was with difficulty that the firemen could see. Through this Chief Hannum, Capt. Dunton of hose 1, and Pipeman McDermott and Aleck Keefe of the same station made their way. When near the rear of the building, directly over the stairway in Van Doorn & Tilson's store, Chief Hannum discovered through the smoke a hole in the floor. Springing back, he warned the men, but his warning came a second too late, for Keefe had stepped over the edge and disappeared like a flash into the ruins below. Throwing himself on his side, the chief called to the fireman, who pluckily answered and retained his hold on the end of the sharp, half-burned beam upon which he had fallen. Then he fainted, just as the chief, Capt. Dunton and McDermott grasped him by the collar and drew him, limp and apparently lifeless, to the floor above. Summoning aid from the street below, the men carried their comrade to Bards & Wilson's store, where Dr. Trudel attended him and brought him to consciousness. It was then found that he had fallen on his stomach and had badly bruised his body. He was advised by the doctor to go home, but this he refused to do, and as soon as he was able to walk went back to the burning building and fought fire with the rest.

In the meantime well-directed streams were gradually quenching the flames, so that at the end of an hour the fire was under control. From then it was but a matter of time when the flames would succumb to the water that was forced upon them from every available point. By 10.30 o'clock the fire was practically out and the firemen began to make preparations to return to their respective stations.

After it was all over the interior of the block presented a dismal appearance. Van Doorn & Tilson's store was a total wreck and the contents practically a total loss. The display of white china and crockery that the night before had stood on the tables and shelves was as brown as nuts and was covered with charred wood and water. The little

crockery and glassware that had been broken by the stream from the hose had been powdered under foot in the aisles and was lying in from four to six inches of water, mixed with a mud-like mixture of charcoal.

A. J. Hubbard occupies a portion of the same store for the disposal of jewelry. His stock had not suffered as much as the rest; it was gold and silverware and in the safe or in closed showcases, but the damage from smoke and water was considerable.

The store one door north, occupied by Mrs. F. C. Eddy's and Mrs. Wheeler's stores, suffered from smoke and water, but escaped the flames. Mrs. Eddy's stock of hats, bonnets and trimmings suffered particularly, as most of it was exposed, and was thoroughly drenched with muddy water and begrimed with smoke. At present Mrs. Eddy is in Washington.

Charles B. Hilliard's dry goods store, one door south of Van Doorn & Tilson's store, was flooded six inches deep with water which filtered through the ceiling upon the stock upon his counters, soaking it through and through. Besides being damaged by water his goods were injured by smoke.

On the second floor Mrs. D. V. Giffin's dressmaking rooms suffered most from fire. They were situated directly over the conflagration and were completely gutted, the fire eating its way through the floor into the partitions, consuming in its course everything in its way. This included several ball dresses nearly finished, besides a number of street gowns in different stages of construction. A landmark in the general devastation was the remains of a trunk filled with expensive dresses that Mrs. Giffin had brought from New York about a week ago.

On the same floor are F. M. Grow's music rooms. When the streams were put on the roof the water ran through the ceiling on to the pianos and organs, where it froze and hung in icicles or dripped inside and rusted the strings before the instruments could be dried. The stock of printed music in the front room was saturated with water and is a total loss. On the floor the water was standing to a depth of four inches and was not got rid of until Mr. Grow could be summoned and open the store. This he did at about 9 o'clock.

Across the hall is Judge Lawrence's law office. The rooms suffered little, however, and the Judge's law books were not much the worse for smoke and water.

Jenne and Rice's office was still better off.

On the third floor are situated Grand Army hall, the Woman's Relief corps hall and the Equitable Aid union hall.

Grand Army hall suffered the most severely of the three and was practically gutted. The fire had eaten through the floor at the east end, and creeping along

the sides burned the pictures from the wall, consumed a piano belonging to H. A. Hall and charred the clock, the property of E. Wood. The face of the clock was smeared with dirt and the hands pointed to the hour of 4:45 o'clock. The stuffed eagle that hung from the ceiling had fallen and was tipped up on what remained of the piano and presented a very woe-begone appearance as it lay with its feathers singed and its wings nearly burned off, one claw still desperately grasping a bunch of arrows. The other halls were damaged more by smoke and water than by fire.

Sterns & Co.'s store in the Ripley block was damaged slightly by smoke.

Marshall & Bragg's store was not injured, much to the relief of the firemen, who were aware that from 50 to 100 pounds of gunpowder was stored therein.

At the Bates house, when the fire was discovered, the guests were awakened and informed of the location of the blaze and its extent as far as known at that time. In a short time, however, most of them returned to their rooms, as it was evident that the fire would be confined to the block in which it originated.

In Ripley's block the smoke forced through the partitions, but did not inconvenience the inmates to any great extent. Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley, who resides in a suite of rooms in the block, was first awakened by hose 1 on the pavement outside. The General watched the progress of the firemen from the start to the finish, and spoke in the highest terms of their efficient and careful work. Among the civilians who were first to arrive on the scene was W. P. Jones. He, too, watched the progress made in quenching the flames, and, though an old volunteer fireman, he praised the work of the new department, saying that it had saved enough at the fire by its prompt and skillful work to keep the service for a year. He spoke particularly of the daring work of the men in the basement when they first arrived.

J. C. Dunn was another early comer. He also spoke highly of the work of the men.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is probable that it was caused by a combination of matches and rats in the partitions. There was no heater in the cellar where the fire originated, nor were there any electric light wires in that part of the building. When Mr. Tilson left his store at 9:30 Saturday night everything seemed to be all right and when F. M. Grow left his music rooms considerably later there was no smell of smoke or trace of fire. It is evident that the fire started from two to three hours before it was discovered, as when the firemen arrived the whole interior of Van Doorn & Tilson's store was so hot that the plate-glass windows, over 60 feet from the fire had been

cracked by the heat. The fact that the clock in Grand Army hall stopped at 4:45 bears evidence to this fact, as the timepiece was situated at the opposite side of the room from the place where the flames first made their way through the floor, which, together with working up from the basement, must have taken considerable time.

Losses and Insurance.

The losses aggregate about \$25,000. All the losers are insured. The loss on the block will amount to about \$3000. The building is insured for \$15,000, including \$5000 each in the Vermont Mutual and Etna companies.

Mr. Tilson places his loss in the neighborhood of \$13,000 or \$14,000. He had \$10,000 insurance in several different companies.

Roberts post places the loss on its hall and contents at over \$2000, upon which it had \$1700 insurance, placed through S. E. Burnham, in the Phoenix Insurance company of Hartford, Ct. The post expended \$1800 on the hall about a year ago.

Mrs. Wheeler's loss will be covered by insurance.

F. C. Eddy said last night that he could not estimate the damage on his wife's stock of millinery, but he thought it would be a total loss. He did not know whether the insurance would cover it or not, as he did not know how much she carried.

Mrs. Giffin suffers a total loss on furniture, patterns and in stock of linings and furnishings contained in her three dressmaking rooms. Her insurance is \$300. The loss will be probably about \$1000. Mrs. Giffin will resume business this morning in the store formerly occupied by station A.

A. J. Hubbard did not know last night what the loss would amount to on his stock of jewelry. His insurance in the North American Insurance company, through S. E. Burnham's agency, will probably cover it.

Charles H. Hilliard is insured through M. J. Francisco for a small amount, which his loss will largely exceed. The Equitable Aid union was insured, but the amount will hardly cover the loss. The St. Jean Baptist society, which had its flags, bunting and regalia stored in the rooms, will lose slightly. They were insured for \$400.

Sparks.

Capt. Bourgeois of station 2 received a gash in the cheek from falling glass while at work in the rear of the block.

E. C. Tuttle had hot coffee served to the firemen during the height of the fire.

During the fire a smoke-darkened sign in Van Doorn & Tilson's window, standing over a lot of marked-down cooking utensils and crockery, informed the public that "These goods will not be offered at these prices again." True, no doubt.

Clusters of icicles hanging from an assortment of banjos and guitars in F. M. Grow's music rooms were an unusual sight yesterday until the instruments were thawed out.

The only crockery owned by Van Doorn & Tilson in connection with their establishment that is not ruined is at the city hall in care of company A, who had rented several table sets to use at its bazaar last week.

The hydrant in front of the Bates house was found to be frozen Saturday and was thawed out—just in time to be used at the fire.

The fire was the most extensive one since the introduction of the paid department. Every one praised the work of the men, and the general opinion seemed to be that the "croakers" would have to succumb at last.

The German mastiff pup at fire station 1 followed the wagon to the fire and was an excited and enthusiastic spectator of all that transpired. He would chase from the front of the block to the rear, regardless of smoke and water, and would add his yelps to the shouts of the men. On one of his excursions he came in contact with a white bulldog with a "watch" eye; when the pup retired he was minus a slice of one ear, but he stuck by the wagon through thick and thin, and returned to the house only when the team went to the station.

As soon as the fire was discovered the Rutland Electric Light company shut off its day currents on the circuit connected with the block and later sent its linemen to cut out the stores in the building. The current was then turned on.

Many of the pictures in Grand Army hall that were ruined can never be replaced. The record book recently given to the post by J. W. Cranton was saved uninjured.

R. D. Beals, superintendent of the fire alarm, was taken with a chill at the fire and was obliged to go home. An attack of the grip is feared.

Rutland Daily Herald March 20, 1895

The Grand Army is making repairs on its hall, now that its other rooms have been put in good condition. The ceiling in the hall was completed yesterday. Painting and papering will follow, after which the new floor of hard pine will be laid. The latter work will probably occupy a week. The post hopes to be able to use the rooms by April 10.

Rutland Daily Herald March 23, 1895

The insurance on Van Doorn & Tilson's stock of china and crockery that was burned nearly a month ago was settled yesterday for a little over \$9100. The adjustment was made by three appraisers. They were H. Bott of Salem, Mass., George Dunklee of Boston and C. G. Peterson of Burlington. The companies involved were the Commercial, American, Fitchburg Mutual, Merchants and Farmers', Phoenix of Hartford and the Northern Insurance company of London.

The extended delay in reaching a settlement was caused by the firm of Van Doorn & Tilson insisting that the valuation of the loss should be made by men who understood the business, rather than by the adjusters who were not familiar with it.

Rutland Daily Herald March 14, 1895

Repairs on the Cranton block are going forward rapidly. Work on the roof has been finished and the carpenters are now rebuilding the rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. D. V. Giffin as dress-making parlors. The Grand Army has finished relaying the floor in its hall and is now at work on the walls and ceiling.

Rutland Daily Herald

August 23, 1897

WASHINGTON STREET CHANGES.

The "Old Herald Building" to Make Way for a New Street.

E. A. Morse and Edgar B. Moore have bought of the Rutland Trust company the Tuttle estate property, Nos. 10, 12 and 14 on Washington street. It is understood that the new owners propose to move away the wooden building and open a street between Washington and Madison streets. Thus Morse place will attain to the dignity of a public thoroughfare.

A photographer was seen Saturday taking snap shots of these two buildings in anticipation of the changes to be made in that quarter. The wooden building, 43 years ago, was the office of THE RUTLAND HERALD, and the brick building to the west was the residence of George A. Tuttle.

This is the second time that a building used by THE RUTLAND HERALD will have been moved to make way for the opening of streets. In order to open Center street to Main the old Fay book store building, on the second floor of which was the HERALD printing outfit, was moved away, and now the importunities of Morse place to get a fair show on the Rutland city map bid fair to push aside the building where the weekly HERALD was printed for many years and the first number of the daily HERALD was printed April 29, 1861. The HERALD moved into the Washington street building in 1854. It was then the property of Josiah Huntoon, who ran stages to east side points over the mountains and conducted the Huntoon tavern, now the Brock house. The building had been put up by Huntoon for the use of the HERALD and the steam printing establishment of Tuttle & Huntoon. Along the front of the building was an inclined platform serving as an approach without any steps. The HERALD owned a book store in 1854. The store occupied the east end of the building and the press room the west side. Up stairs came the editorial room, over the press room, and in the rear of the editorial room the composing room. Miss M. K. Thornton kept a millinery establishment for many years on the east corner of the second floor. The bindery was on the third story. In the rear of the HERALD office was a chimney 75 feet high, flanked by a large woodshed. A stationary engine in the rear of the press room, and separated from it by a glass partition, furnished the power for Tuttle & Huntoon.

This part of Washington street in 1854 was the liveliest spot in town, unless we except the depot. The southwest corner of Washington and Main streets was then a vacant lot, to be sure; but directly to the west stood the new Huntoon building, containing the town hall, which was then the largest hall in the state. The building had a frontage of 100 feet and was in every way a well-appointed business block. In it was the postoffice and several stores, including those of B. H. Burt and J. M. Haven. The town hall was on the second floor and the Masonic hall on the third.

Next to the west was the HERALD building, and then in order came the residence of George A. Tuttle—which according to the proposed change will stand on the corner of Washington street and Morse place—and then came Rev. Leland Howard's residence and finally the residence of Dr. E. V. N. Harwood, dentist and deacon of the Congregational church.

On the north side of Washington street at that time a vacant lot extended from Deacon James Barrett's homestead on the Main street corner to the present residence of W. C. Clement. Back of Mr. Clement's house stood the pill factory of Daniel Paige, who lived in the house which was fitted over into the Clement place.

Josiah Huntoon put up a house in 1857 (now occupied by D. M. White), and adjoining it on the west a three-story brick building, the first floor of which was occupied by B. & D. C. Billings, grocers. J. J. R. Randall, architect, had an office on the second floor.

Rut. Council History 1919-1967 Maybe you got this ¹⁶⁷ *or*
from someone else - sorry I didn't find it sooner -
Since there are 2 copies you can have this one. Janet

How thrilled the adult members of scouting were when the first office was rented! After many years of keeping records and equipment in one Rutland home and another it was a joy to have a place for everything. Mrs. Edward Miller worked for months to beg, borrow or buy the essential equipment. At long last we had a room for training sessions, records, troop meetings, girl planning board meetings and an office for our Executive Secretary, Miss Zita Fallon. Our one room at 33 1/2 Center Street was soon crowded and we added the one next door. In 1953 the Oakmans rented to us fresh new quarters at 12 Wales Street. During the peak years of 1961 and 1962 we rented an additional 4 rooms on the same floor. During other especially busy seasons we have been allowed the use of extra space in the same building. As our office grew in size so, too, did our troops. More girls meant more leaders. More leaders---more training and more materials. All this meant secretarial help beyond what volunteers could supply.

We have been most fortunate in being able to employ secretaries who have already been members of the Girl Scout Movement and familiar with the program. To Mrs. Ralph Nourse, Mrs. Howard Braley, Mrs. Eunice Clifford, Mrs. Gwen Chioffi, Mrs. Robert Ellison and Mrs. Charles Conner, and also the many other women who have worked short periods, or donated time, we extend our most sincere thanks.

Our largest growth in scouting came after Mrs. Fred Whitney (Viva) became executive director. In 1951 we had 175 girls registered and in 1967 we have 901 registered. Most of Viva's life the past 17 years has been devoted to improving Scouting, making it available to more girls, helping plan the marvelous programs put on by the girls, encouraging all adults to be trained either in Rutland or at regional and National training events.

In 1954 the Catholic churches sponsored troops which increased our membership and added much to the program.

Voting delegates and our Executive Director have been sent to all but one of the National Council Meetings over the years. Delegates have been sent to every Regional Conference. Our Executive has been allowed time to attend all of the Girl Scout Professional meetings and only missed two until this past year.

Training: 17 leaders from Wallingford attended a 16 hr. training course
37 women in Rutland & surrounding areas received Volunteer Training
Certificates for 30 hour courses over the last 15 years.

4 women went to Northampton for Program Change training.
80 adults from Rutland and Surround towns received the full
Program Change Training.

100% of girls registered in the troops were supplied with new
Handbooks in the fall of 1962.

2 women took the DESIGN FOR LEARNING TRAINING. A pilot course
for 34 women was completed in May of 1967 and a second group of
11 people completed the 3 Step Design in October of 1967.

It is natural to dread to have our office closed and our incorporation dissolved. In 1968 we will enter a new era of Scouting as Rutland City, Proctor Sherburne and Pittsfield are added to the jurisdiction of the Vermont Council. Rutland will have Neighborhood 15 with Mrs. Morris Tucker as chairman and Neighborhood 16 with Mrs. Max Welch as chairman.

*Both former members of old Rutland Troop #4 (1930-1942) along
with Janet P. Martin*

In looking over 48 years of notes, clippings, and records of the Rutland Girl Scout program, it is possible only to make a brief summary. To make it more meaningful and easier to read, the information will be divided into various categories such as organization, program and finances.

The first troop in Rutland was formed in 1919 by a group of girls who attended the Congregational Church. Mrs. Edward Curtis was the leader. *(mother of Pat Curtis Tucker (Mrs. Morris))*

Miss Frances Sterns became a part time Executive Secretary of the lone troops in 1925. Rutland Council was first chartered in 1927 with Miss Bernice Tuttle as commissioner. The meetings were held at the Mead Community House. The Council worked to enlarge the organization and to find meeting places in churches and schools. From 1927 the Scout organization consisted of a board of directors and Leaders' Club. The Council was incorporated in July, 1943.

In 1953 the Association Council was formed at which time each registered adult became a voting member with an elected Board of Directors.

During the years the Rutland Council has had three executive directors. Miss Sterns from 1925 to 1938, Miss Zita Fallon from 1947 to 1950 and Mrs. Fred Whitney from 1951 through 1967.

Our first office was at 33½ Center Street. We were there from 1947 until 1953 when we moved to 12 Wales Street. The end of December, 1967, the office will be closed and the Rutland Girl Scout Council will be dissolved. The Rutland scouts will join the state organization with an office at 150 Cherry Street in Burlington, Vermont. The State President is Mrs. McLean Williamson of Woodstock and the Executive Director is Miss Amy Hennenberger.

* * * * *

Mrs. Wayne Edson served on the Regional Committee for 1955-1957.

Through the years, many men and women have worked very hard to provide better scouting for all girls. It would be impossible to name them all so the commissioners (titled Presidents after 1954) will be the only ones listed.

1927 Miss Bernice Tuttle	1946 Mrs. Edward Miller
1937 Mrs. R. N. Berry	1947 Mrs. Irving Baker
1938 Mrs. Louise Reynolds	1949 Mrs. Edward Miller
1939 Mrs. Robert Stafford	1950 Mrs. Clarence Oakman
1941 Mrs. Alfred Alcott	1951 Mrs. Gerald Wheeler
1942 Mrs. J. Allen Taylor and Miss Frances Chaffee	1954 Mrs. Asel Young
1943 Mrs. Kendrick Day and Mrs. Walter Hakins	1956 Mrs. Burnham Stearns
1944 Mrs. Harold Carmichael and Mrs. Harold Stanley	1961 Mrs. Peter Kurdeka
1945 Mrs. Harold Stanley	1964 Mr. Burnham Stearns
	1965 Mrs. Robert Ellison and Mrs. Thomas Moore
	1966 Mrs. David Flinn

To all the individuals, P.T.A.'s churches, armories, and organizations who have made meeting places available, given camperships, helped put on money-raising affairs for our National round-ups, taken scouts to camp and other events, given storage space, loaned furniture and animals, mothers who have made all kinds of food and costumes, we extend our most sincere appreciation.

To the Leaders, Board members and other Council members we can only say to you--many thanks. Scouting would not have grown without your loyalty and devotion to the cause.

In going through 13 large albums of newspaper clippings we realize how very much the Rutland Herald has done for Girl Scouting. It is impossible to fully thank them for the wonderful coverage they have given us through the years. There were articles and pictures of meetings, trips to local, state, area and national training events, conferences, round-ups and conventions. Many articles on troop activities, camp, and special events were printed. They have shown many troops how a newspaper is made up and printed. To the Herald staff many, many thanks.

To the radio stations, W S Y B and W H W B, sincere thanks for many fine programs and your help in emergency announcements.

To the officers of the Community Chest a most sincere thank you for your fine cooperation. The Chest donations are one big reason Scouting has progressed so much in Rutland. We hope our scouts have helped you in the past with your campaigns and will continue to do so in the future.

To the men at Rotary Club, Lions Club and the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation we will always remember you as our loyal friends and advisors. How could our beautiful Tamarack Notch Camp ever have been accomplished without your help? From the time Gerald Grady dug the first post hole for a fence at our day camp at Adams Grove in 1942, until now you have always made yourselves and your money available to us in the development of Girl Scouting in Rutland. No words can express our true appreciation for what you have done.

Recognition must be given to the Council members and the Leaders between 1938, when we did not have an executive director, and 1947. We thank you for keeping scouting alive and growing and all the work you did to help us become a member agency of the Community chest, get an office and executive director. During this time you increased the number of troops, started the Day camps, had a year of camping at Sunrise and were members of the Tri-County Camp at Wallingford. It was your work too that inspired the citizens of Rutland to vote for the kindergartens. You may well be proud of the fine work you did.

To Mr. Isaac Miller, of Charles Sterns store and to the Economy store---many thanks for the fine cooperation in the scout equipment and supplies displays.

GIRLS ATTENDING NATIONAL EVENTS

- 1947 Mary Jean Burr - National Encampment at Barree, Pa.
 1953 Barbara Stanley - Maritime-New England Encampment in St. George, Canada
 1954 Sylvia Elkey - Maritime-New England at Waltham, Mass.
 1954 14 Rutland Girl Scouts were featured in pictures used for the National Girl Scout Calendar.
- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gail Carmichael | Frances Hyland | Martha Cizmadia |
| Martha Hakins | Pamela Kinney | Sally Edmunds |
| Sandra Reilly | Carolyn Plage | Kendra Day |
| Lynn Stafford | Diane Val Preda | Sandra Anderson |
| Leslie Pratt | Linda Buckheim | |
- 1955 National Encampment Scouts at practice session at Mr. Hope, Bristol, R.I.
 1956 National Round-up at Island Park, Michigan
- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Patricia Claypoole | Joan Peterson | Kendra Day |
| Sandra Reilly | Martha Hakins | Penelope Smith |
| Gretchen Miller | Barbara Stanley | |
- 1956 Alternate Patrol to Cedar Hill, Waltham, Mass.
- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Marlene Malmgren | Louise Clark | Brenda Chioffi |
| Judith Young | Patricia Taylor | Sandra Surrell |
| Carlene Carlson | Sandra Charlton | |
- 1959 National Round-up at Colorado Springs, Colorado
- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Jean Conner | Leslie Rosecrans | Margo Taylor |
| Katherine Kurdeka | Dorothy Charlton | Jacqueline White |
| Katherine Knight | Louise Lull | |
- 1959 Alternate patrol to Rockwood National Girl Scout Camp, Bethesda, Md.
- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Carol Parker | Judy Burke | Carol Ellison |
| Marilyn Flynn | Penny Cavallo | Ann Monette |
| Susan Carmichael | | |
- 1962 National Round-up at Button Bay, Vermont - Rutland coordinated two patrols from Southern Vermont area. Rutland girls were:
- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Bette Brown | Patricia Garafano | Gail Howard |
| Linda Durkee | Phyllis Argwin | Joan Brown |
| Mary Alice Haugh | Margaret Elwert | |
- Nearly all troops visited Button Bay and 50 girls took part in weaving and dancing demonstrations.
- Tamarack Notch, Rutland Fair Grounds, Proctor Skating rink and Beaver Pond were made available to 1000 scouts traveling to the encampment. 25 women from Rutland served as volunteers on various committees.
- 1965 Senior Round-up at Buttonhook Bay, Farragut, Idaho
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Bonnie Booth | Patricia Daley |
| Cindy Mangieri | Linda Carey |
- 1965 Alternate patrol to Sunset Valley, New Hampshire
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Barbara Plumer | Peggy Davis |
|----------------|-------------|
- 1967 Penny Fredette attended the University of Rhode Island for a Home Conference.

SPECIAL RECOGNITIONS

The Thanks Badge has been presented to the following women for outstanding service:

Miss Frances Stearns
Mrs. Irving Baker
Mrs. J. Allen Taylor
Mrs. Raymond Wilber
Mrs. Wayne Edson
Mrs. Stanwood Perkins
Mrs. Burnham Stearns
Mrs. Fred Whitney
Mrs. Peter Kurdeka
Mrs. Veronica Bowman
Miss Catherine Culver
Mrs. Edward Bragdon
Mrs. Stanley Yamashita

Men who have performed outstanding service and have been recognized appropriately are:

Mr. Fred Whitney
Mr. Burnham Stearns
Mr. Erwin Butterfield

1940 Mrs. Dorothy Baker Edey Trainer

1946 Betsy Smith was the first Rutland Scout to earn the new Curved Bar which took the place of the Golden Eagle.

1955 Barbara Stanley was the first Rutland girl to earn a 10 year pin.

1957-58-59

For three years a WEEKLY NEWS COLUMN in the Rutland Herald was sponsored by the Economy Store thru' courtesy of the late Mr. William Ginsberg. The following scouts were "editors" for this column:

Penelope Smith	Carlene Carlson	Jean Conner
Jacqueline White		Penny Cavallo

This history has been researched and compiled by Mrs. Harold Stanley. Cora has been able to interpret many seemingly irrelevant facts and figures because of long and varied experiences. A few of her jobs have been chairman of the Tri-County camp, National Council delegate to Atlantic City in 1945, Commissioner in 1944 and 1945, helped start the Day Camp program, and she and her husband were very active in the Tamarack Notch development. Cora and all the ones who helped with this resume beg you to forgive errors and omissions--and let her know of any information you have which would make this factual.

GIRL SCOUT CAMPING FROM 1920 to 1967
RUTLAND, VERMONT

- 1920 One troop of scouts camped at the Tuttle Camp on Wheelerville Road
- 1927 Established camp at Sunrise in Benson (most of the years until 1940)
- 1942 First Day Camp at Rotary Field
- 1943 Day Camp at Adams Grove on North Main Street
- 1945 Day Camp at Mr. Sargent's barn on North Main Street
- 1946
- 1947 Established camp at Wallingford, Lake Elfin
- 1948
- 1949 Cabin Camping at Furnace Brook in Pittsford
- 1951 Cabin Camping at Pico Lodge and Day Camp at Aitken State Forest
- 1952 Development started and established camp operated at Aitken Forest.
 A drive to raise \$500.00 and \$2700.00 savings made possible the building of the Main Lodge by a group of interested men. Eighty-four scouts attended Day Camp and a capacity increase of sixty with the season lengthened to 8 weeks for Established camp. Rotary Club used money from a Christmas Tree sale and built Rotary Cabin which is used for younger campers and is winterized for year around camping.
- 1954 Horsebarn built by Lions Club - Riding Program started
- 1956 Capacity increased to 40. Part of the funds of the defunct Tri-County Girl Scout Camp were used to add a new section to the kitchen. A storage building was given to the camp by Central Vermont Public Service Corp.
- 1958 A Fund Drive was organized and carried out. The goal was \$20,000. \$17,000 in cash plus a six room "Staff House" complete with kitchen, and telephone lines were installed with much volunteer help from both companies and the National Guard and Army Reserve Units. A large swimming pool was built. Rutland Fire Department ran 2,000 feet of hose to Cold River so that the pool might be filled for the opening day of camp. Dean Rippon, the first pool director and Gilbert Rollins, the present director, have done a great deal of work to improve the pool facility.
- 1959 Camp became an accredited member of the American Camping Association.
- 1962 The last of the money from the fund drive and from cookie sales was used to build the A Frame --headquarters for C.I.T. unit which had been a growing unit since 1960. Also Topnotch used for crafts and recreation.
- 1964 Sleeping cabin at gate entrance -- labor provided by Lion's Club
- 1966 New filter system ---extension phone
- 1967 Slate flagging for dining area, new sleeping cabin --pavillon type
- 1968 Tamarack Notch deeded to the Tamarack Notch of Aitken Forest Incorporation whose purpose states that:
 "---to make available to the Vermont Girl Scout Council such of the above property as is reasonably necessary on a rental basis-----for a camp for Girl Scouts."
 Be operated by a Board of trustees elected from its membership.
 The first president is John Martin.

The following poem made up by a group of campers describes the feeling of the girls themselves:

Tamarack Notch will always be
 Two wonderful weeks in our memory.
 Weeks filled with fun, laughter, and cheer
 With new friends and experiences to always hold dear.

MEMORIES

CITY-WIDE AFFAIRS

Maypole Dance at Fieldhouse
Father-Daughter Banquets
Christmas sings at Depot Park
Juliette Low parties
Girl Scout Sundays
Mockin' Bird Hill
Flags of all Nations
Vermont in Revue
Brownie Fun Fairy
May Fair - Fairgrounds
Fairy Wide Game
Indian Days at camp
Scout-o-ramas
Golden Anniversary-trefoil with 1000
yellow roses
Follow the Piper
Models for fashion shows
Brownie father-daughter banquet

SERVICE TO OTHERS

Table and two chairs presented to
Children's ward at hospital
Radio programs
Eye glass collection for Lions
Selling war bonds
Bond posters
Kits for Korea
Caroling at Nursing homes, Hospital
Gifts for Nursing homes
Entertainments at Brandon Training
School
Veterans hospital tray favors
Clothing drive
Clothes for friendship
Coat hangers
Residential drive for Chest

TRAINING

Leaders Workshops
Jr. Nurses aides
The many films
First aid courses
Civil defense courses
Candle Light Ceremonies
Board Training
Northhampton

TAMARACK NOTCH

Dedication Day
 Appalachian Trail in 1955 - End to end
 Scouts' Own
 Christmas greens day at camp
 Torchbearers
 Rotary banquets
 Bankers banquets
 Troop camping
 Camp reunions - winter playdays
 Camp fires
 Derby Line girls and Anne
 Balloons and pool opening
 Practice Encampment for 64 girls-N.H.&Vt.
 Green Mt. Club encampments

TRIPS

(Half the fun is earning the money and getting ready)

Michigan Roundup
Smorgasbord
Trips to Cedar Hill and Camp Rockwood
Colorado Roundup
Middlebury College musicale
Rummage sales - Christmas wreaths
Food sales - baby sitting
Christmas trees - movies at theater
Gypsy trip
Button Bay - Little White Church - marble
World's Fair in N. Y.
Canada
Idaho Roundup
Norwich University Band concert
Economy Style shows
Expo 67

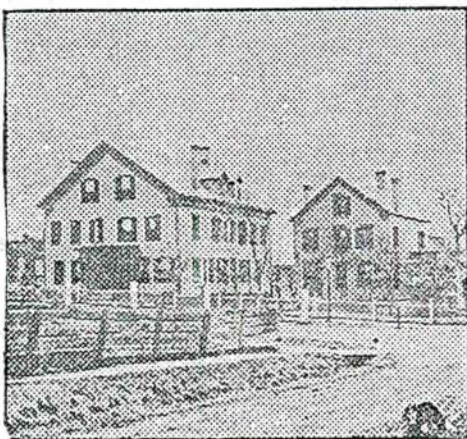
OTHERS

"Birdseed trail"
planting pine trees at Swampscott
Parades
Scout Calendars - Rutland girls
Beaver Pond - fireplaces and latrines
Governor's recreation council meetings
Gad Abouting with Girl Scouting
Coffee-coffee-coffee
Girls First Class Awards

Year	Budget	Est. Camp	No.	Day Camp	No.	Staff	Comm.	Regis- tration	No. Troops			
									B	I	S	
1919	to 1925						L. Curtis					
1925							F. Sterns					
1927		Sunrise		first charter	"			75	6	1	5	
1937					"		Mrs. Berry	50	6	1	5	
1938					"		Reynolds	50	7	1	4	2
1939	\$116				"		Stafford	100	11	1	5	2
1941	276	Sunrise	44			None	Alcott	75	10	1	5	2
1942	62	No camp		Rotary		"	Chaffee	100	14	1	4	2
				Field			Taylor					
1943	"	"		Adams	41	"	Hakins	200	16	2	4	1
1944	500	"	"	Grove		"	Day					
				"	58	"	Carmichael	250	32	8	8	1
							Stanley					
1945	750	Sunrise	100	Sargents	64	"	Stanley	250	32	8	8	1
1946	1000	Wallingford		"	48	"	Miller	250	50	7	8	1
1947	6000	"		Adams G	57	Fallon	Baker	200	31	8	7	0
1948	5700	Furnace	Br 54			"	"	250	32	9	7	0
1949	5486	"	54			"	Miller	285				
1950	4850	"	54			"	Oakman	150	34	9	8	0
1951	4845	Pico	60	Aitken	40	Whitney	Wheeler	240	31	9	8	1
1952	5539	Aitken	88	"	80	"	"	300	35	10	14	1
1953	6750	"	190	"	117	"	"	360	52	14	15	1
1954	6800	"	94	"	120	"	Young	480	55			1
1955	7100	"	150	"	119	"	"	525	60			3
1956	8400	"		"	125	"	Stearns	600	64	19	20	2
1957	8020	"		"	200	"	"	700	65	18	22	4
1958	10050	"		"	225	"	"	800	81	23	19	2
1959	10050	"		"	225	"	"	900				
1960	9750	"		"	230	"	"	955	78	28	19	3
1961	10450	"		"	250	"	Kurdeka	1000	75	21	15	3
1962	13368	"		"	275	"	"	1050	94	23	24	4
									Br	Jr.	C.	S.
1963	13368	"			200	"	Kurdeka	964	50	13	19	2
1964	7500	"			180	"	Stearns	887	56	12	14	4
1965	9000	"			204	"	Ellison	868	60	12	12	4
							Moore					1
1966	14050	"			200	"	Flinn	870	61	14	12	7
1967	14050	"			306	"	"	900	60	16	11	6

Bennington Man Published First Herald in Rutland

BENNINGTON.—An interesting and historically important collection of documents relating to the early history of the Rutland Herald, and linking it in a curious way to the early history of Bennington, has just been added to the collections of the Bennington Historical museum. The documents were found in the office of the Rutland Herald some time ago, and as a result of considerable correspondence concerning the best means of preserving them, and the best depository for them, the management of the newspaper had them mounted and bound and presented them to the museum.



The old building on Washington street, in which The Herald was published for many years, is the large three-story structure shown in above picture. West of The Herald building is the house, now occupied by Clarence H. Murdick. The Herald building was torn down to give space to Morse place, which now intersects with Washington street. The Murdick property extends to the west side of Morse place and occupies some of the land, which The Herald building formerly occupied. Nick-wackett street is shown in the foreground.

John Spargo, president of the museum, discussed the gift and expressed himself as being gratified by the action of the Herald management. "The papers constitute a very interesting contribution to our growing collection of original source material relating to the early history of Vermont," he said. "Not only do they illustrate some phases of the early history of the oldest newspaper in Vermont, but they throw a good deal of light upon newspaper publishing methods in the early days of the state, and also upon an early Bennington industry, that of paper making. Such documentary material is of the greatest value and importance to historical scholars. Hardly a week passes that the museum is not resorted to by historical students and research workers seeking source material. The museum is acquiring a reputation as a repository where important materials are to be found which serious students cannot afford to pass over. It is most gratifying to have this recognized by the management of the Rutland Herald. We appreciate the compliment. More and more people are coming to regard the museum as the best place in which to deposit valuable historical documents and relics."

Asked to give some account of the most interesting items in the collection of papers, Spargo said:

"The first newspaper established in Rutland was 'The Herald of Vermont.' This was established by our own Bennington printer, Anthony Haswell in 1792. He ran the paper about three months when the printing office was destroyed by fire. Then James Lyon, son of the famous

Matthew Lyon, started the publication of 'The Farmer's Library,' which he published for less than two years. Lyon sold his plant to Judge Samuel Williams of Rutland. It stood 'in the Main street, a few rods north of the State House,' so the legend read. One of the most interesting documents in this collection is what is apparently the draft of an indenture that was drawn up between Judge Samuel Williams and the Rev. Samuel Williams, LL. D., the famous first historian of Vermont. I am not sure whether this is in the handwriting of Judge Williams or that of the great historian, but I believe the former. The date of this document is February, 1798. It mentions Anthony Haswell and Jonathan Robinson, the latter as a partner of Haswell, curiously enough. The indenture refers to the job as state printer having been given to Judge Williams. In taking over the plant on lease Dr. Williams, the historian, agreed to pay Judge Williams 15½ per cent of all money received from the state treasurer in payment for work usually charged by the sheet and 10 per cent on all other printing done. The document is a very interesting one.

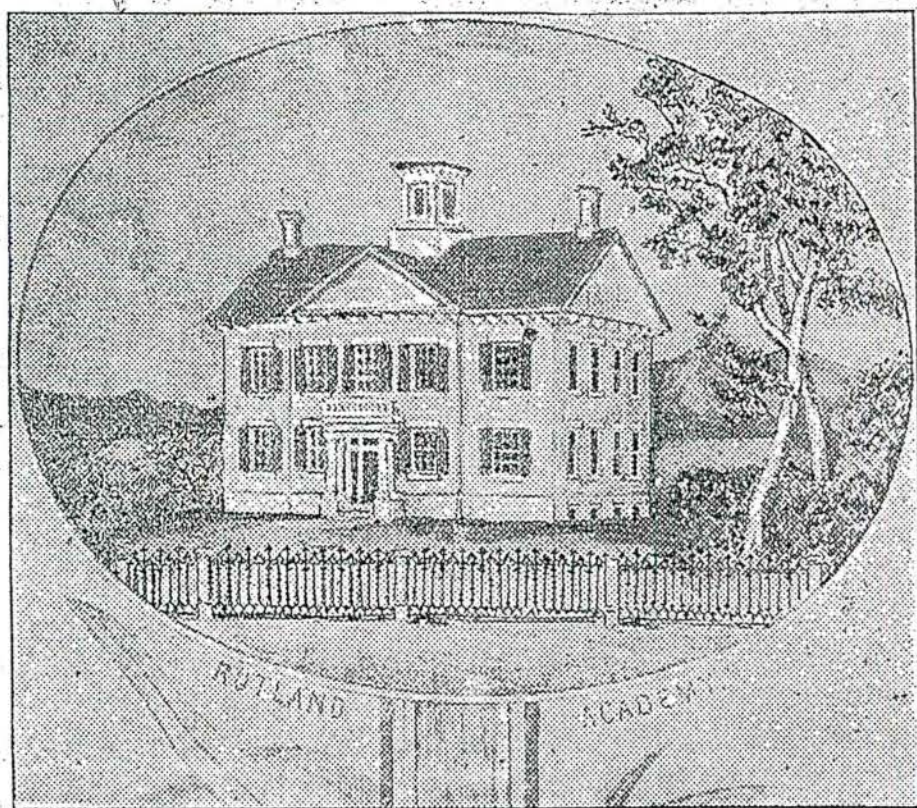
"Of great interest are some bills for paper manufactured at the Bennington paper mill of Ebenezer Walbridge. These bills show how paper was purchased, the quantities made, prices and so on. The paper used to be taken to Rutland by the post riders, James and Samuel Hicks, and the bills show the price paid for the paper itself and for delivering it in Rutland. There is a bill for example, for '12 rhems of white demy at 12 shillings and six pence per ream and 6 of blue demy at 10 shillings, making the price for the paper 11 pounds, 2 shillings. There are some interesting notes by Ebenezer Walbridge about his output of paper. Altogether these bills of Walbridge add quite a little to our knowledge of the early manufacture of paper here. These are dated 1795.

"There are also some interesting bills and letters referring to the purchase of type for the printery in 1795 by Judge Samuel Williams from C. R. & G. Webster, of Albany. There is some correspondence relating to the edition of Noah Webster's Spelling Book which Haswell issued in 1796 here in Bennington. It would seem that Dr. Williams could not secure these direct from Haswell for resale in Rutland and sought through the Websters of Albany to buy sheets printed in Bennington and to have them bound with the Williams imprint. Finally, there is a deed of conveyance conveying the building used as printing shop, once owned and used by James Lyon from Judge Williams to the Rev. Samuel Williams, LL. D. It provides for the removal of the building from the former's land to land owned by the latter. The same instrument provides for a partnership of the two men of the same name in the printing business to last for three years.

"It is not the value of such things measured in money that counts. The money value of the documents is not great, of course. But their value as historical material can hardly be overestimated. In the course of my first rather superficial examination of the papers I discovered evidence of correction in one rather important historical work, and of one bibliographical matter heretofore in doubt which is cleared up once and for all. It is through such documentary material that scientific historians achieve their results. The Rutland Herald has set a good example for others to follow in placing these rare papers in the Historical museum for the benefit of historical scholars."

WHERE HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS WENT TO CLASSES IN 1855

Academy Pictured Below Was Nucleus of Present Meldon School; Rigid Rules.



The predecessor of the present Rutland school system, according to records in the office of City Clerk Harry B. Whittier, was the Rutland Union School district formed by the vote on April 6, 1855, of the four districts into which the village of Rutland was then divided. A facsimile of the rules and regulations governing the Rutland Union High school of three-quarters of a century ago accompanies this article. These were issued for the school year 1855-56, the first in the Union High school's history.

Also on this page is a picture of the old Rutland academy which became the Rutland Union High school. The Rutland academy was a private educational institution, the trustees of which leased the

buildings and land to the Rutland Union School district for 500 years from May 1, 1855. The lease provides that if the buildings are not kept in good repair and properly insured or if a school is not maintained on the site for a period of six months, except for delays necessary to repairs or rebuilding, the land shall revert to the lessors.

The building depicted in the picture of the Rutland academy is the eastern wing of the present Meldon Intermediate school building on Center street, formerly the Rutland High school. The rest of the present structure was added later, the rear portion, including the assembly hall being the most recent addition.

The rules and regulations contain some oddities in the light of present day High school practices.

Article II provides: "The bell shall be rung 15 minutes before school time, morning and afternoon, and again at the hour of commencing school. At the close of the second ringing, the doors shall be shut and no absent scholar admitted for the half day, unless presenting a written excuse from parent or guardian."

Article III says: "The school shall be opened in the morning by the reading of a selected portion of Scripture and such other religious exercises as the instructors may deem advisable."

The closing of the doors against tardy pupils would seem an unusual procedure and might be a considerable hardship to the average pupil of today."

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF RUTLAND UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

ARTICLE I. The School shall commence during the year at 9 o'clock, A. M. During the Winter and Spring terms the School shall commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., and for the remainder of the year at half-past 1 P. M.

ARTICLE II. The bell shall be rung fifteen minutes before school time, morning and afternoon, and again at the hour of commencing school. At the close of the second ringing, the doors shall be shut and no absent scholar admitted for the half day unless presenting a written excuse from parent or guardian.

ARTICLE III. The school shall be opened in the morning by the reading of a selected portion of Scripture and such other religious exercises as the Instructors may deem advisable.

ARTICLE IV. It shall be the duty of the Teachers of the school to keep a list of the names of the scholars, also to make a record of all absences, recitations and deportment, and make a monthly report of the same to the parents or guardians of the different scholars, which report shall be returned to the Teacher, with the signature of parent or guardian, on Monday morning of the following week. In cases of considerable delinquency in attendance and study, the Teacher shall notify the parents or guardians of the same.

ARTICLE V. When the unexcused absent marks of any scholar shall amount, in any term, to ten, it shall be the duty of the Teacher to report the same to the Prudential Committee, who may, at their discretion, exclude said scholar from the school for the remainder of the term.

VI. In all cases of absences, or requests to leave school for a part of a day or longer, or to be excused from any study undertaken, or any exercise of school, it shall be the duty of the scholar to present to the Teacher a written excuse from parent or guardian.

ARTICLE VII. It shall be the duty of the Teacher, whenever in his opinion the interest of the school may demand any further punishment of any scholar than provided for by the ordinary discipline of the school, to report the same to the Prudential Committee, who shall have power to reprimand, suspend or expel such scholar at their discretion. In cases of obstinate disobedience, the Principal is authorized by the Committee to suspend or finally exclude the offender from school.

ARTICLE VIII. All complaints of parents or guardians in regard to the management or discipline of their children or wards, shall be made to the Prudential Committee, whose duty it shall be to investigate and decide concerning the same; and in no case shall the parent or guardian make complaint to the

Teacher in school or in the presence of any scholar or scholars.

ARTICLE IX. Parents or guardians shall be responsible for all damages done to the school-building or the appurtenances thereof by their children or wards, which damage shall be assessed by the Prudential Committee, and paid before said children or wards shall thereafter be entitled to the privileges of the school.

ARTICLE X. If any pupil shall willfully deface, defile, cut, or mark with chalk or pencil the school-building or the desks, furniture, fixtures, books, apparatus, out-buildings, fences or property belonging to the same, it shall be the duty of the Principal to inform the Prudential Committee immediately, who shall take measures for the repair of the injury according to the nature of the offence.

ARTICLE XI. Scholars not belonging to the District may be admitted to the school on such terms as the Prudential Committee may prescribe.

ARTICLE XII. The Principal and Teachers may exercise jurisdiction and control over the scholars while they are upon the grounds of the High School and may prohibit all sports which are liable to injure the school-building or property in the vicinity or to disturb the quiet of the neighborhood.

ARTICLE XIII. The school shall be visited each week by some member of the Prudential Committee according to an order of rotation to be established among themselves.

ARTICLE XIV. There shall be public examinations of the scholars at such times as the Teachers may think proper, and the absence of scholars from such examinations, except in case of sickness, shall be considered as a ground of expulsion.

ARTICLE XV. Parents and guardians are requested to co-operate with the Teachers in maintaining good order; in securing, on the part of their children or wards, punctuality in attendance, promptness in lessons and earnestness in study. It should be constantly borne in mind, that the character, reputation and final success or failure of the school lies to a very great degree in the power of the parents and guardians.

F. W. HOPKINS,
JOHN B. PAGE,
JOHN LONDON,
W. H. B. OWEN,
H. G. CLARK,
H. R. DYER,
JOSEPH GASKILL,
JOSIAH HUNTOON,
ETHAN JUDD.

Prudential Committee.

POST CARD

CORRESPONDENCE HERE

ADDRESS ONLY

*N. Clarendon, Ht.
Schoolhouse.
in 1892.*

85.2.48



NORTH CLARENDON SCHOOLHOUSE 1892

Found...another school in Rutland!

*Rutland Daily Herald,
October 5, 1904*

School will not be opened in the new schoolhouse on Gilrain Avenue until next Monday. The hot-air furnace is installed and ready for use and the seats have also been put in, but the blackboards are not yet installed. The room has a seating capacity of 49. Miss Agnes Crowley will be the teacher in charge. Owing to the distance this building is from the street car line and the length of time it will take the special teachers [Art, Music, etc.] to go to and from it on their regular rounds, the question was brought up at the last monthly meeting of the school commissioners as to how many visits these teachers would be required to make to the new school, but nothing definite was decided upon. Superintendent W. A. Frasier reported the total enrollment of pupils in the city to be 1904. This will be increased when the new school is opened.

October 10, 1904

School opened this morning in the new school building on Gilrain Avenue. The canvass made previous to the erection of the building showed that there were about 53 pupils who would attend this school. The room will accommodate 48 pupils. [The school registered 34 pupils on opening day and several more pupils will register within a few days. Pupils will attend grades 1-6 and be prepared to go into 7th grade.]

According to the class register for the 1904-05 school year 38 students were enrolled and Miss Agnes Crowley was the only teacher there. Mr. Joseph Begor who lived on Stratton Road was the janitor until 1917 when Mrs. Henry Elkey, who also lived on Stratton Road, took over that job.

Rutland City Report 1905

Gilrain Avenue School: This is a single room building, fitted with three rows of eight double seats in a room 19 1/2 feet by 31 1/2 feet long by nine feet high--lighted by five small windows, two on either side and one in the rear, heated by a furnace, with no ventilation. This building has one advantage over that of the Washington Street building in that the children do not face the light. The room might have been easily made as healthful as any in the city without additional expense. The room is kept scrupulously clean, but even one hour after dismissal the air is fetid and unwholesome. A small expense would improve this room materially, though there are too many pupils for any one teacher.

According to school reports, the school did continue with only a single teacher until 1918, but, it was not always the same teacher:

1904-1905: Miss Agnes Crowley, 37 students

1906 and 1907: E. Agnes Reynolds, 37 students

1908-1909: Mary C. Cline, 25 students each

1910: Ellen Dunn, 29 students and 1911 with 27 students

1912: Mary G. Long, 27 students

1913: Mary E. Onion, 22 students

1914: Bernice H. Stafford, 21 students and 1915, 16 students

1916 Mary E. Corcoran, 16 students

1917: Gertrude R. Cline, number of students was not listed.

1918 City Report

The School Board, seeing no possibility of increased school receipts, decided to restrict the purchase of school supplies, to limit repairs and to close the Gilrain Avenue and School Street Schools and assign the pupils of those schools to other building. The closing of these two building might be regarded as a "war measure" [This is the time of the WWI] to reduce expenses; yet for several years past there have arisen serious doubts as to the advisability of continuing these schools. The Gilrain Avenue School is a rented one-room building and the School Street building is by far the poorest school structure in the city, considerably out of repair and defective in heating and ventilation.

The decision of the Board to close these two building has aroused very little opposition. These schools are located in sections of the city, which largely patronize private schools. [Gilrain Avenue section contained Holy Innocents School, now known as Christ the King School and the School Street section contained St. Peter's School]. The buildings are not in good repair and the per capita cost of conducting up-to-date schools in either building would be high. The pupils attending those schools can be accommodated in other building with slight added expense. The wisdom of reopening either of these buildings for school purposes maybe justly questioned.

By 1922, Mr. Frank H. Duffy, who rented the Gilrain School to the city, had converted the building into a house.

Rutland Daily Herald
February 3, 1897

Three rooms in the building at the corner of Court square and West street are used for school purposes, and accommodate from 100 to 150 scholars.

This building was formerly used as a storehouse for hides; it is wholly unfit for school purposes and should be abandoned. There is no means of ventilation except by the windows and doors. It is warmed by a furnace and stoves. The day in which we visited the building the carbonic acid gas must have been not less than 20 parts in 10,000.

One room in the building on the west side of North Main street, formerly used by the Sheldon Hose company, is used for a school and is not ventilated, and is unfit for school use.

A New School Building.

The Kellogg house, No. 12 East Washington street, has been leased for five years by the sub-committee of the school board consisting of Commissioners Gale, Winslow and Johnson, and will be used when the school year commences this fall, as a school building for the district in which the building stands.

The building will be thoroughly renovated and put in shape for this use, comparatively few alterations being necessary, however, owing to the construction of the house which makes it admirable for school purposes. A school building has been needed badly in this district for a long time and its use will greatly relieve the congested conditions of several of the school buildings.

Rutland Daily Herald
May 19, 1904

YESTERDAY IN RUTLAND.

DON'T WANT SCHOOL.

Property Owners Object to School on East Washington Street.

The residents in the vicinity of the proposed school, which is to be established, according to recent action of the school board, in the Kellogg house at No. 12 East Washington street, are indignant at the action of the commissioners in establishing a school in the neighborhood, and a petition has been circulated and signed so far by some 30 of the residents and property owners, requesting the board to rescind its action and give up the plan of making a school out of the Kellogg house.

It is the claim of the residents, but principally the property owners themselves, that if such a school is established at this place, it will materially decrease the value of the property and will add a disagreeable feature to the neighborhood. The street is narrow and the house which is to be devoted to school purposes sets close to the street and within almost touching distance of the Otis place.

If the school is established where now planned it will mean, according to the residents, the children playing over the roadway and lawns and generally make miserable the people who have their homes in the vicinity.

It is further claimed that the school commissioners possess or can get possession of land in the vicinity that will answer the purpose just as well and not interfere with the rights and privileges of property owners. The signers of the petition believe that the school board does not fully understand the situation and when it does hope the petition of the signers will be listened to and the objectionable proposition given up entirely.

While many of the property owners and residents have children of their own they insist that a school house in the heart of a densely populated residential section of the city would be objectionable. The opinion of the residents seems to be unanimous and so far everyone approached on the subject has readily signed the petition and agreed that something should be done about the matter and when next the school board meets there will be a formal protest presented.

Rutland Daily Herald
May 20, 1904

THE KELLOGG SCHOOL HOUSE

To Be Used for Ninth Grades and Pupils in That Vicinity.

It is understood that the school commissioners are planning as soon as the old Kellogg tenement house on East Washington street is put in shape for school purposes to transfer the commercial department to the high school building in the rooms now used by the two 9th grades. These two grades will then be transferred to the Kellogg house, and the other rooms there will be used to accommodate the pupils from that vicinity and relieve the congestion existing in other buildings.

One of the members of the board told a HERALD reporter yesterday in regard to the protests of 2d ward citizens against the location of the proposed school that there was no intention to injure property owners or incur popular disapproval by the action.

The member said that a modern and well-regulated school house in any locality under the conditions that govern the location of the proposed school, in view of conditions in other localities in the city, could not possibly affect the value of property in any way detrimental. There had been no intention to damage anyone, the location was the only one obtainable and the pressing needs of a school in the vicinity made it mandatory upon the board to act as it had.

The matter was not rushed nor was any attempt to deceive anyone of the commissioners' intentions in the matter and he said that the board feels that a protest at this date was somewhat unreasonable. He said that when the public meeting of voters was held this spring to discuss the question of building a new high school, representatives from wards 1 and 2 spoke against a new high school being built until those two wards had been given a school house to take care of the scholars in the district included in the two wards. "Now," he said, "when that want is being fulfilled there comes a protest."

The member stated that he did not see how the board, even if it were thought advisable, could get out of the completion of its plans regarding the proposed school as it was understood the lease had already been executed and unless Mrs. Kellogg, the owner of the property, should see fit to release the board from its contract there would be all sorts of trouble providing the board attempted to crawl out of its agreement, of which there is no evident intention.

It was stated that the presence of schools in other thickly populated sections had not served to decrease the value of adjoining property and the Madison street school was cited as a particular example, there having been several fine residences built in the vicinity long after the school was built and the property being considered by the owners as being just as valuable as ever.

It was stated that the members of the board as public servants felt it to be their duty to be as economical as possible, while consistent with efficient service. It was said that the rent on the present quarters of the commercial department in the two stores on Center street, formerly occupied by Marvin A. McClure's music rooms, has been advanced constantly and with a future increase in sight the rental for the next year would amount to \$600. The Kellogg house, altered and put in shape by the owner for school house purposes without cost to the city, could be had for practically the same money as the rent of the present quarters of the commercial department now without counting the advance asked for another year and give just twice the room.

The commissioner also stated that if an attempt were made to erect a building the act would be in violation of the charter, which does not allow an expenditure of over 50 cents on the dollar.

Rutland Daily Herald
October 5, 1904

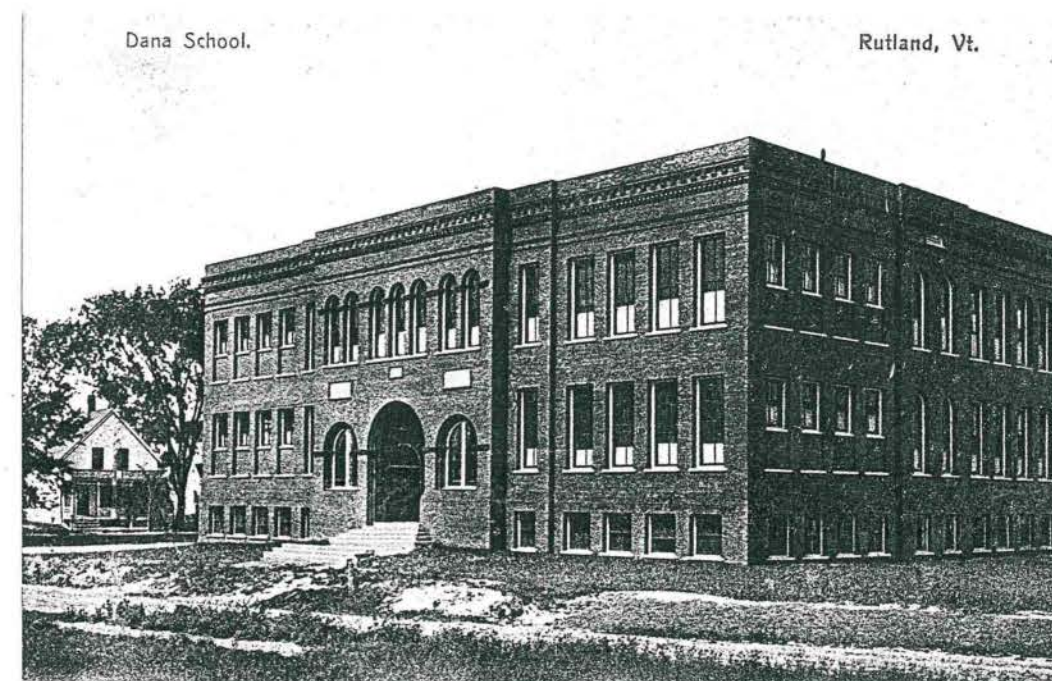
School will not be opened in the new school house on Gilrain, avenue until next Monday. The hot-air furnace is installed and ready for use and the seats have also been put in but the blackboards are not yet installed. The room has a seating capacity of 48. Miss Agnes Crowley will be the teacher in charge. Owing to the distance this building is from the street car line and the length of time it will take the special teachers to go to and from it on their regular rounds, the question was brought up at the last monthly meeting of the school commissioners to how many visits these teachers would be required to make to the new school, but nothing definite was decided upon. At this meeting requests were made for two typewriters for use in the commercial department and for four dictionaries for the high school. These requests were referred to the supplies committee and superintendent of schools. It was stated that the tuition fees of non-residents for this term amounted to about \$300. Last year the fees for the three terms amounted to about \$900 in all. Superintendent W. A. Frasier reported the total enrollment of pupils in the city to be 1904. This will be increased when the new school is opened.

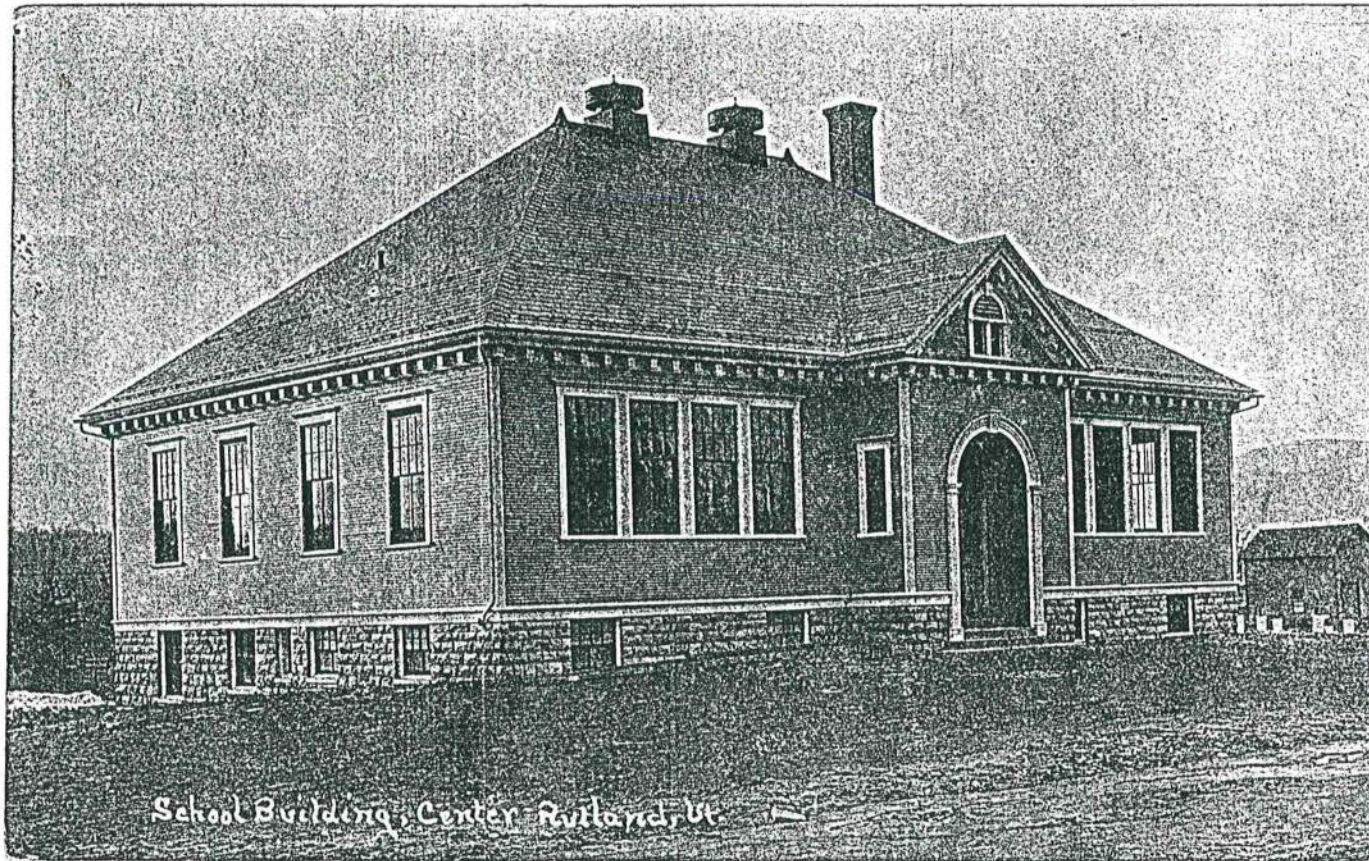
Rutland Daily Herald
October 10, 1904

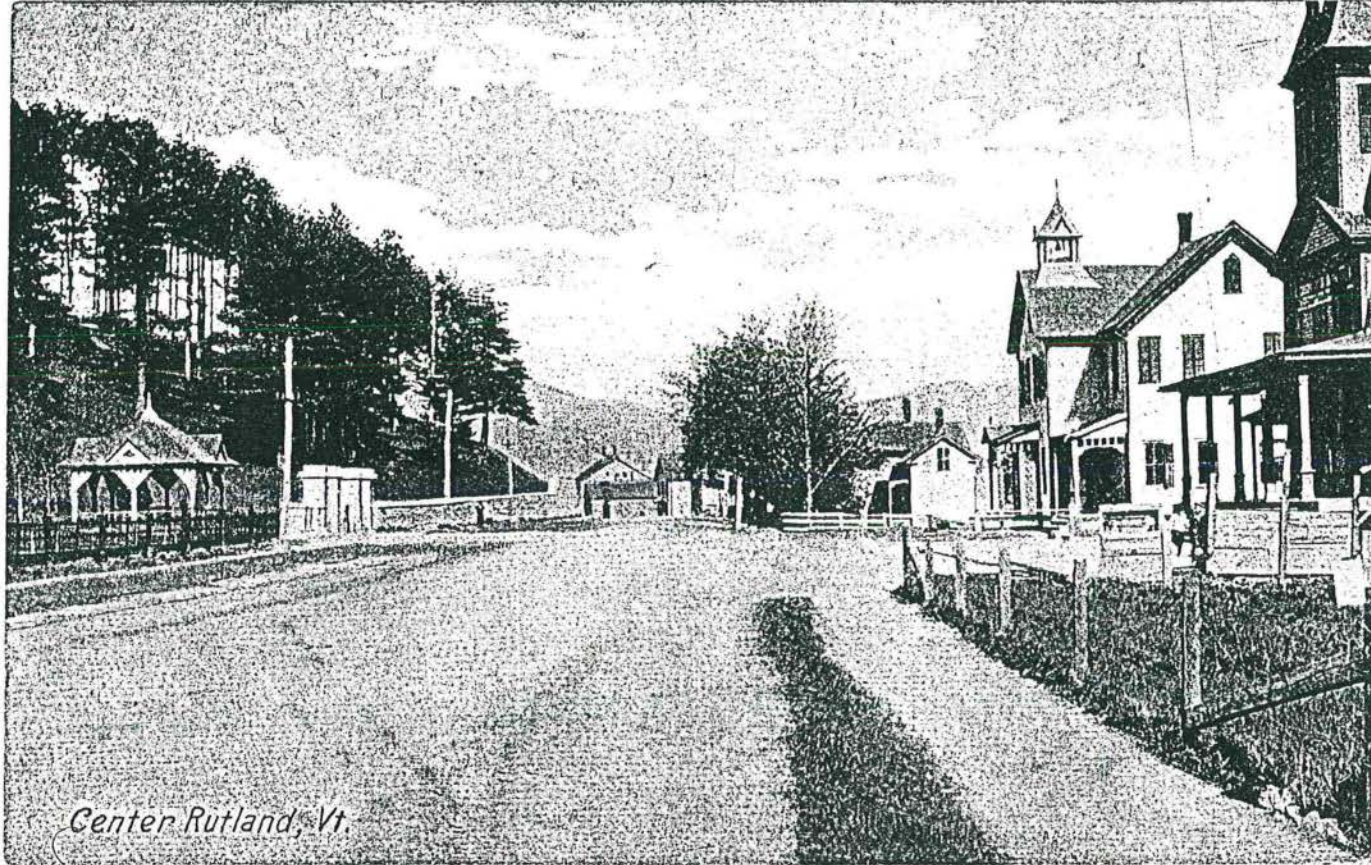
School will be opened this morning in the new school building on Gilrain avenue. The canvass made previous to the erection of the building showed that there were about 53 pupils who would attend this school. The room will accommodate 48 pupils.

Rutland Daily Herald
October 11, 1904

School was opened yesterday in the new building on Gilrain avenue with a registration of 34 pupils. It is expected that several more pupils will register within a few days. Pupils will be fitted at this school for the 7th grade.







Center Rutland, Vt.

82
DEDICATED TO THE PUPILS OF THE RUTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING CENTRE ST.

Mellon

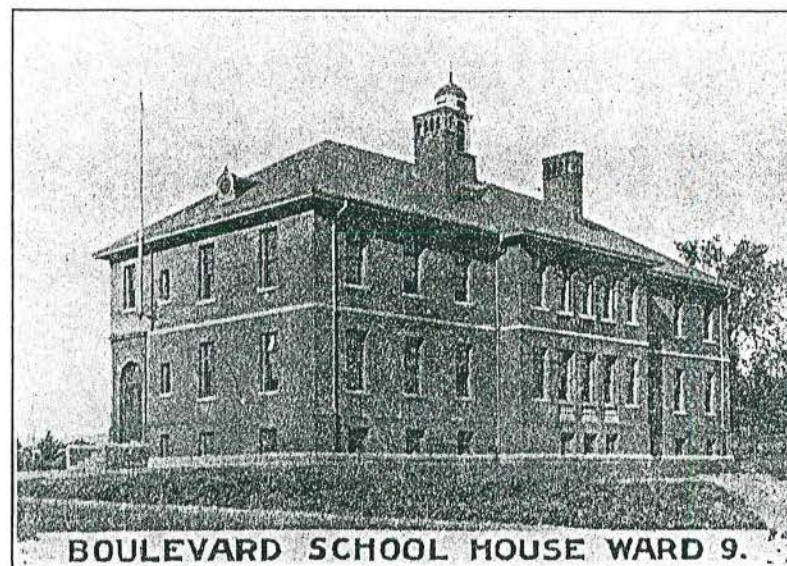
School



March



Rutland



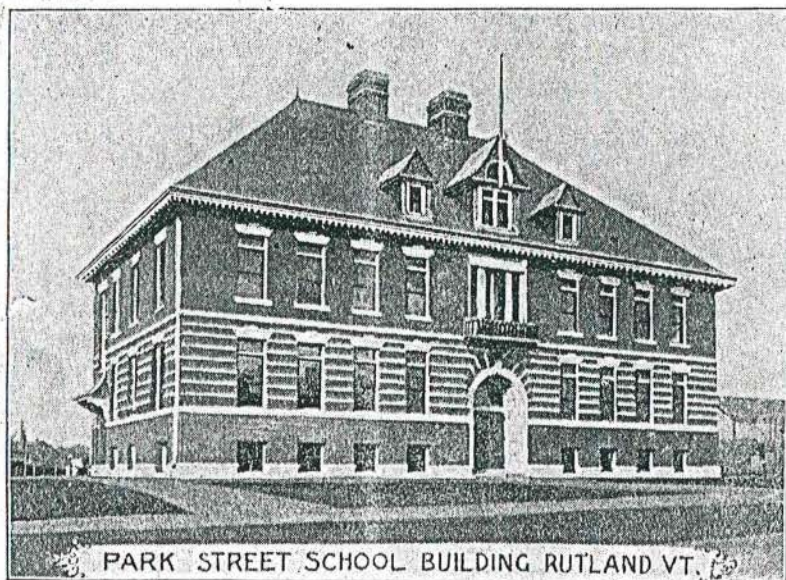
BOULEVARD SCHOOL HOUSE WARD 9.

Lincoln

Composed by . . .

Eugene Speyer

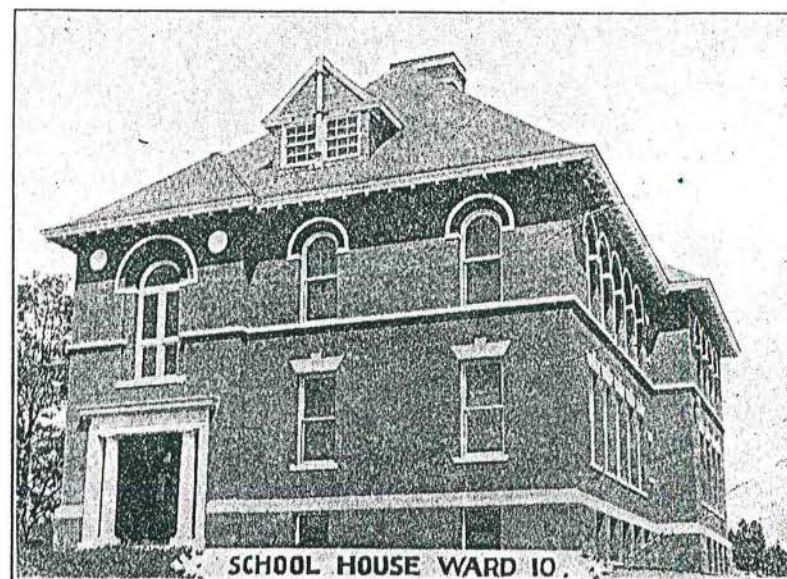
PRICE 50 CENTS.



PARK STREET SCHOOL BUILDING RUTLAND VT.

PUBLISHED BY

P. H. BREHMER,
RUTLAND, VT.



SCHOOL HOUSE WARD 10.

W. Atkins

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW PINE STREET SCHOOLHOUSE.

The Finest Structure of Its Kind in Vermont—Modern Improvements—Elaborate System of Ventilation and Heating—Details of Construction and Cost of the Building—Ample Provisions for Comfort and Convenience.

On the east side of Pine street, just north of State street, stands the new schoolhouse which has been much admired by strangers who have been in town during the summer, as well as by the citizens of Rutland, for its fine architectural appearance and the perfect arrangements of the interior.

The situation of the schoolhouse is considered one of the best in town, being in a locality which is rapidly increasing in population.

It is a substantial and well constructed building, and for the primary grades of a school it is probably the finest in the state. The building has been erected under the personal supervision of a building committee composed of Messrs. Edwin L. Foster, George J. Wardwell and Charles H. Granger, who have given much of their time to the progress of the work, looking after the minor details and giving special attention to the heating and ventilating.

Last Saturday members of the press, teachers, superintendents and others interested in the schools were invited by the committee to inspect the building and examine the system of heating and ventilating as devised by Smead & Northcott of Elmira, N. Y.

The first step taken toward the erection of the edifice may said to have been at the meeting of the Rutland Graded School district on April 9, 1887, when it was voted to build a new schoolhouse and a committee was appointed to select a suitable site. On April 25, the committee reported in favor of the Richardson lot on Grove street; and, after some discussion, the committee was enlarged and instructed to investigate still further. At a subsequent meeting they reported in favor of building a \$12,000 schoolhouse on the West street lot; and it was so voted. There was some dissatisfaction, however; and a special meeting was held on May 24, to reconsider the vote; but it adjourned without action. Another special meeting held on June 7 rescinded the vote, and unanimously voted to build a schoolhouse on the Pine street site where one has just been completed.

Mr. F. W. Stickney of Lowell, Mass., was selected as the architect; and soon afterward the contract for the foundation was awarded to W. W. Young of Rutland. The stone work was begun in September and finished during the following month. Work was then stopped on account of the approach of winter; and last spring the contract for building the schoolhouse proper was awarded to George E. Russell of Rutland. He sub-let the contract for the brick work to O. F. Cummings of Rutland, who began the work on April 15; and the structure was entirely completed previous to the opening of the fall term of school on the 11th of last month.

The foundation is a solid marble wall 10 feet deep, making a high basement. The building proper is 35 by 71 feet, with a projection in front 20 by 35 feet. The structure is two stories and a-half high and has what is called a square-pitched roof, covered with slate. The cap-stones of the windows are of light-blue marble; and extending around the building under the windows, as well as under the cornice of the roof, is a belting course of blue marble, which presents

The woodwork of the exterior is painted a dark green shade, while over the entrance to the building are the figures "1888."

There are double doors at the entrance, the inside ones being arranged to swing either way. The main hallway is 11 feet wide and 30 feet long, and on either side are well-lighted hat-rooms for the boys, while at the rear of the hall are the cloak rooms for the girls of the two rooms on the first floor.

There are four rooms in the building, two on each floor, and each is 28 by 30 feet. There is also connected with each room a toilet room for the teacher, having a marble wash-bowl. The tumblers and soap in these rooms were a gift from Mr. Wardwell. The school rooms are 11½ feet high, well lighted by windows 3 feet and 4 inches by 7 feet and 6 inches, the lights of glass measuring 14 by 24 inches. The floors throughout the building are of maple, and the woodwork and doors of the rooms are of pine, finished in imitation of cherry. The woodwork in the halls is entirely of ash, and the stairs, which are 4½ feet wide, are of the same material, as well as the railings. The second story is finished in a manner similar to that of the lower floor, the hallway being lighted by a large half-circle window in front.

The ceilings and walls throughout the entire structure are white, with a grayish tinge; and the effect of the light is said to be agreeable to the eyes. Fourteen-inch joists are used between the upper and lower rooms; and between the joists and floor are laid furring strips to secure what is termed "continuous ventilation," while between the joists is a three-inch layer of mortar, which deadens all sound between the rooms.

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To give some idea of the change of air it may be stated that when the furnaces are in running order, the velocity of air is 560 feet per minute; and in every 15 minutes there is a complete and uniform revolution of the air throughout the whole building. While the pure air is thus entering the rooms from above, the foul is forced downward and escapes by way of ventilators placed near the floor and opening into a duct on the second and third floors, which passes down between the walls to the first floor. Under this floor is located the first receiving chamber for the foul air, and from this receptacle it passes into the vault in the cellar. From there it proceeds under the seats of the closets to the chimney. This is one of the prominent features of the sanitary arrangements. By this process all the excrement from the closets is dried and reduced to dust, which is carried up the chimney and evaporates.

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Throughout the building the danger of smoke in case of fire is materially reduced to a minimum, as in the event of fire catching in any room, the ventilators are of such proportions that the smoke could pass away inside of five minutes, without communicating to any of the other halls or rooms, and that without raising a window.

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OVER

October 4, 1888

They consist of three sections sliding in grooves, those on the right being slightly deeper than the left, so that the blinds can be easily removed for cleaning purposes. An invisible spring holds the shade in any position, either shutting the light out entirely or only partially, as desired. Speaking-tubes connect each room with the others.

The roof of the building is crowned with a cupola, in which is hung a bronze bell weighing 153 pounds and made by the Meneely Bell Co. of Troy.

It is claimed by Smead & Northcott that the building can be warmed throughout in the coldest weather to a temperature of 70° inside of three hours.

There have also been ordered an organ for each room, and these will be finished in cherry, to correspond with the other furniture.

On the upper floor stands a regulating clock, by which the other clocks and watches are adjusted.

The schools assigned to the new building and the teachers are as follows: Lower floor, primary D and C, Miss Goulding and Miss Kenney; second floor, primary A and intermediate B, Miss Landon and Miss Allen. The third floor is not at present occupied, but is finished the same as the others, with the exception of the desks and tables, which can be added readily when necessity requires.

With all its conveniences and modern improvements, the building is undoubtedly the finest in the state, and is a model of its kind and ranks with the best in New England.

The entire cost of the structure, including the land, was about \$15,000; the basement, \$1100; superstructure, including the furnishings, \$10,125; and the heating, \$1250.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW PINE STREET SCHOOLHOUSE.

The Finest Structure of Its Kind in Vermont—Modern Improvements—Elaborate System of Ventilation and Heating—Details of Construction and Cost of the Building—Ample Provisions for Comfort and Convenience.

On the east side of Pine street, just north of State street, stands the new schoolhouse which has been much admired by strangers who have been in town during the summer, as well as by the citizens of Rutland, for its fine architectural appearance and the perfect arrangements of the interior.

The situation of the schoolhouse is considered one of the best in town, being in a locality which is rapidly increasing in population.

It is a substantial and well constructed building, and for the primary grades of a school it is probably the finest in the state. The building has been erected under the personal supervision of a building committee composed of Messrs. Edwin L. Foster, George J. Wardwell and Charles H. Granger, who have given much of their time to the progress of the work, looking after the minor details and giving special attention to the heating and ventilating.

Last Saturday members of the press, teachers, superintendents and others interested in the schools were invited by the committee to inspect the building and examine the system of heating and ventilating as devised by Smead & Northcott of Elmira, N. Y.

The first step taken toward the erection of the edifice may said to have been at the meeting of the Rutland Graded School District on April 2, 1887, when it was voted to build a new schoolhouse and a committee was appointed to select a suitable site. On April 25, the committee reported in favor of the Richardson lot on Grove street; and, after some discussion, the committee was enlarged and instructed to investigate still further. At a subsequent meeting they reported in favor of building a \$12,000 schoolhouse on the West street lot; and it was so voted. There was some dissatisfaction, however; and a special meeting was held on May 24, to reconsider the vote; but it adjourned without action. Another special meeting held on June 7 rescinded the vote, and unanimously voted to build a schoolhouse on the Pine street site where one has just been completed.

Mr. F. W. Stickney of Lowell, Mass., was selected as the architect; and soon afterward the contract for the foundation was awarded to W. W. Young of Rutland. The stone work was begun in September and finished during the following month. Work was then stopped on account of the approach of winter; and last spring the contract for building the schoolhouse proper was awarded to George E. Russell of Rutland. He sub-let the contract for the brick work to O. F. Cummings of Rutland, who began the work on April 15; and the structure was entirely completed previous to the opening of the fall term of school on the 11th of last month.

The foundation is a solid marble wall 10 feet deep, making a high basement. The building proper is 35 by 71 feet, with a projection in front 20 by 35 feet. The structure is two stories and a-half high and has what is called a square-pitched roof, covered with slate. The cap-stones of the windows are of light-blue marble; and extending around the building under the windows, as well as under the cornice of the roof, is a belting course of blue marble, which presents

The woodwork of the exterior is painted a dark green shade, while over the entrance to the building are the figures "1888."

There are double doors at the entrance, the inside ones being arranged to swing either way. The main hallway is 11 feet wide and 30 feet long, and on either side are well-lighted hat-rooms for the boys, while at the rear of the hall are the cloak rooms for the girls of the two rooms on the first floor.

There are four rooms in the building, two on each floor, and each is 28 by 30 feet. There is also connected with each room a toilet room for the teacher, having a marble wash-bowl. The tumblers and soap in these rooms were a gift from Mr. Wardwell. The school rooms are 11½ feet high, well lighted by windows 3 feet and 4 inches by 7 feet and 6 inches, the lights of glass measuring 14 by 24 inches. The floors throughout the building are of maple, and the woodwork and doors of the rooms are of pine, finished in imitation of cherry. The woodwork in the halls is entirely of ash, and the stairs, which are 4½ feet wide, are of the same material, as well as the railings. The second story is finished in a manner similar to that of the lower floor, the hallway being lighted by a large half-circle window in front.

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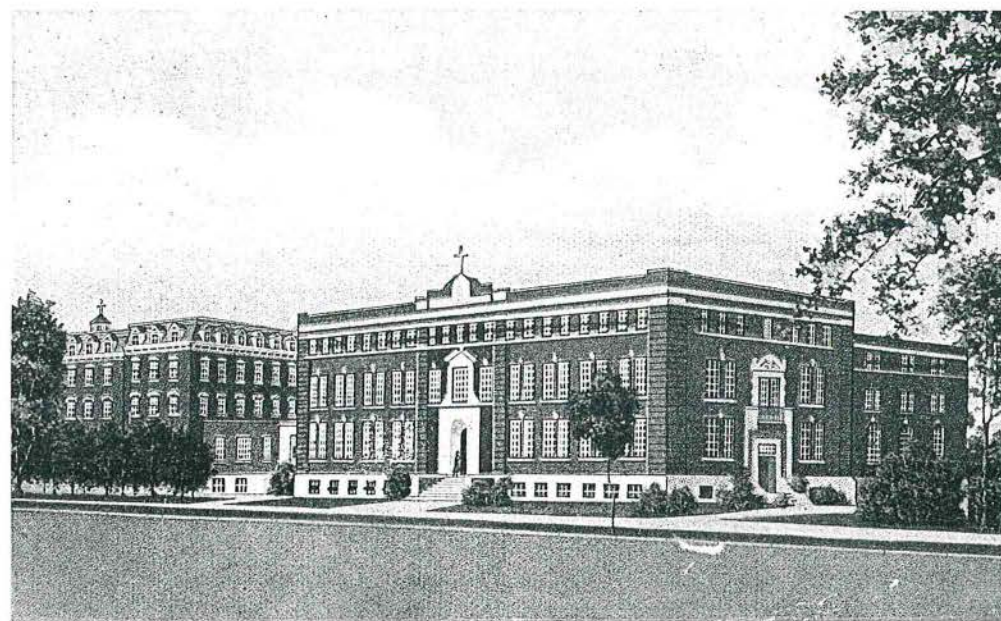
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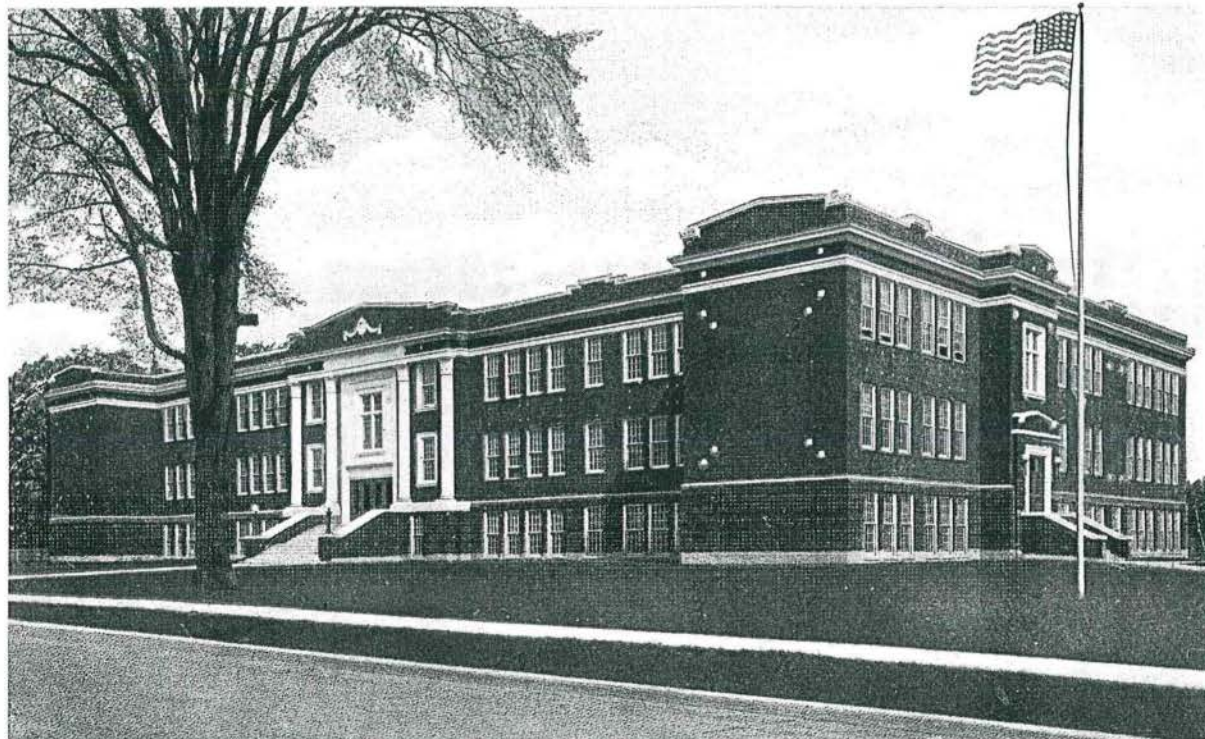
OVER



MT. ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

117000

High School, Rutland, Vt.—64-R



0A4270-N

July 4, 1907

Excellent Motion Pictures at Dreamland and Wonderland Theaters — At the Park Theater.

Dreamland theater was filled to capacity during the performances last evening. An excellent list of life motion pictures is now being shown for the first time in Rutland and contains "A Female Spy," "A Busy Man" and "Wonderful Flame," which is added to the regular show on account of the Fourth. Archie Hayward is singing "Roll Around," a typical New York summer song on the order of "Waltz Me Around Again, Willie."

It is a question which theater has the best pictures, Dreamland or Wonderland. At the latter place the subjects "Just in Time," "A Nervous Kitchen Maid" and "At the Dentist's" are being shown.

Matinee Today at the Park Theater.

A special matinee performance will be given at the Park theater at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. An attractive performance has been arranged and tonight the entire performance will be changed. Hedger, "the man who dares," will allow a five-ton touring car with 10 passengers go over his body, which will be unprotected.

February 27, 1908

NO THEATER FOR RUTLAND

Julius Cahn of New York Tried to Interest Local Capital Without Success.

While the Fenberg Stock company was playing in this city last week one of the players informed a Herald representative that Julius Cahn of New York city would put up a theater in this city in time for the next play season. In answer to an inquiry Mr. Cahn sends the following:—

"In reply to your favor of February 23, at the present time I have no intention of building a theater in Rutland. I have had agents in Rutland several times trying to interest the local people in the building of a new theater, being willing to put some of my own money in it for that purpose, but there seems to be an apathy in your city about having a new theater, so for the present will let the matter drop."

March 31, 1910

TO ERECT BLOCK LATER ON.

George Schmitt Planning Far Ahead for New Building Where Bakery Now Stands.

When George Schmitt completes the erection of a building on the property at the corner of West and Cottage streets, which he at present is contemplating, that section of West street will be adorned by another fine brick edifice to take the place of the present one-story frame structure. Mr. Schmitt is planning far ahead, and he does not intend to begin any work on the building until next fall, and possibly not until next spring.

The proposed building will be 24 feet wide and 85 feet long and will occupy the site where the Cream bakery now stands, which property Mr. Schmitt has purchased just recently. The construction will be of

buff colored brick, with a steel frame and the block will be trimmed with marble. It will be absolutely fire-proof.

The first floor, in reality the basement, will be fitted as an up-to-date bakery, which will be the finest in the state, so Mr. Schmitt claims. He will install patent ovens, mixing and dividing machines, and will strive to make the equipment modern in every respect.

The ground floor will be handsomely finished off with a marble floor and mirror ceiling, and will contain an ice cream parlor in the rear portion. The front part of this floor will be the store proper, where the different viands manufactured by the firm will be offered for sale. The upper floor probably will be fitted for office use or for tenements. If the building is erected according to the present plans, it will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

April 7, 1910

Carpenters are busy tearing out the stage in the store in the Gryphon building, which has been occupied by the Dreamland theater. After all unnecessary fixtures are removed the workmen will begin fitting up the store for the use of the Rutland postoffice, which will occupy the place about May 15. During the next two weeks Dreamland will have no performances on account of moving the paraphernalia into their new quarters adjoining the Gryphon building.

July 21, 1910

Changes at the Colonial Theater.

The interior of the Colonial theater is to be remodeled and the large pillars, which support the upper floor, and which interfere with the view of the stage, will be removed. The floor will be supported by heavy iron girders, which are now being made in Pittsburgh, Pa. The contract has been let to a Boston contracting firm by Managers Lyons and Fuller. There will be several other improvements to the interior of the theater made at the same time and these will necessitate the closing of the theater for two weeks.

Rutland Daily Herald

January 27, 1908

THE BEST SHOW IN RUTLAND FOR 5 CENTS

Wonderland Theater

Entirely Renovated Everything New and Up-to-Date.

Grand Opening Monday Afternoon at 2 p. m.

Showing the finest motion Pictures ever seen in Rutland

FOR 5 CENTS

The very latest of illustrated songs will be rendered

by a singer of reputation.

MATINEE 2 P. M.

EVENING 7.30 P. M.

Every Day

Admission 5 Cents

Rutland Daily Herald

August 10, 1908

Rutland Opera House

Glacia Calla

Concert

Monday, August 10

Miss Calla, assisted by Miss
Ivanoff, Sig. Oteri, Wagner,
Spoor, Gwynn and Valla, in so-
lections from Grand Opera.

7.30 P. M.

Seats on sale now at Brehm's

Granville, August 11.

Fair Haven, August 12.

Rutland Weekly Herald

June 25, 1908

W. H. Hickey has leased the Dream-
land and Wonderland theaters until
October 1 to Frederick J. Robar of
Montpelier. Mr. Robar will conduct
motion picture and illustrated song
shows.

Rutland Daily Herald

July 20, 1908

Dreamland Theater

Management W. H. HICKEY.

GRAND OPENING TODAY

1.30 to 10.30 P. M.

Presenting

"The Life and
Passion of Christ"

In Five Parts

All Hand Colored

Fifty Pictures

A New and Marvelously Im-
pressive Series of Biblical Scenes.

Admission, 5 Cents

Rutland Daily Herald

July 18, 1905

PARK THEATER

FELIX BLEI, Manager.

ALL THIS WEEK

The Lyceum Players

FROM THE

Lyceum Theater, Troy, N. Y.

—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday—

"OUR BOYS"

—Thursday, Friday, Saturday—

THE MAN FROM JAPAN

Prices 10c, 20c, 50c.

Seats on sale at Higgins Drug Store.

Rutland Daily Herald

March 10, 1909

Colonial Theater

Opening

Wednesday, March 10th

2 TO 5 P. M., AND 7 TO 10 P. M.

5c—Admission—5c

Motion Pictures and Illustrated Songs

107 and 102 West Street.

The Rutland Herald

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1909

SHRINERS TO BUILD THEATER

Costly Structure to Be Erected on Wales Street by Cairo Temple.

Plans Approved Last Night by Building Committee—Building Will Furnish Palatial Home For Shrine, Modern Theater With Seating Capacity of 1800, Immense Banquet Hall and Two Stores—Front of Brown Pressed Brick—Entire Structure Fire Proof—Bids Must Be in by 24th—Work to Be Started in December.

Plans were approved by the building committee last night for the new Shrine temple, which, in addition to providing Cairo temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, with a palatial home, will provide the city of Rutland with an opera house which will accommodate 1800 people, a banquet hall with a capacity of 600, and an edifice, which for beauty of design and artistic construction, will be without an equal in the state.

The new temple will stand on Wales street, with a main entrance facing that thoroughfare and the main auditorium standing behind the present Masonic temple on Washington street.

The front of the building on Wales street will be finished in Egyptian and Moorish architecture. It will be of dark brown pressed brick and the trimmings will be in terra cotta. The emblems of the order will be used in the ornamentation, the scimitar, crescent and star, being largely utilized. Over the main entrance, the words "Cairo Temple" will be carved, and above these the symbol of the order guarded on each side by the panther-bodied sphinx.

The Entrance.

Entering this building, from the street, one will pass into the main lobby, which is to be elaborately finished in mahogany with marble trimmings. On each side of this lobby, there will be room for a store. The lobby will lead to the foyer, finished in the same manner, and extending the three stories of the building. On the lower floor, will be a ticket office, a cloak room and a smoking room. This room will be finished in mission oak with a high wainscoting, and handsome fire-place.

Lodge Room 50 by 64 Feet.

Upstairs over the front building the lodge room, reception rooms and ante rooms of the temple will be located. This building will be 50 by 64 feet and will give a lodge room 50 by 60 feet.

All the corridors will be rubber tiled and the entrance will be directly from the street with no steps. The floor of the lobby will be slightly inclined toward the foyer.

The Theater and Stage.

Passing from the foyer, the main auditorium of the theater can be entered. This will have an ordinary seating capacity of 1800 but in case of large conventions, it can be made to hold 2100. The stage will be 29 by 60 feet and will be large enough for any company on the road. There will be a balcony and four boxes. It will be so arranged that no posts will obstruct the view. The balcony will be supported from the ceiling by steel trusses.

Beautiful Proscenium Arch.

A feature of the theater will be the proscenium arch. This will be 30 feet wide and 25 feet high and instead of being in the usual picture frame effect, will have large Corinthian columns on each side, and the boxes will also be supported by similar columns. This column effect will be carried out throughout the theater. An asbestos curtain will be used as well as a fine drop curtain.

The stage will have eight dressing rooms and a green room. The scene loft will be high enough to allow all scenery to be drawn up without rolling. The roof of the stage will be equipped with windows opening automatically in case of fire. The stage will be completely shut off from the main auditorium by a fire-proof division.

A Dome Ceiling.

The theater will have a dome ceiling which will be finished artistically with a beam and glass effect. The dome will be studded with a myriad of electric bulbs set in roses and the windows will afford sufficient light by day. The color effect will be Nile green and light cream, the stucco work being in the latter color.

On the balcony floor, there will be a ladies' retiring room finished in white enamel, with a fire-place and toilet and built on the same lines as the smoking room down stairs.

Big Banquet Hall.

The banquet hall will be located under the main auditorium of the theater. It will be done in Flemish oak with Moorish and Oriental decorations and coloring and will have a beam ceiling and will accommodate 600 guests.

On this same floor will be a large kitchen, a general office, a secretary's office and a vault. There will be an entrance to this part of the building from Washington street. The dimensions of the banquet hall are 65 by 102 feet practically the same as those of the main building. The scene loft from the ground up will be 75 feet high.

Entire Building Fire Proof.

The entire building will be absolutely fireproof. The sash for the doors and windows will be of steel, wired glass and steel lath will be used, and as little wood as possible. In addition to this, the building will be amply supplied with fire escapes and exits.

THREE THEATERS FOR RUTLAND

Fine Structure to Be Built On
West Street East of Elmore.

Modern Building With Seating Capacity of 1400 to Be Erected by G. Tracy Rogers, Leo H. Wise, Wright & Young and Others — Present Opera House Changes Hands and Unless Odd Fellows Take It Over by April 1, it Will Be Continued as Theater — Combined Theater and Temple of Shriners Makes the Third.

Three theaters in Rutland in 1910 is quite within the limits of possibility, if present plans all materialize. Plans for the Shriners theater to be erected in connection with their new temple on Wales street have already been described, and it is expected that work will commence on this building as soon after November 24 as the building committee can get together to award the contracts.

The second theater is the one already doing business on Merchants row, and which has just changed hands, not however to the Odd Fellows as was generally believed, but to a company of five business men of the city. These men are H. O. Carpenter, C. W. Spencer, H. C. Farrar, W. R. Kinsman and L. F. Miner. Thomas E. Ripley of New York, executor of the estate of Mrs. W. Y. W. Ripley, to which estate the property belongs, transferred it Saturday to the five men mentioned.

The Odd Fellows have an option on the property until April 1, 1910, and if they decide to take it over, will remodel it for the purpose of making it suitable for a lodge room and general home of the order in this city. They have formed a stock company for the purpose, and members of the lodge will be asked to take shares to purchase the property. In the event that sufficient money cannot be raised to do this, the present new owners will hold the property as an investment and probably make a few changes and run the theater as at present.

The Third Theater.

The third theater, for which plans are already drawn and approved, will be built on West street, on the vacant lot just east of the Elmore house. Those behind this scheme are G. Tracy Rogers of Binghamton, N. Y., Leo H. Wise of New York, president and vice-president respectively of the Rutland Railway, Light and Power company, Wright & Young of Brandon and M. E. Wheeler of this city. It is thought that several other local men are interested.

This theater will accommodate 1400 people, the parquet holding 520, the balcony 500, and the second balcony the balance. It will be 132 feet long and 84 wide. There will be three entrances to the main part and to the balcony on West street, a handsome iron and glass parquee being erected over each. The front will be of buff-colored brick with terra cotta trimmings.

The box office will be located in the lobby which leads to the foyer. From the foyer stair cases will lead to the balcony, and on both floors there will be cloak and toilet rooms.

The main auditorium will have the regulation sloping, dish-shaped floor used in all the modern theaters. It will have a panelled ceiling elaborately decorated with papier mache ornaments. There will be eight boxes, two each in the pit and balcony on each side. The color scheme will be white and gold with crimson hangings and upholstery.

A special feature of the theater will be the stage which will be 40 feet deep and which will be built on the latest lines to enable the biggest shows on the road to play here. The proscenium arch will be 30 feet high and 36 feet wide and will be flanked by Ionic columns, and supplied with an asbestos curtain. The scene loft will be 72 feet in height from the floor to the top of the gridiron, thus making it possible to handle all scenery without rolling or doubling. There will be 10 dressing rooms on the right of the stage in three stories with stairs and elevator. The green room and the toilets will be on the stage level. The left side of the stage will be used as a dock for scenery and as a property room which can be entered directly from the street. Part of the floor of the stage will be removable to allow certain effects.

Building to Be Fire Proof.

Especial attention will be paid to ventilation, heating and fire precautions. The fan system of ventilation will be used and steam heat. Eight feet of space on each side of the seats in the main auditorium will give plenty of room for escape in case of fire. The entire building will be of fire proof construction with fire escapes on the outside on all levels. A system of stand pipes and sprinklers will also be installed.

The building will be lighted with electricity and all modern appliances for special effects. Arthur H. Smith of this city is the architect.

It is understood that the Shuberts of New York are ready to lease such a theater for a term of 10 or even 20 years at a stated annual rental. The plans are now in their hands. They have been approved by their architects and work on the new building will probably be commenced in the spring so as to have the theater ready for the season of 1910.

Rutland Daily Herald

April 8, 1916

Colonial Theater Sold.

The Colonial theater, which was purchased Thursday by the Rutland Machine and Automobile company from Mrs. Caroline Fuller Nutting and Philip H. Lyons, will continue for the present as a motion picture theater under the management of T. W. McKay. Later the building will be converted into a garage and auto sales establishment.

Rutland Weekly Herald

July 8, 1909

CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP.

Co-operative Film Co. Sells Its Half Interest in Dreamland Theater to Rutland Parties.

The half ownership in Dreamland theater located in the Gryphon block on West street, formerly owned by the Co-operative Film company of New York city, has been sold out to local parties so that now the entire interests are owned by Rutland people. The theater will continue under its present manager, Jack Long, and with the exception of a change in the film and illustrated song service things will move on just the same. Improvements will be made inside the play house.

The films will hereafter be supplied by the Actograph company of New York. It is claimed that this will give the best service obtainable. The illustrated songs will also be from a new concern.

It is planned by the local parties now owning the concern to have the entire inside refurnished and redecorated. The carpets will be changed and a new system of ventilation will be installed. This system will include suction fans for use in clearing the hall of bad air.

The theater first changed hands last August when A. H. Smith of this city and the Co-operative company bought out the J. J. Hickey company. The transfer made yesterday includes the purchase of the good will and fixtures of the entire plant.



October 1, 1903

THE SHRINERS.

Cairo Temple Given a Very Successful
Send Off Yesterday.

The first meeting of Cairo temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, which was held in this city yesterday, was successful beyond all expectations and the degree work, which took place in the opera house in the evening, was claimed to be the best seen in the state for a number of years.

The temple was instituted at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the lodge room at the Masonic temple in the presence of 148 nobles, including between 20 and 30 representatives from outside of the state.

The temple was instituted by Benjamin W. Rowell of Boston, imperial recorder of North America, representing the imperial potentate, and he was assisted in the work by James S. Blake, illustrious potentate of Aleppo temple, Boston, who acted as marshal.

The officers who were elected were installed immediately after their election and were as follows: Illustrious potentate, Dr. Jesse E. Thomson of Rutland; chief rabban, Frank W. Agan of Ludlow; assistant rabban, J. Warren Roberts of Burlington; high priest and prophet, George B. Wheeler of Bellows Falls; orient guide, James M. Keenan of St. Albans; treasurer, Charles R. Allen of Fair Haven; recorder, William A. Hendrick of Rutland. Only two local nobles were elected to office.

Following the installation speeches were made by a number of the prominent nobles present.

The degree work took place in the opera house in the evening, at which time the Shrine degree was worked on 24 candidates.

The candidates who took the degree were as follows: Burton A. Aiken, R. F. Crawford, W. O. Baldwin, Samuel M. Willson, Albert L. Taylor, Henry T. Sheldon, A. H. Williard, C. E. Paige, B. L. Cramton, F. F. Peterson, Frank Barker, F. P. Robinson and C. J. Poore of Rutland; F. L. Gray, C. A. Haynes and A. A. Greene of Middletown Springs; F. B. Wakefield and J. F. Hatch of Burlington; H. J. Markolf and C. B. Ross of West Rutland; J. M. Woods of St. Albans; C. S. Wright of Williston and R. S. Warner of Ludlow.

After the work in the opera house the meeting adjourned to the Berwick house, where an elaborate banquet was served. Covers were laid for 300.

In addition to the officers elected a number will be appointed and announced later. The Cairo temple has a charter membership of 250 nobles, not including the 24 candidates initiated last evening.

Among the prominent nobles present last evening were G. D. Babbitt, past illustrious potentate of Kora temple, Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Miller, illustrious potentate; W. V. N. Stockwell, recorder; H. L. Waterbury, chief rabban, and Marcus C. Allen, assistant rabban of the Oriental temple of Troy, N. Y.

October 30, 1903

Appointive Officers of Cairo Temple
Announced.

Dr. Jesse E. Thomson, illustrious potentate of Cairo temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, yesterday afternoon announced the following appointive officers for the ensuing year:—

First ceremonial master, Dr. Dan C. Noble of Middlebury; second ceremonial master, Samuel T. Braley of Rutland; marshal, Edward W. Shaw of Rutland; captain of the guard, A. G. Mansur of Burlington; director, C. F. Rockwood of Burlington; assistant director, F. C. Atherton of Rutland; first alchemist, Frank L. Clark of Rutland; second alchemist, Horace E. Yarrington of Rutland; architect, John A. Wright of Rutland; assistant architect, Samuel Dowling of Rutland; outer guard, E. W. Johnson of Ludlow; master of wardrobe, Louis Valiquette of Rutland; musical director, Dr. A. W. Farnsworth of Rutland; electrician, Theodore L. Paulson of Rutland; chief of Arab patrol, J. M. Ferris of Burlington; captain of Arab patrol, William L. Davis of Rutland; finance and auditing committee, John E. Morison of Rutland, Robert Noble of Burlington and Walter F. Scott of Brandon; chanters, Al Koran, E. A. Brodie of Burlington and Dr. A. W. Farnsworth, L. J. Egelston and C. L. Robinson of Rutland; Arab patrol, H. H. Howe, George W. Pratt, William S. Terrill, Charles H. Landon, Perry T. Lane, Merrill S. Logan, A. L. Adams, H. C. Carpenter, jr., and C. J. Poor of Rutland, George W. Raymond of Ludlow, Charles L. Grout of Bellows Falls, George H. Shinnville of Fair Haven, Parke H. Pollard of Proctorsville, F. E. Backus of Brandon, C. C. Wells of Middlebury, C. H. Jones of Burlington, L. E. Avery of Ferrisburgh, J. S. Murdock of Middletown Springs, A. L. Walker of Middlebury, George H. Chaffin of St. Albans, W. H. Rowland of Poultney, C. W. Rutter of St. Johnsbury, W. H. Hughes of Poultney and Dr. F. R. Stoddard of Shelburne.

It is expected that the next annual election of officers will take place during the second week in December.



RUTLAND IN RETROSPECT

The Colonial Theater was one of Rutland's early 20th Century silent movie theaters. By 1916 the building took on new and different uses, the last of which was by "The Carriage Room". In 1988 the building was demolished for a parking lot.

RUTLAND WEEKLY HERALD
November 26, 1908

CHURCH EDIFICE IN DANGER.

Costly Structure of Universalists
Considered to Be Unsafe.

Excavation for Lincoln & Fuller Block Has Weakened East Wall—Crack in Cement Floor Shows That Foundation is Settling—No More Meetings to Be Held in Church at Present—Situation Critical.

Settling walls may do irreparable damage to St. Paul's Universalist church on West street, the building being deemed unsafe for public purposes for the present. The settling was caused by the excavation for a building which is being erected by Lincoln & Fuller, and, although the earth along the edge of the lawn had been braced previously it became necessary Sunday forenoon to call out some of the men employed in the excavation to secure the embankment further by the use of heavy timbers.

After the supports had been put in, a board fence was constructed several feet from the edge of the excavations and notices posted warning people to keep away from the edge of the embankment.

J. H. Lincoln of the firm of Lincoln & Fuller, who are the owners of the property where the excavation is being carried on, stated last evening that the work on the wall of the new building will be pushed as rapidly as possible on the side next to the church foundations. This work was begun Saturday morning and will be pushed.

It is feared that if rain should come the tower of the church would be in danger of falling, and that the walls of the church would be damaged beyond repair, and as the structure is a valuable one it would mean an immense loss to the society.

In excavating for the new block the earth was dug out to a depth of about two feet below the foundation of the church and owing to the nature of the soil it is feared that the wall will slide from beneath the church before the foundation for the block can be put in. The soil is as soft clay and in some places is in a semi-liquid form.

That the wall of the church has started to settle is evident from the fact that there is a long crack in the new cement floor which has recently been put in the basement.

On account of the building being deemed unsafe, it was found necessary to change the meeting place for the union Thanksgiving service which was to have been held in the church Thursday morning, and yesterday the Baptist church was decided upon for the meeting.

This has also made a change necessary for the recitals which are to be given by Miss Charlotte A. Kilburne, the first of which, the Schubert String quartet, was to have been tomorrow evening in the Universalist church. Miss Kilburne stated last evening that the Methodist church has been secured for this recital.

May 27, 1936

HOUSE, CENTURY OLD, TO BE DEMOLISHED

Universalists Begin Razing West Street Building; Formerly Parsonage.

The 15-room house, adjacent to St. Paul's Universalist church on West street, believed to be more than 100 years old, is being razed. The structure, at one time used as a training school for girls who intended to become nuns, has been put to many uses.

Abandoned since last summer and considered to be beyond the stage of worthwhile repairing, the board of trustees of the Universalist church last week ordered the building torn down. Walter F. Chapman, Rutland contractor, has been engaged to do the work and before the present week elapses only a hole in the ground, indicating the cellar, will remain to mark the spot where the landmark stood.

No records can be uncovered which give the exact date on which the structure was erected, but it is believed that it was built by Charles B. Mann who used it for a residence.

The house eventually passed into possession of Annie and Mary F. Bruneau who deeded it with the property to Virginie Drehamel of Montreal on June 15, 1874. She purchased it for the French Catholic church.

From 1874 until about September, 1885, a period of 11 years, the building was occupied by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

Purchased by Church.

On September 29 of that same year, the trustees of the Universalist church bought the premises as the site for St. Paul's church. While the church was being erected on a part of the lot and for several years afterwards, the former school was used for a parsonage by Rev. George W. Perry, first pastor of St. Paul's.

The church was constructed in 1888 by David and James Betts, contractors, then living in this city.

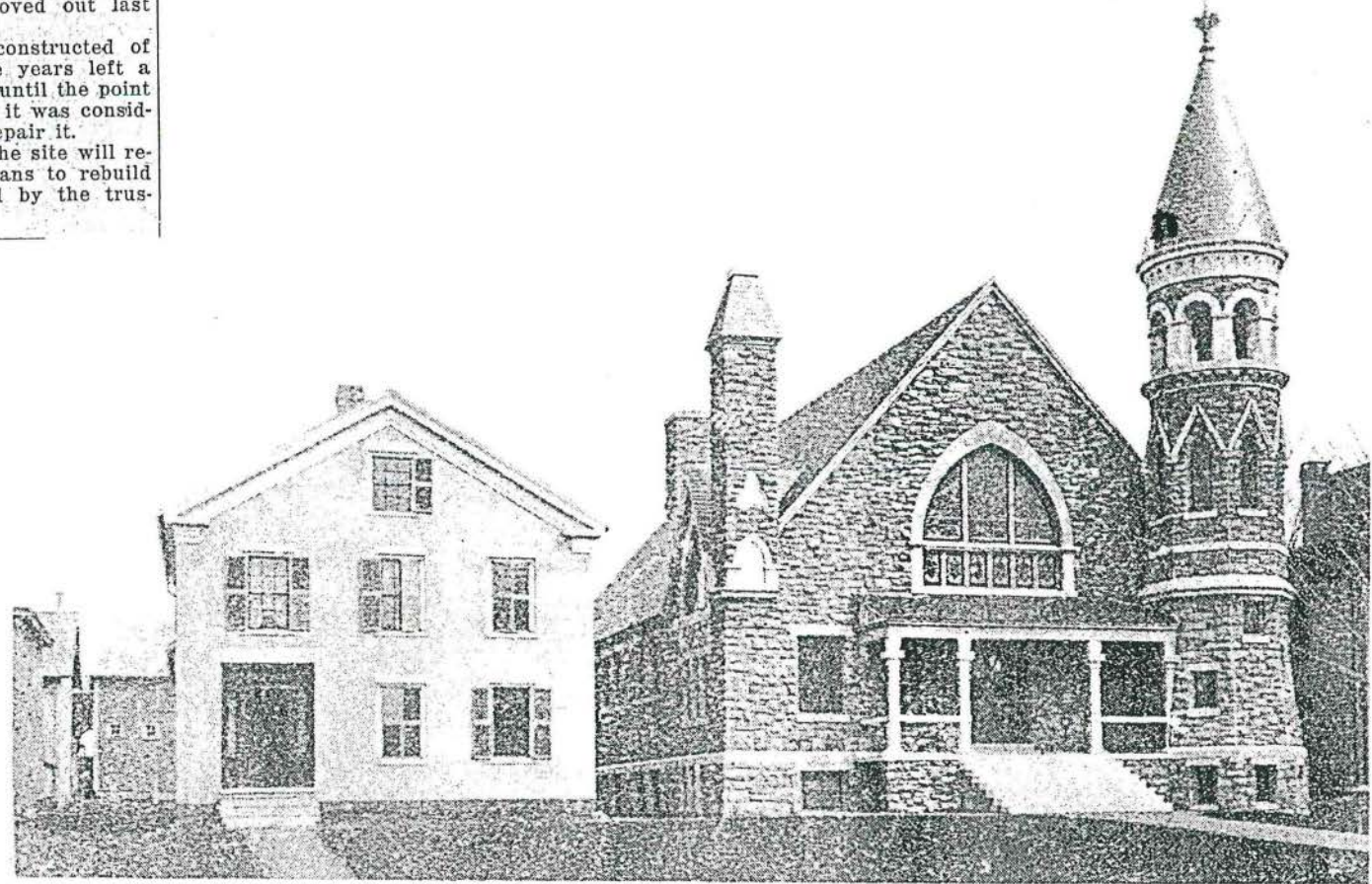
Members on the board of trustees who had part in the purchase of the property were: Benjamin Billings, jr., A. P. Fuller, Dr. J. E. Thomson, O. L. Hill and E. H. Wood. The purchase price was \$7000, records show.

When Mr. Perry gave up the pastorate, the property was leased as a dwelling place and was vacant for long periods. It was also used as a store on various occasions.

Perley R. Eaton rented it for many years as headquarters for a lumber business. The last tenant was Mary Livingston, who operated a small store in the front room on the ground floor. She moved out last summer.

The building was constructed of brick and wood. The years left a deep impression on it until the point was reached in which it was considered unprofitable to repair it.

It is expected that the site will remain vacant as no plans to rebuild have been formulated by the trustees of the church.



St. Paul's Church and Parsonage, Rutland

FORMAL OPENING OF CHAFFEE'S PLAYHOUSE

Theater Presents a Brilliant First Night Scene.

OPERA, "CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

In Spite of Hurry Incident to Opening Night of New Playhouses, Performance Begins on Time—Tuneful Comic Opera Well Presented and Well Received—Every Seat in House Has Occupant—Theater Under Glare of Electrics is Beautiful Structure.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Nadina Popoff.....Madge Caldwell
Aurena Popoff.....Elfrieda Wegner
Mascha.....Elenore Fairbanks
Lieut. Bumerli.....Walter Greene
Capt. Massakroff.....Nelson Ryley
Col. Kasimir.....William White
Major A. Spiridoff.....J. F. McDonough
Louka.....June Mullin
Stephen.....Geo. Hannerford

Without formal exercises other than the presentation of a very good comic opera, "The Chocolate Soldier" by a very good company the Playhouse was thrown open to the public last night, every available seat being taken. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to inspect the new theater built by George T. Chaffee and managed by T. A. Boyle.

The production by the Whitney Opera company last night was given under difficulties which might easily have dismayed the management. The company, owing to delayed trains, did not arrive in the city from Connecticut until after 6 o'clock, and the work of placing scenery and properties before 8.15, the hour of starting, was a problem.

Also, a short wait outside the doors was necessary while the attaches cared for those within. Nevertheless the performance started only a few minutes after the hour named.

The Whitney company furnished a very good production of the Strauss opera, which was adapted for musical purposes by Bernauer and Jacobson from Shaw's satirical "Arms and the Man."

Under Glaring Light the Theater is Beautiful Structure.

The theater is very beautiful under electric light, and the appointments are perfect, but perhaps the feature above all others which commanded attention was the perfect sounding qualities of the hall. It is possible to hear plainly ordinary conversation taking place on the stage in any part of the auditorium or balcony.

The opera, like Shaw's book, an ironical treatment of militarism as manifested in Bulgaria, is not only tuneful but witty. One of the leading parts, that of "Maj. Alexius Spiridoff," of the Bulgarian army, is taken by J. F. McDonough, formerly of Rutland. Mr. McDonough is possessed of a fine voice, and is also a good actor, and played the pompous and idolized young army officer as Shaw must have conceived him. He was particularly effective in the song "Falling in Love," with Elenore Fairbanks, "Mascha," cousin of his fiancée.

Madge Caldwell as "Nadina," the leading feminine character, was the best singer in the company, but as an actress fell short of Miss Fairbanks. Miss Caldwell sang in most of the duet or trio numbers, as well as in solos, and her fine voice was best appreciated in the second act in "The Chocolate Soldier" and "That Would Be Lovely," in company with Walter Greene as "Lieut. Bumerli," the Chocolate Soldier. Mr. Greene made his part even funnier than the lines by droll mannerisms and fine comic acting. In "The Chocolate Soldier" and "The Letter Song" he won the most applause.

Performance Passed Off Without a Single Halt.

Nelson Ryley as "Capt. Massakroff" and William White as "Col. Kasimir," "Nadina's" father, and Elfrieda Wegner as "Aurena," "Nadina's" mother, had roles scarcely less important than the principal ones, and handled them well.

The performance was given without a halt owing to obstinate properties or scenery such as usually makes the opening of a new house unpleasant.

Between acts a flash-light picture of the audience was taken from the stage.

The boxes last night were all taken. The theater parties were given by Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee, John N. Woodfin, John A. Mead, P. W. Clement, Mr. Boyle to Granville friends, and the sixth party was comprised of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burditt, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Stafford and Judge and Mrs. F. G. Swinnerton.

There will be a matinee this afternoon, and tonight will be observed as "out-of-town" night, special trains from Middlebury and Granville, N. Y., and cars to Poulney, taking care of the visitors.

Rutland's New Theater is One of Finest in Country.

The Playhouse is owned by George T. Chaffee and will be managed by T. A. Boyle, lessee, manager of the Rutland Opera house. Its completion marks the presentation to Rutland one of the finest theaters in America outside the big cities, and very few in the metropolis are more artistically designed or appointed. Manager Boyle proposes to bring high-class productions to the city, and on the nights when the theater is not otherwise occupied there will be vaudeville attractions.

The Playhouse is of Colonial design, and built of pressed brick, the front trimmed with marble. On the west of the lobby is a small store, and above this and the lobby Mr. Chaffee will have a suite of offices.

The house will seat slightly over 1000 persons, there being 490 seats in the orchestra, and 463 in the balcony, which is divided into three sections, first, second and third balcony. There are also six boxes of seven seats each. The boxes are furnished with gilt chairs and bat racks, and surrounded by brass railings. The velvet hangings at the boxes are of DuBarry rose, and the lambrequins of the same shade, with gold decorations.

The first six rows of seats in the balcony are, like the orchestra seats, of Circassian walnut, upholstered in Spanish leather, and the other balcony seats are finished in veneer.

DuBarry rose, old ivory and gold are the principal colors used in hangings and decorations. The stucco work is of old ivory and gold leaf finish, and the side walls are covered with DuBarry rose tapestry. The ceilings are beautifully decorated. A large painting with an oval, representing music, lyric art and the drama is on the sounding board above the orchestra.

The lighting dome in the center of the main ceiling is finished in stucco work and the border studded with lights. A 60-inch electric fan in the center of the dome connects with ventilation pipes and keeps the air constantly in motion.

The floors of the boxes and the aisles and auditorium and lobby are carpeted in green with Willon.

The stage entrance is from Wales street. There are two entrances for property teams, one from Wales and one from Center street, and a wagon may be brought on the stage. The stage is 40 feet deep, 54 feet wide, the gridiron 65 feet high, and the proscenium arch 32 feet wide and 26 feet high. There are eight dressing rooms, a chorus room, a property room and a scene room. The dressing and chorus rooms are supplied with hot and cold water, large mirrors and marble make-up shelves.

In the rear of the balcony an asbestos moving picture booth will furnish space for two picture machines and a spotlight.

Extraordinary Precautions Taken Against Invasion of Fire.

Beside the precautions taken against fire in building the theater the stage is provided with automatic sprinklers and sprinklers are distributed about the auditorium. The wall tapestry and hangings are fire-proof. The balcony exits are in the boxes and one to the Chaffee block, and exits are plentifully provided downstairs.

Beside 1500 incandescent lights the lighting facilities consist of a dimmer for scenic effects and an emergency battery.

The lobby is impressive. The letters forming "The Playhouse" are imbedded in the floor. The box office is on the east side. The retiring rooms in the basement are not yet finished.

A supply of unusually fine scenery is on hand.

The architects of the Playhouse were L. H. Lempert and Son of Rochester, N. Y., the builder and contractor F. H. Remington.

R. H. Baum, formerly a theatrical man at Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., has been engaged by Manager Boyle as vaudeville manager. Philip S. Johnson will be orchestra leader, Charles T. Webb stage manager, B. T. Murphy assistant stage manager, Howard Mitchell moving picture machine operator.

STRANGERS SEE PLAYHOUSE

"Out-of-Town Night" Idea is a Great Success.

Two Performances of "The Chocolate Soldier" Yesterday, Attended by People From All Over Rutland County and From New York State.

"Out of town night" must have been a pleasing reassurance to Manager Thomas A. Boyle and George T. Chaffee, owner of the new Playhouse on Center street for by the attendance last evening the theater critics from surrounding towns displayed an unusual interest in Rutland's latest plunge into the theatrical world. Nothing had been said of the new house but after the performance and in fact during the entire evening the visitors spoke in amazement of the beautiful appointments of the theater.

In the afternoon the balcony was filled and the auditorium was more than half taken up. There were three box parties. In the evening there were few seats either in the balcony or in the orchestra circle.

For the company playing "The Chocolate Soldier" there were nothing but words of praise and the performance of Thursday night was even bettered yesterday afternoon and last evening, the members of the troupe having had a chance to get their breath and a few hours sleep and relaxation. On Thursday the company traveled from 7 o'clock in the morning continually until 6 o'clock at night with only a light lunch. As a consequence they were forced to "work" on their nerve.

The leading roles last night were greatly appreciated and after many of the songs the principals were forced to repeat the choruses time after time. Although the play is same years old it was played in this city with a vim and dash that tended to revive and rival the original production. The comedy was well brought out, the songs particularly well handled and the costumes gorgeous.

Special trains from as far north as Middlebury on the Rutland railroad and as far west as Granville, N. Y., on the Delaware and Hudson railroad brought hundreds of theater critics into this city. Theater parties big and small came to see, and from all that could be learned went away more than repaid for their trouble, and entirely satisfied with the claim that Rutland is the proud possessor of the finest playhouse in the business.

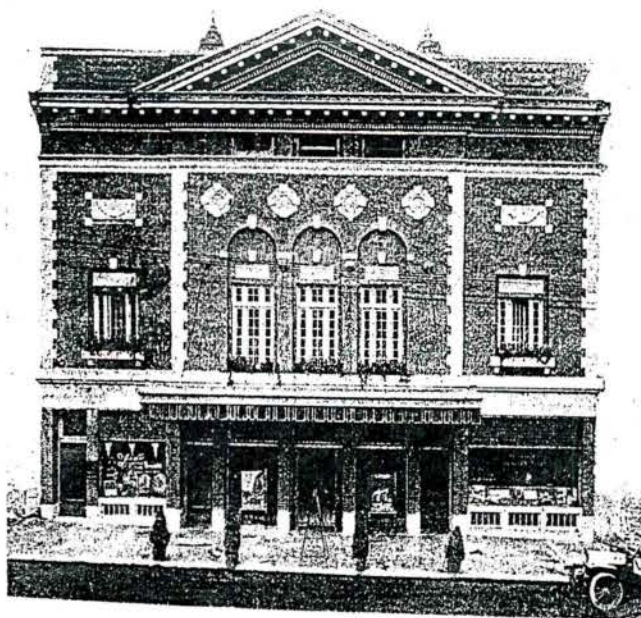
One who has seen numerous theaters throughout the country said: "I was especially taken with the artistic color scheme carried out in the entire auditorium. If Mrs. Chaffee had this in charge she has surely completed a wonderful work."

Adolph Mayer, who is the manager of "The Chocolate Soldier" company, was more than pleased with the new Playhouse and in speaking of the theater last night said: "You may say for me through your paper that Rutland today has an up-to-date theater. I have traveled from one end of the continent to the other in this line of business and I never saw a more artistic, compact playhouse in my life. It is a dream."

"My company jumped nearly 500 miles to play the opening engagement here, but we feel fully repaid. I am sure our performers pleased."

On the special trains last night more than 400 tickets were taken, a goodly number coming from the north.

The boxes last night were occupied by friends of Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee.



Special Trains Tonight

FOR THIS OCCASION THE DELAWARE & HUDSON COMPANY

Will Sell Special Round Trip Tickets to Rutland as Follows:

Station	Leave	Round Trip Fare
Granville	7:21 P. M.	\$.80
Middlebury	7:26 P. M.	.75
Poultney	7:41 P. M.	.50
Castleton	7:55 P. M.	.35
West Rutland	8:07 P. M.	Regular Fare
Center Rutland	8:11 P. M.	Regular Fare
Arrive Rutland	8:15 P. M.	

Returning, Special Train Will Leave Rutland After Performance for Granville and Intermediate Stations.

Special Electric Car To Fair Haven After Performance

TODAY SPECIAL MATINEE

OPENING --RUTLAND'S NEW THEATRE--

The Most Beautiful Theatre in New England

The First True Comic Opera in a Generation

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT The Original Whitney Opera Company

DIRECTION F. G. WHITNEY, PRESENTING The Musical Triumph of Two Continents



Adapted from George Bernard Shaw's Comedy Satire

"Arms and the Man" By Rudolph Bernauer and Leopold Jacobson and Englished by Stanislaus Stange

ENTRANCING MUSIC BY OSCAR STRAUS Company of 40 Famous Singing Chorus

WHITNEY OPERA COMIQUE ORCHESTRA

Special Trains Tonight

FOR THIS OCCASION THE RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY

Will Sell Special Round Trip Tickets to Rutland as Follows:

Station	Leave	Round Trip Fare
Middlebury	7:00 P. M.	\$1.00
Salisbury	7:13 P. M.	1.00
Leicester Jct.	7:23 P. M.	.90
Brandon	7:34 P. M.	.70
Florence	7:45 P. M.	.45
Pittsford	7:48 P. M.	.40
Proctor	7:56 P. M.	.25

Returning Special Train Will Leave Rutland at 11:10 P. M. After Performance.

Special Electric Car To Fair Haven After Performance

TODAY SPECIAL MATINEE

New to Rutland

Such Vaudeville as This

At Popular Prices

The Playhouse

The Largest, Most Modern, Home-like Theater in Rutland!

Probably the handsomest and most expensive theater, for its size, in the United States. You may not believe that, but experts who know have so pronounced it. Not a post in the house to obstruct the view. Every seat desirable. Thoroughly adequate orchestra. Three top-notch acts of vaudeville together with the choicest motion photo plays, included in each performance. The house for the classes—the house for the masses. Be there opening night—it's the event of the year.

Miss Maurice Wood

Assisted by

Mr. Sidney Marion

at the Piano

The air of refinement about this act is what makes it so different from others you may have seen, not a "graduated chorus girl"—but a woman of marked originality and ability! She's had them talking everywhere—through her personality.

It's the highest priced, single, ever offered the public of this city.

H. M. Morse and Company

In the Farcical Comedy Playlet

Uncle Seth and The Hoodoo

This is the really most screamingly funny comedy you ever saw. The whole company are top-notchers and Mr. Morse himself is going to surprise you with his wonderful Bass voice—you must hear him to be convinced we are surely offering you something great.

Bartlett and Bonneau

— in —

Petite Musical Comedy

If you like a Musical Act, here is one that is bound to please you because it is different from most of those you have seen and these people are artists in their line.

Photoplays Include:

Two-reel Essanay Feature—"End of the Circle."

A Pathe—"In the Same Boat."

A Vitagraph—"At the Sign of the Lost Angel."

The Vaudeville

is under the able management of Mr. R. H. Baum, the Pioneer Moving Picture Exhibitor of Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C. Having opened the first house of its kind in those cities, owning and managing five of them—all high class. The Playhouse will make a feature of brand-new vaudeville in Rutland, presenting only such acts as are unquestioned in their excellence. We are bringing clean, refined entertainment within the purse limits of everybody, and every man, woman and child in Rutland should feel thankful for it.

EVENING PRICES

Balcony, 10c

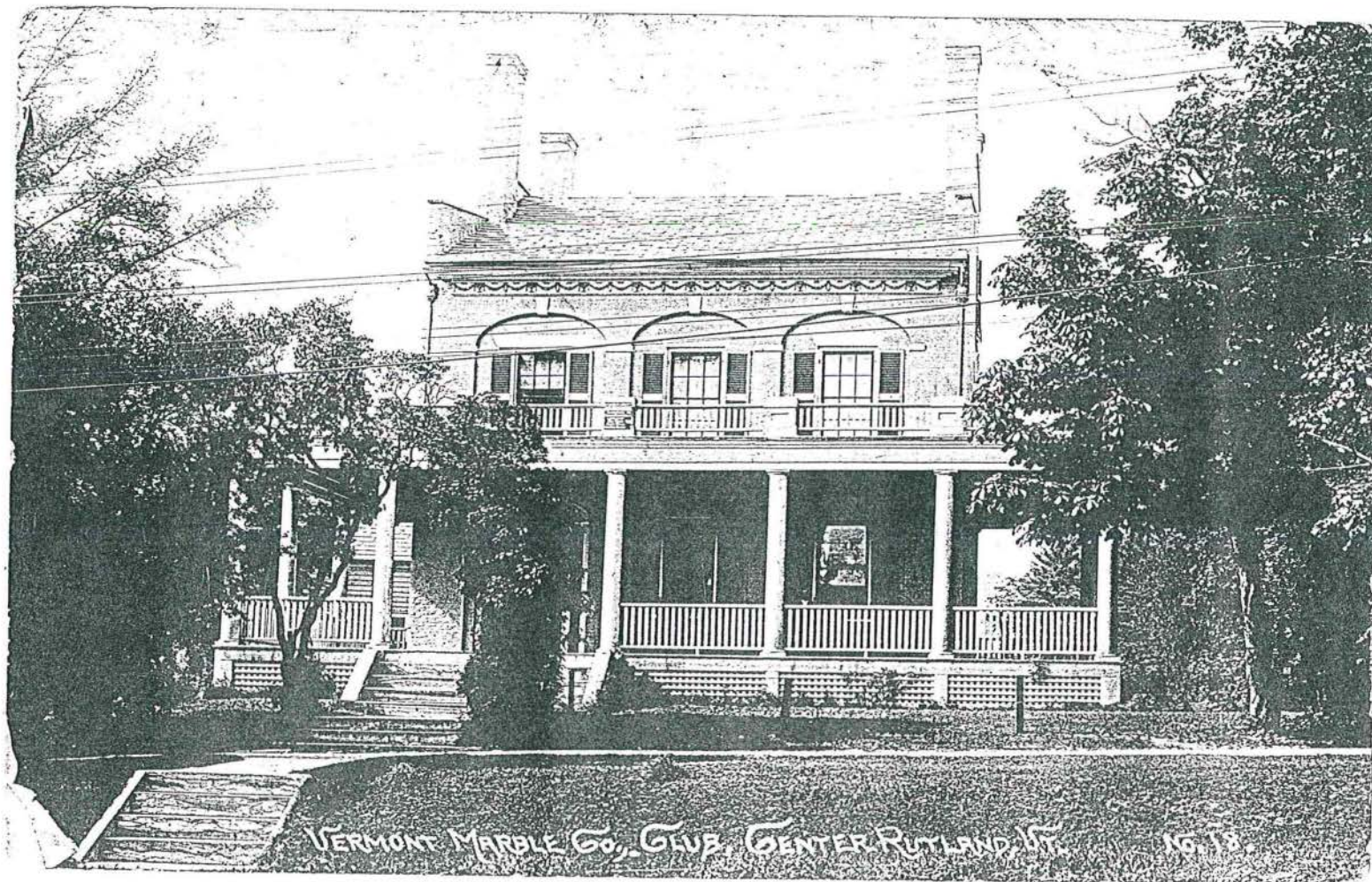
Ground Floor, 15c

Box Seats, 25c

MATINEE—All Seats 10c

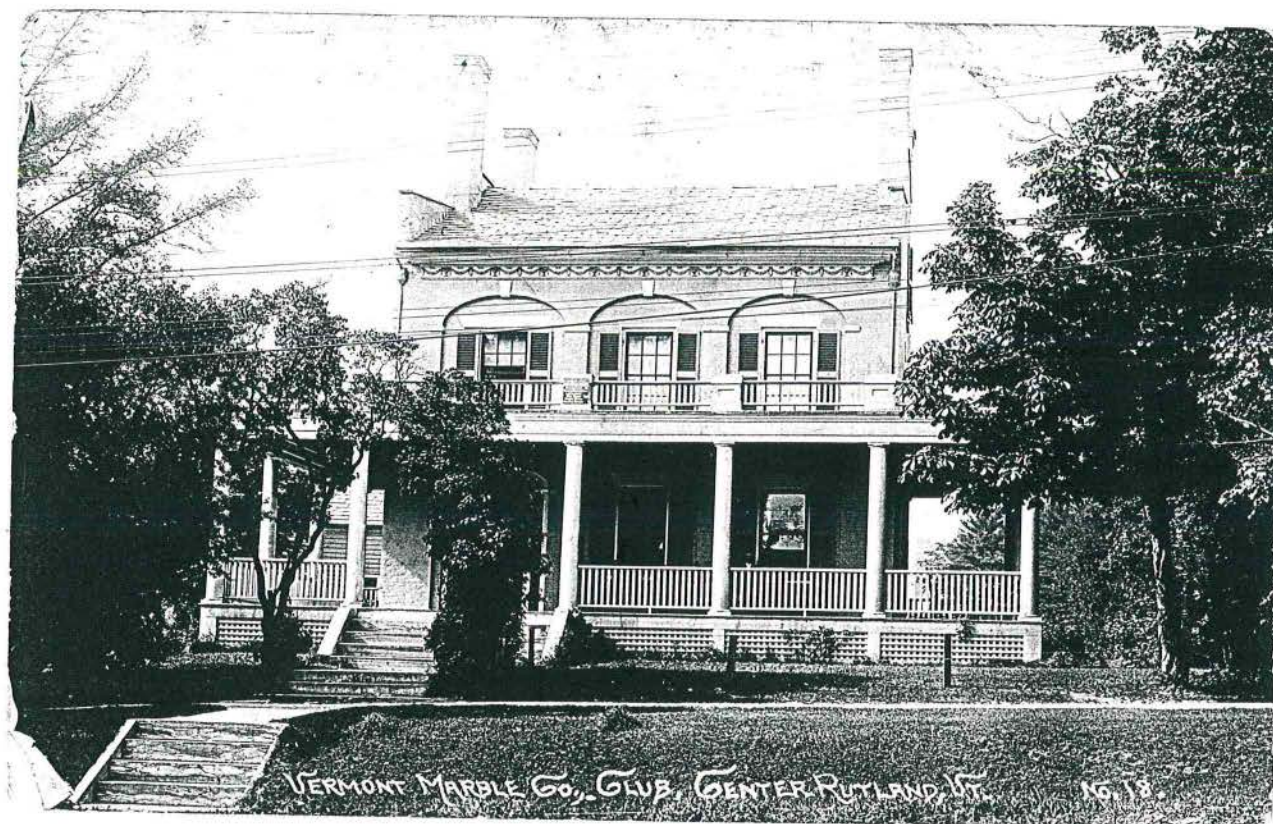
Matinee Today, 2.30

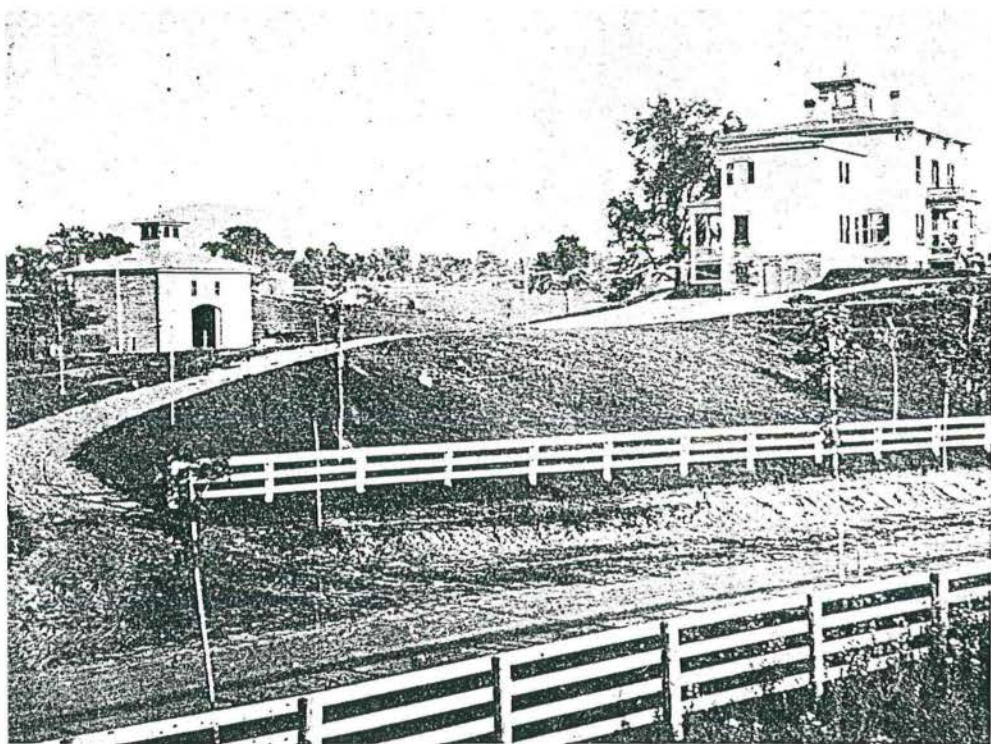
Evening, 6.45



ENTRANCE EVERGREEN CEMETERY, RUTLAND, VT



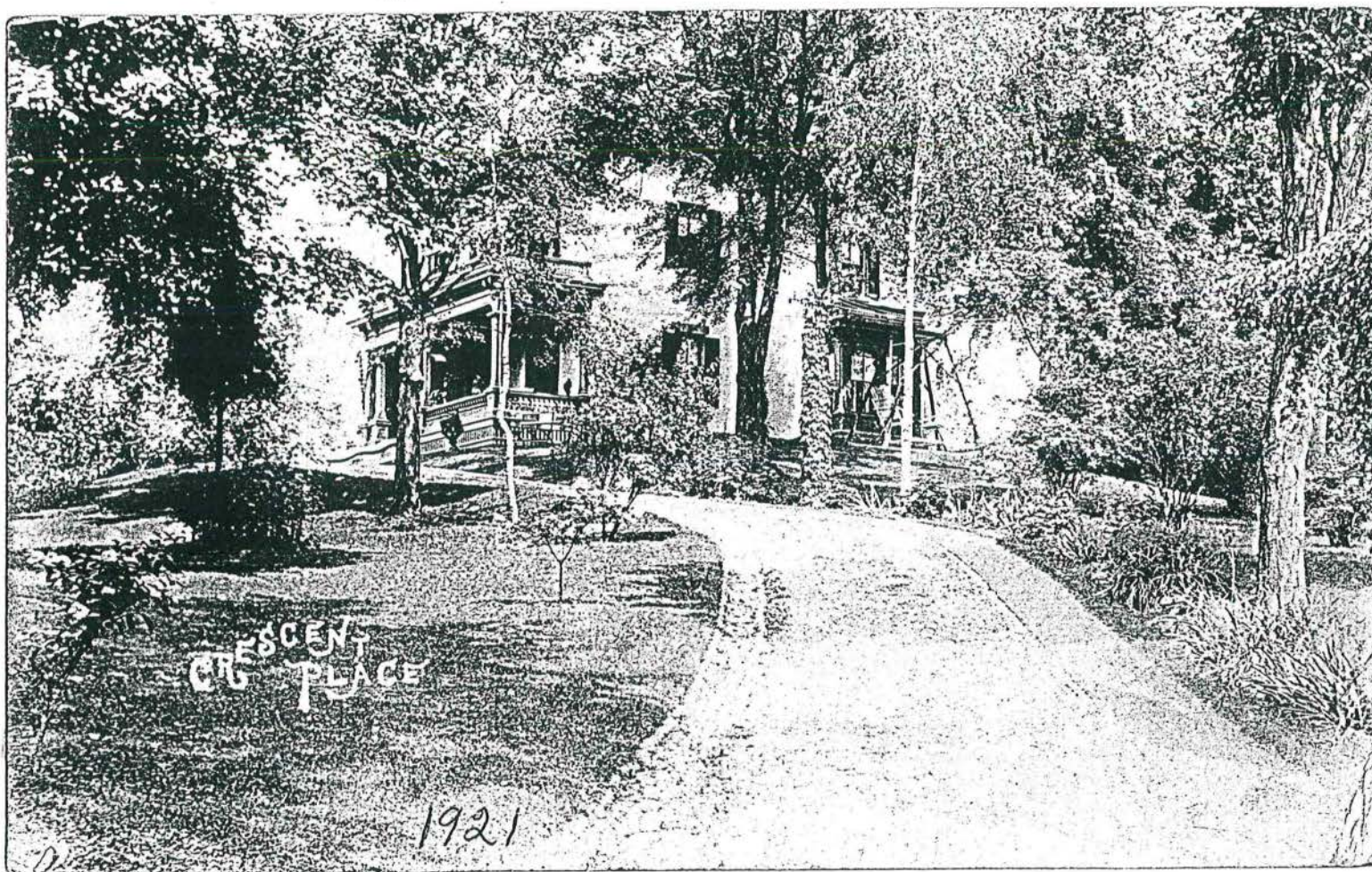




UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT



The home of Ben K. Chase, at what is now the corner of Church and Crescent Streets, was portrayed in two stereograph views (above). The left view was from the northwest, and the right view was from the southwest. Chase was a prominent Rutland jeweler who built his house in the late 1860's on a hill formerly called "Gallows Hill", as it was the place where the gallows was erected which was to have hanged James Anthony for the murder of Joseph Green, Rutland merchant, in 1814.





GREETINGS FROM RUTLAND, VERMONT

In the Heart of the Green Mountains

:::

All Summer Sports—Golf, Tennis, Fishing



BROCK HOUSE

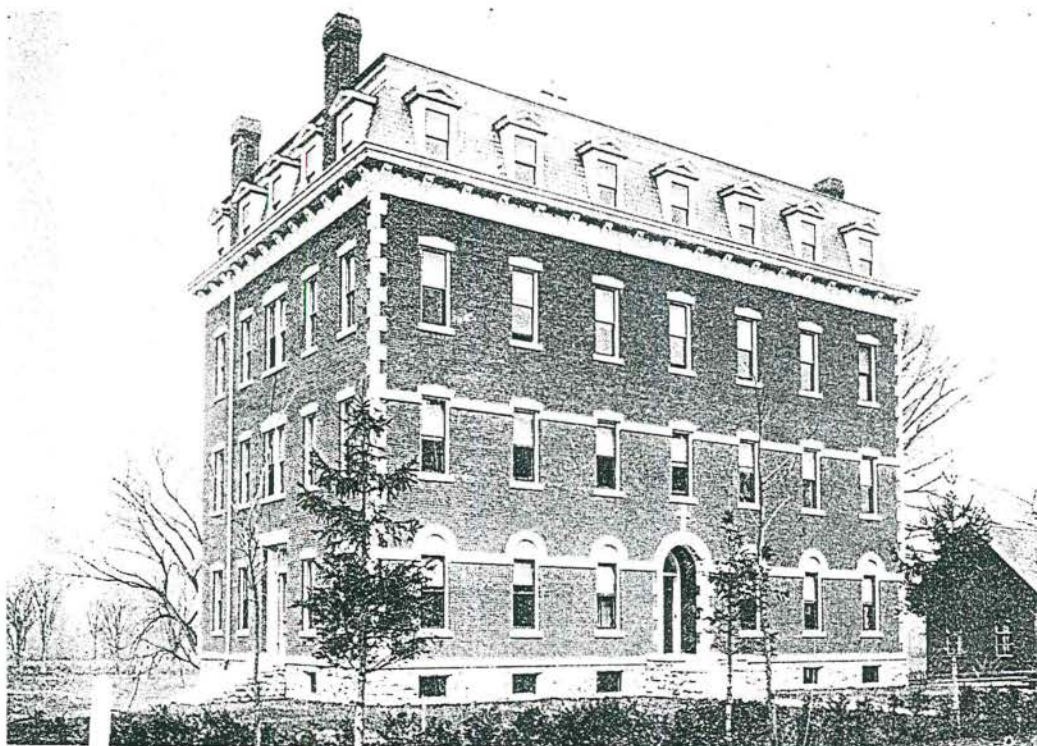
Open All Year---Booklet on Request.

H. S. PARKER, Owner, RUTLAND, VERMONT



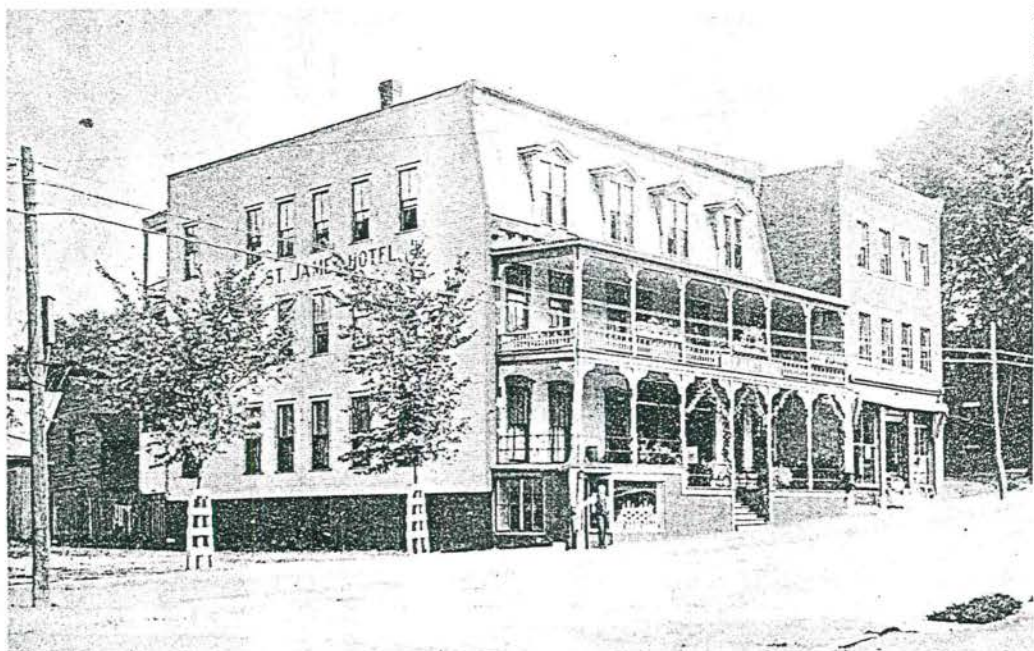
THOMAS B. McDEVITT

The Crestwood Hotel, located on Grove Street, was formerly the residence of General H. H. Baxter. It became an American Plan hotel. The building was later demolished and replaced by the Crestwood Apartments and the Rutland Junior High School.



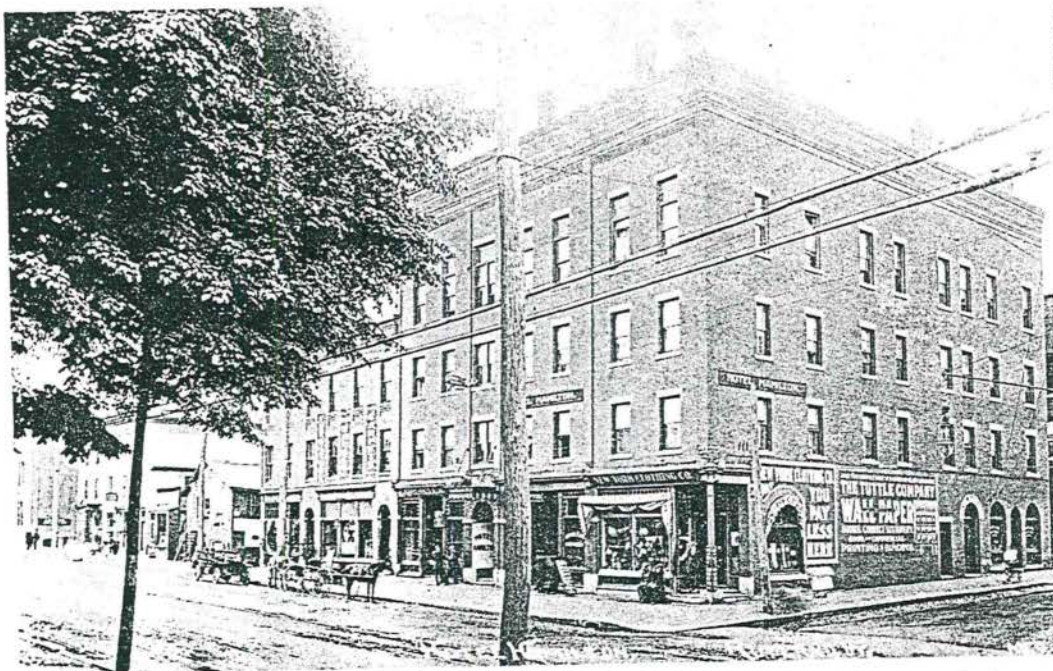
RUTLAND DAILY HERALD

The Loretto Home was built in 1903 and was opened for occupancy as the Catholic Old Ladies Home, although non-Catholics were also admitted. A Protestant Old Ladies Home on North Main Street was operated by the Rutland Missionary Association.



RUTLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The St. James Hotel on the north side of West Street near Longfellow School became the Morris Inn and was later demolished to make way for an addition to the telephone company building in Rutland.



FRED BALDWIN

The Hotel Hamilton was a dominant block located on the southeast corner of West and Evelyn Streets. The New York Clothing Store occupied the first floor of the building. The furniture store on the left was operated by Gonyea and Aiba.

CRESTWOOD HOTEL. RUTLAND, VT. 57



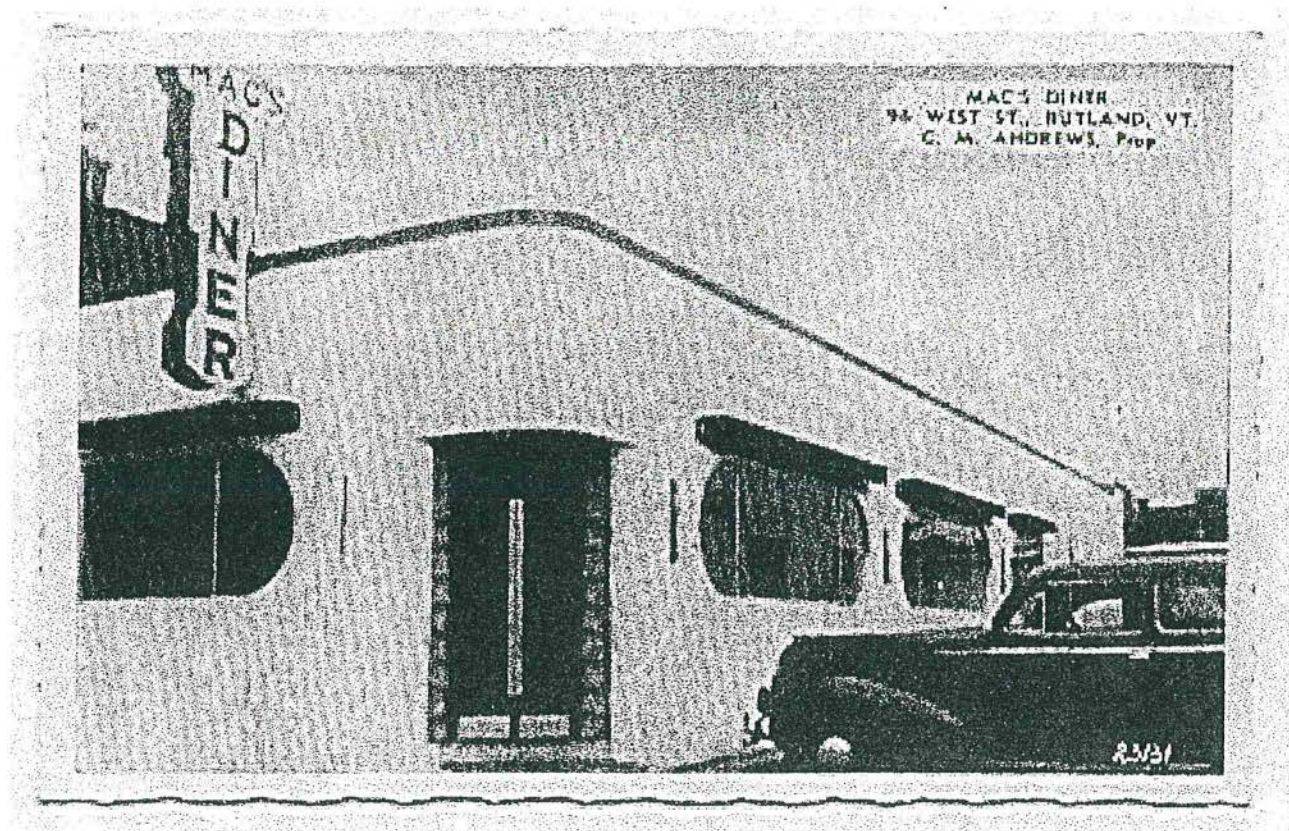
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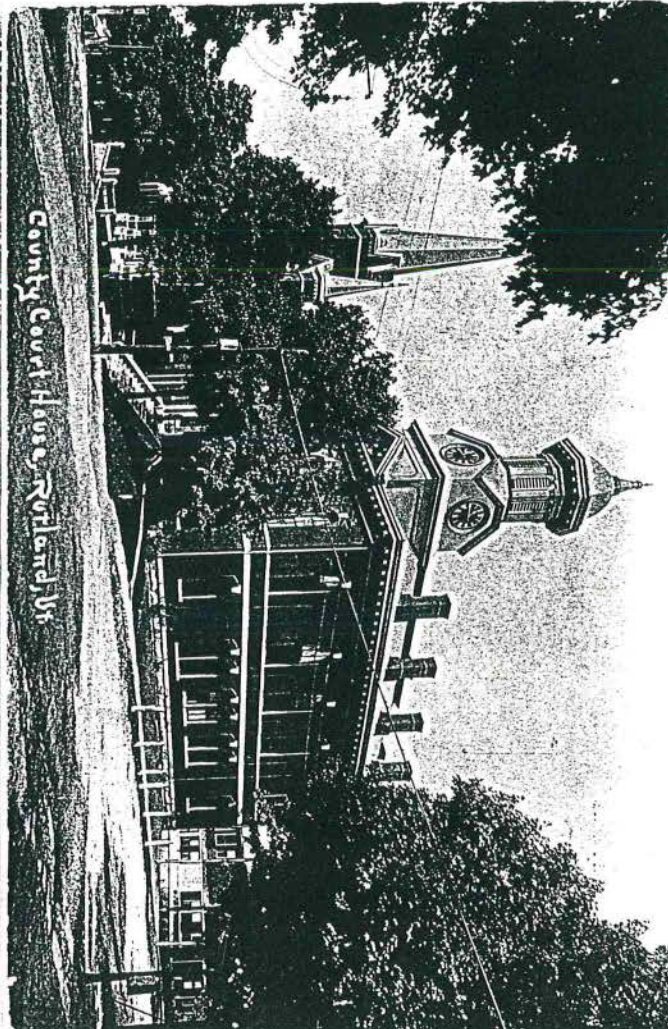
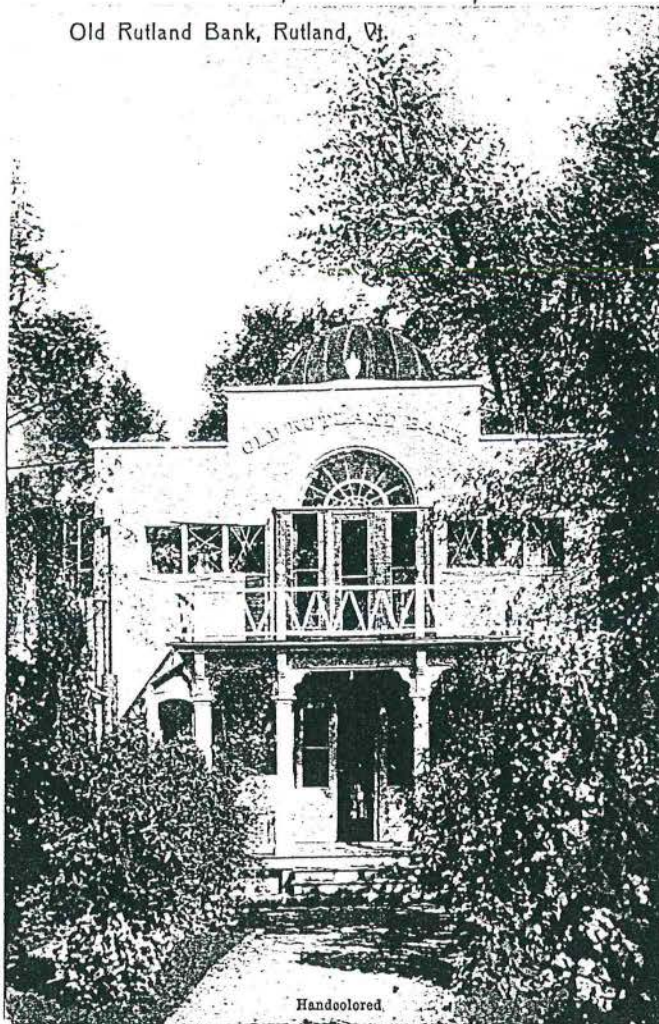
ENTRANCE TO HUGH H. BAXTER RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS, GROVE STREET

Old Ladies' Home, Rutland, Vt.





Old Rutland Bank, Rutland, Vt.

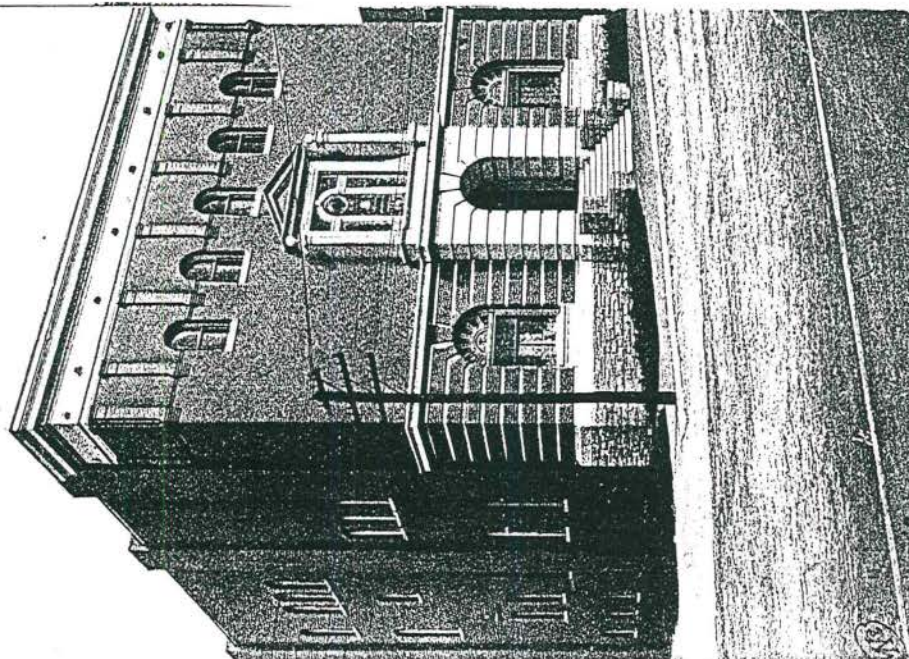


County Court House, Rutland, Vt.

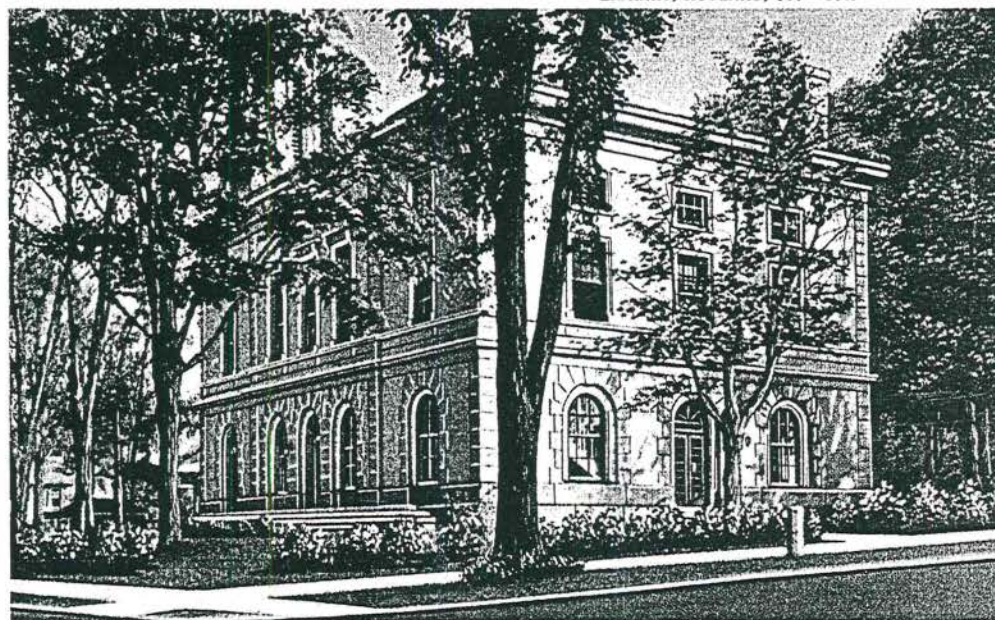


22630

Masonic Temple, Rutland, Vt.



LIBRARY, RUTLAND, VT. 67R





*St. James Hotel
Morris & Co
Telephone Bldg.*

MEMORIAL ARMORY, RUTLAND, VT. 38.

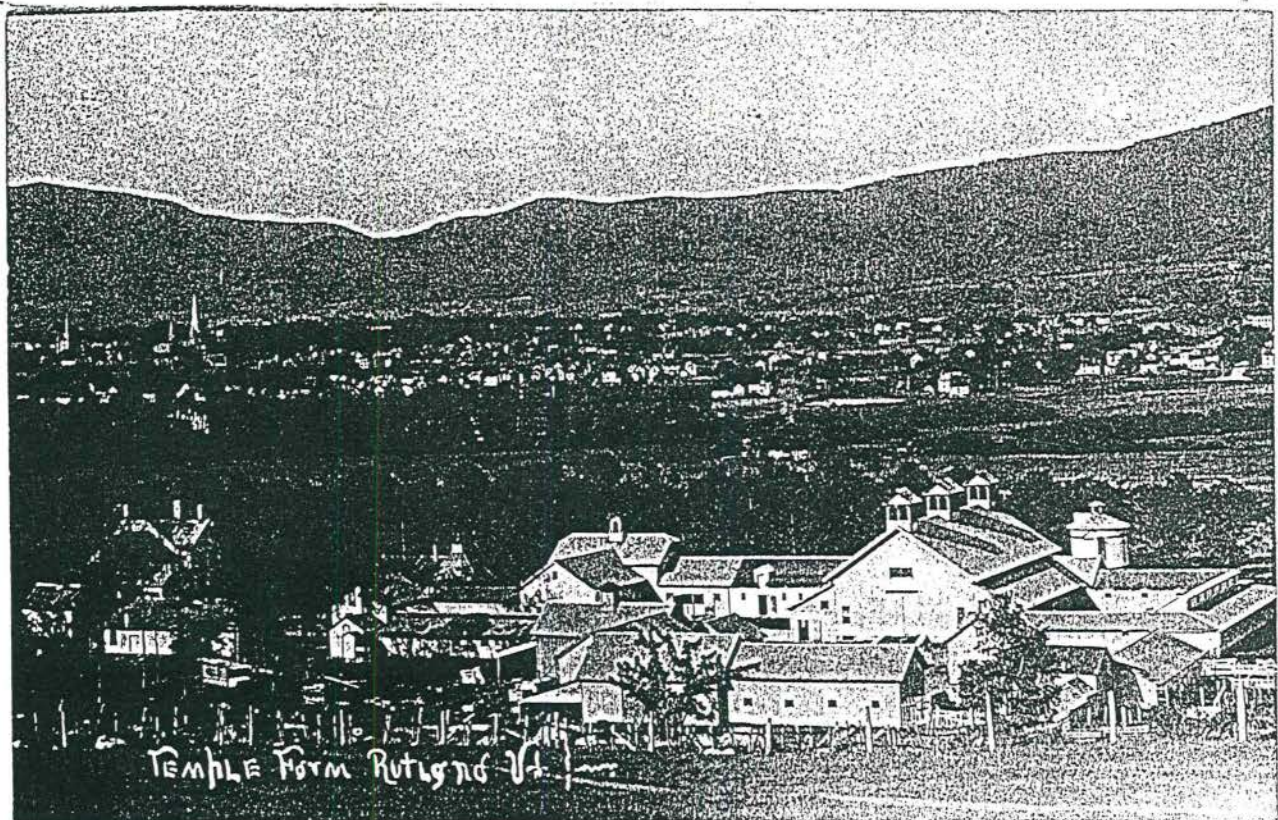


*Carroll Temple
↙
Bud Jones
Family farm
Baxter farm*

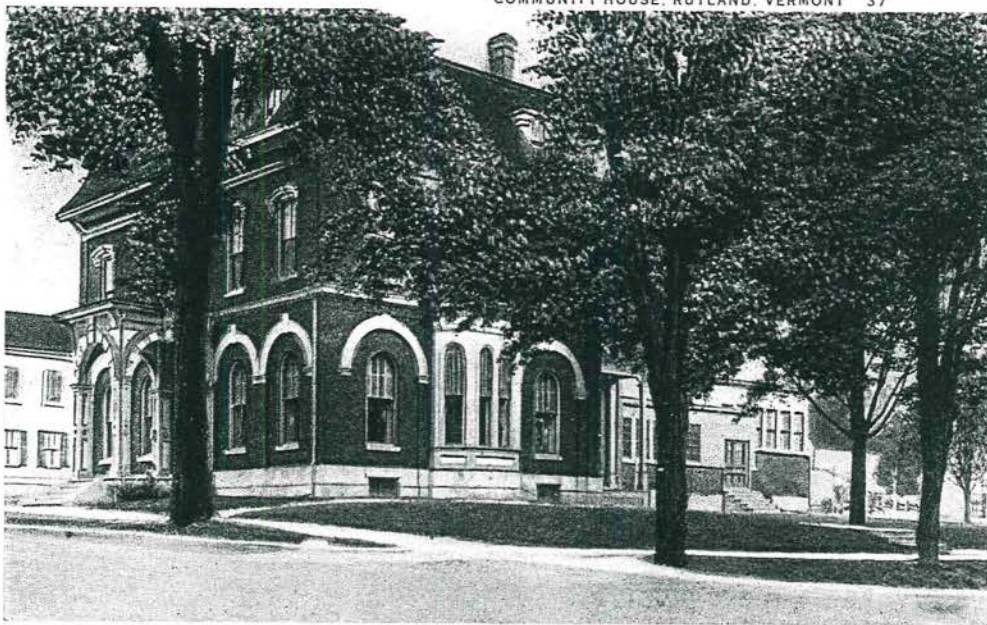
Sale of the Gen. Baxter Farm.

The Temple Brothers of this city have bought the Maple Grove stock farm on the creek road, more commonly known as the Baxter farm. The purchase of the farm includes the stock, farming implements, etc. Possession will be given at once.

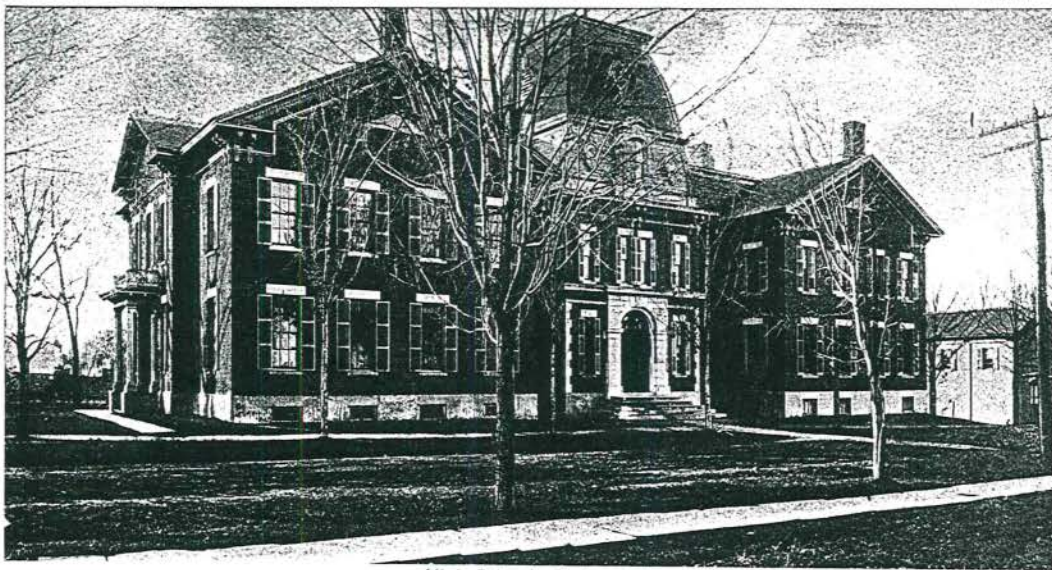
Gen. Baxter bought the original farm of Alonzo Kelley and Edgar Davis in October, 1874. The following year strips of land on each side of the "creek" road were bought of Smith Kelley, and in 1876 a pasture containing 120 acres was bought of Leeds Billings. The farm now has between 250 and 300 acres, and lies in the city of Rutland and in the towns of Rutland and Clarendon. Gen. Baxter erected practically all of the buildings now on the original place. The city water was piped to the buildings. It is estimated that the General spent between \$75,000 and \$100,000 on his country seat.



TEMPLE FARM RUTLAND VT.

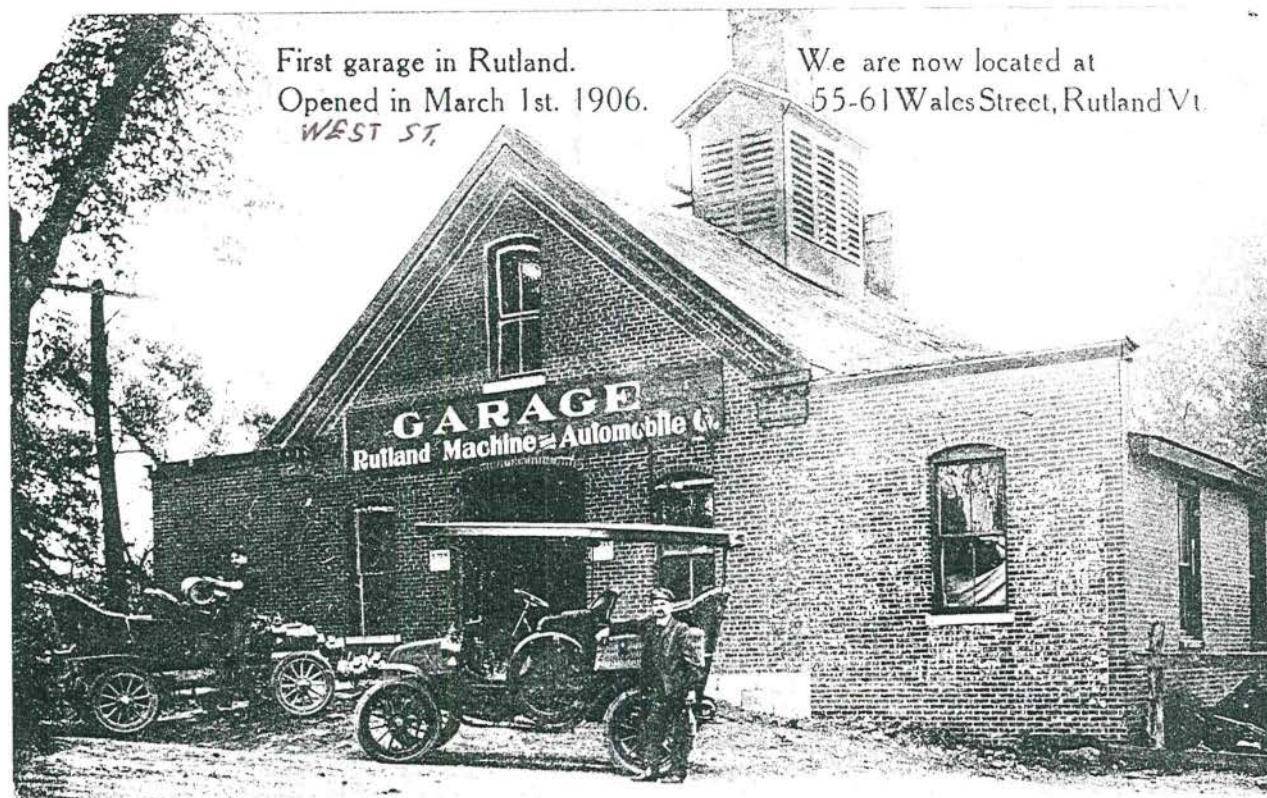


84903



Meldon





Rutland Daily Herald - June 1, 1986

VERMONT'S CHANGING SCENE

Editor's Note: Readers who would like to contribute to Vermont's Changing Scene may send photographs to: Liz Barcomb, The Times Argus, 540 N. Main St., Barre, Vt. 05641; or to Linda Skovira, Rutland Herald, 27 Wales St., Rutland, Vt. 05701. All photos will be returned.



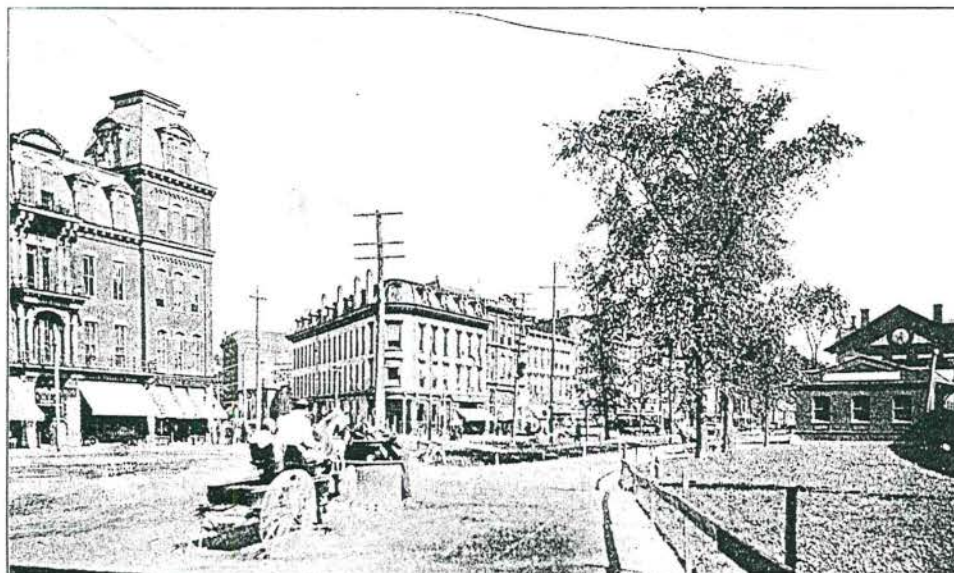
COURTESY OF ALLEN A. SHER

The Rutland Horse Railway Co. began operations in December 1885 with five horse-drawn cars seating 15 passengers each. Serving Rutland, Center Rutland and West Rutland, the fare from one end of the line to the other was 8 cents. In November 1894, the railway was electrified and in the next dozen years 21 cars were added with service extending to Castleton, Lake Bomoseen, Fair Haven and



LINDA SKOVIRA

Poultney. Around 1910, the automobile made its appearance and due to the combination of automobile traffic, dwindling receipts and increased operating expenses, the trolley company was forced to discontinue service on Dec. 26, 1924. At left, auto and rail coexist on Merchants Row. At right, Merchants Row today.



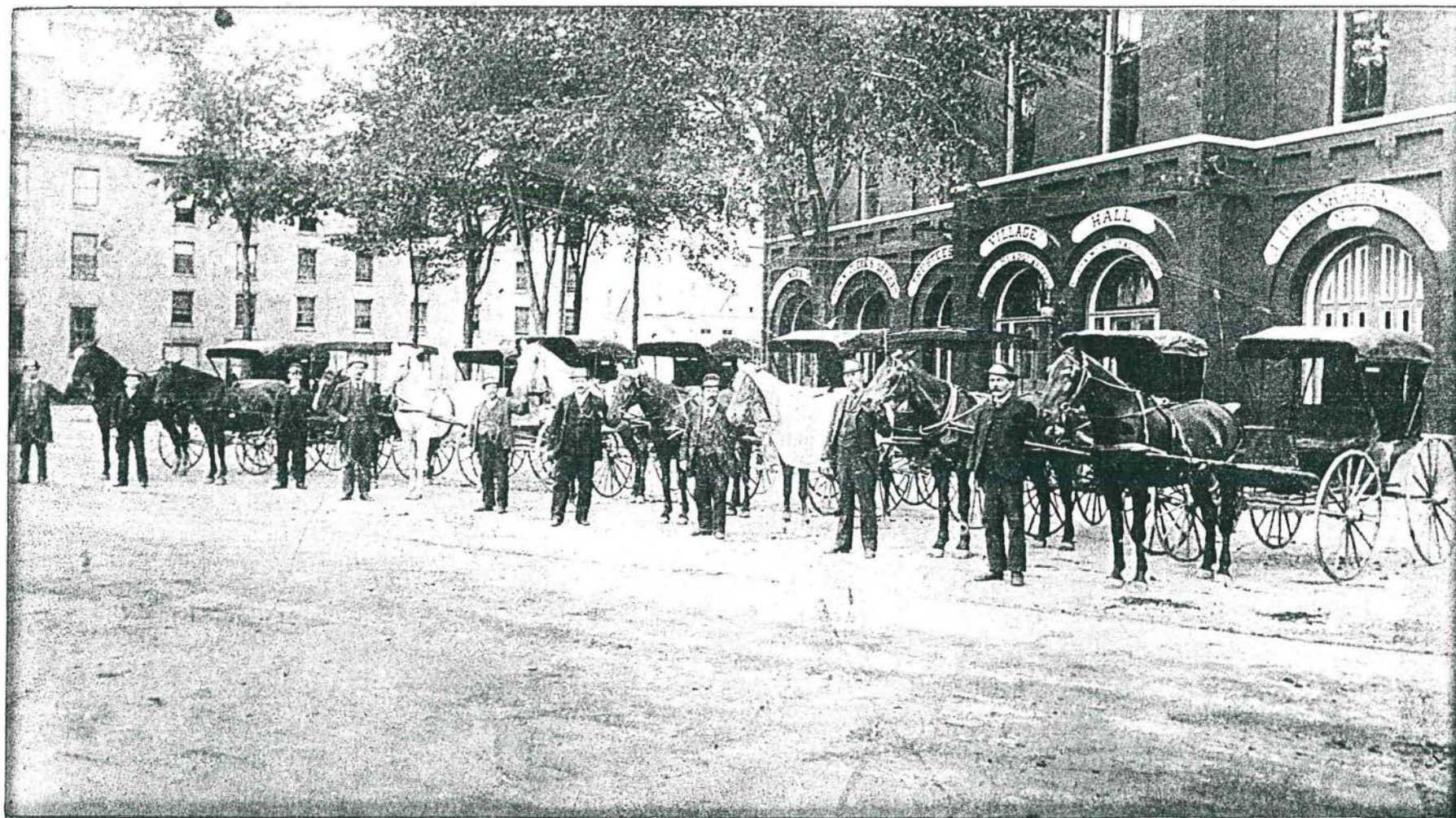
Looking Across Merchants Row to Center Street, Rutland, Vt.



The Grand, Rutland, Vt.

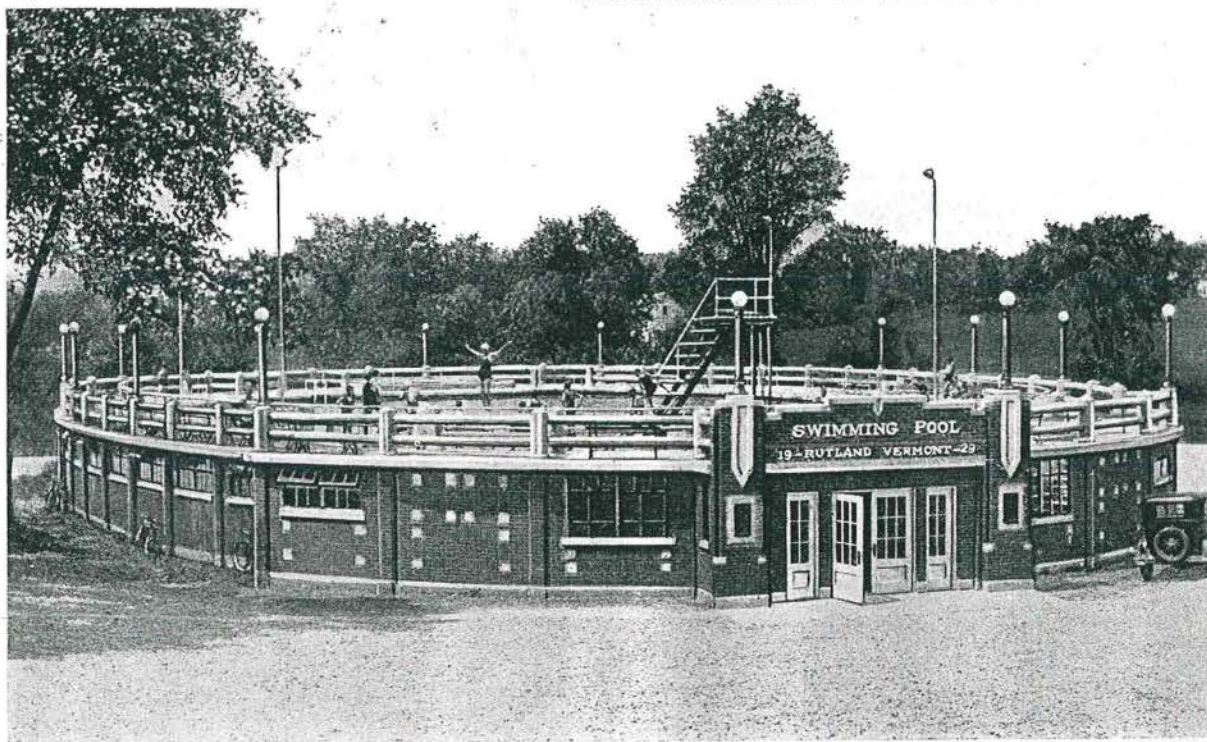
79—Merchants Row, Rutland, Vt.







MUNICIPAL SWIMMING POOL, RUTLAND, VT. 54



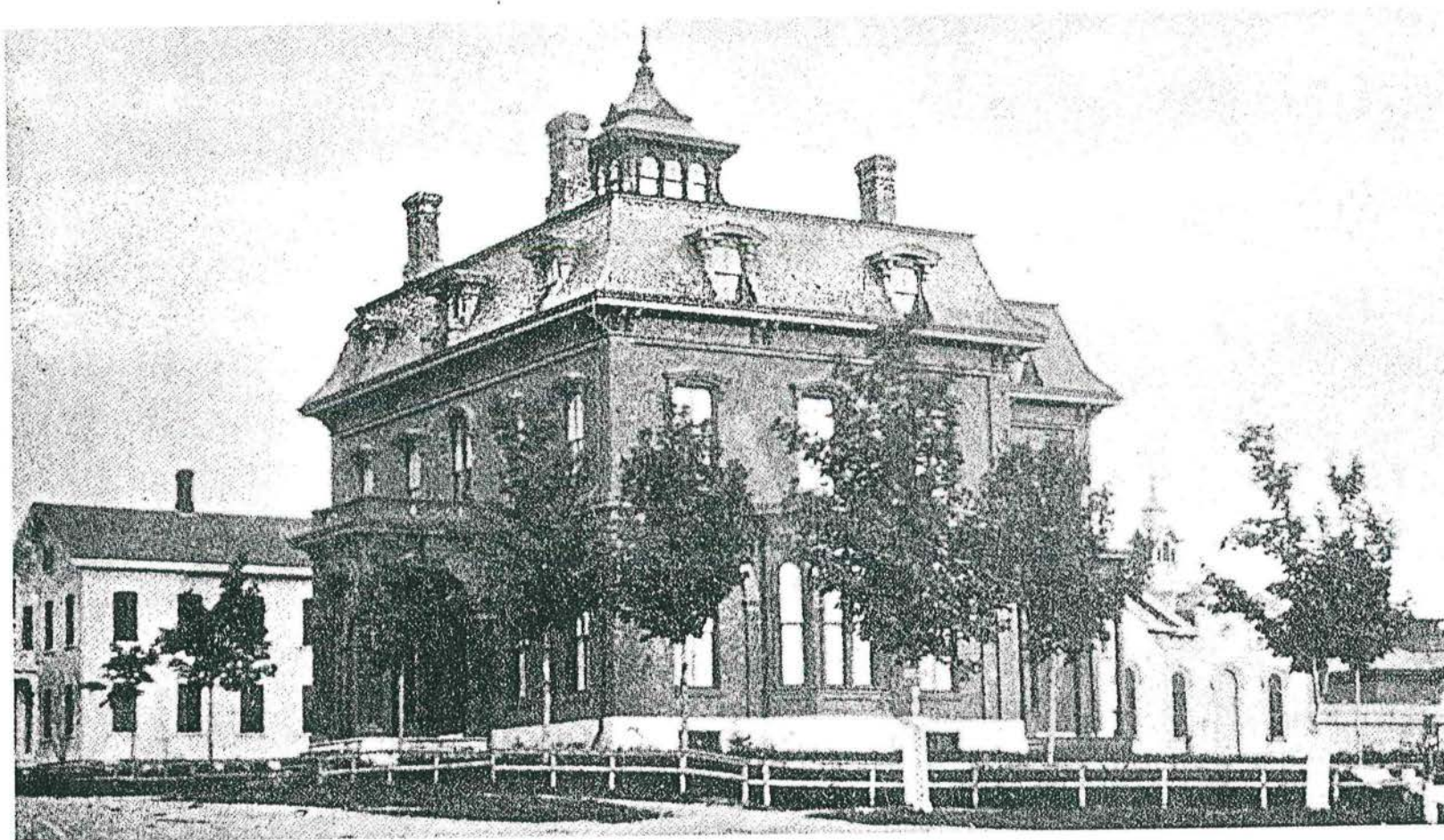
OA4266



Present Moose Club



CORNER GROVE AND WEST STREETS



The new Bank of Rutland was constructed in 1858–1859 at the southeast corner of Center and Court Streets. It presently houses the Lawrence Recreation Center.

THE ART GALLERY shows the great emphasis that was placed on its design. The walls and ceiling are frescoed and stencilled in gold leaf with a 34 foot ceiling and a skylight. The gallery is used to exhibit sculpture, paintings, and photographs by various artists. An electronic church organ is used for chapel services which are held in the art gallery on Sunday afternoons. The public is cordially invited.

THE VERANDA offers visitors a few moments to relax and enjoy the aesthetics. A castle tour is not complete without stepping out onto the veranda to view the scenic countryside and the Killington Mountain range through the proscenium arches. This area is used for candlelight services, ballets, and receptions.

THE DINING SALON, which is Italian Renaissance in style, has oak panelling and is highlighted by copper and silver polychrome, stained glass windows, and hand painted ceiling. The furnishings are Italian, accented by a silver service, quartz cut stemware, and a Tiffany chandelier.

THE GRAND STAIRWELL is panelled in mahogany and has frescoed ceilings by Chiapini, and three large cathedral stained glass windows. On the landing there is a small reed organ.

THE SECOND FLOOR RECEPTION HALL has a frescoed ceiling and mahogany woodwork. Off this hall is located a study and four bedroom-sitting room suites. The furnishings are French Provincial, Victorian, and English. There is an array of stained glass windows.

THE THIRD FLOOR consists of a reception hall, a ballroom, bedrooms, and an art studio in the turret. This floor is now under restoration.

The limitations of this brochure do not allow a complete description of this estate. The Swiss Guards and the guides who conduct the tours will be delighted to answer your questions.

Haunted by silence, the slow workings of time leave their mark upon the estate in many ways. Mellowed by age, the Wilson

Castle has become an edifice of distinction that can only be fully appreciated by a personal visit.

There are various admission charges for adults, students, family groups, organizations, and chartered tours. Children under six are admitted free. Appointments may be made for evening tours. Ample FREE parking space is available on the premises.

OTHER REGIONAL ATTRACTIONS

VERMONT MARBLE EXHIBIT AND GIFT SHOP, Proctor. 3 miles from the castle.

OTTER VALLEY RAIL ROAD, Proctor. Mountain railroading in marble country. 3 miles from the castle.

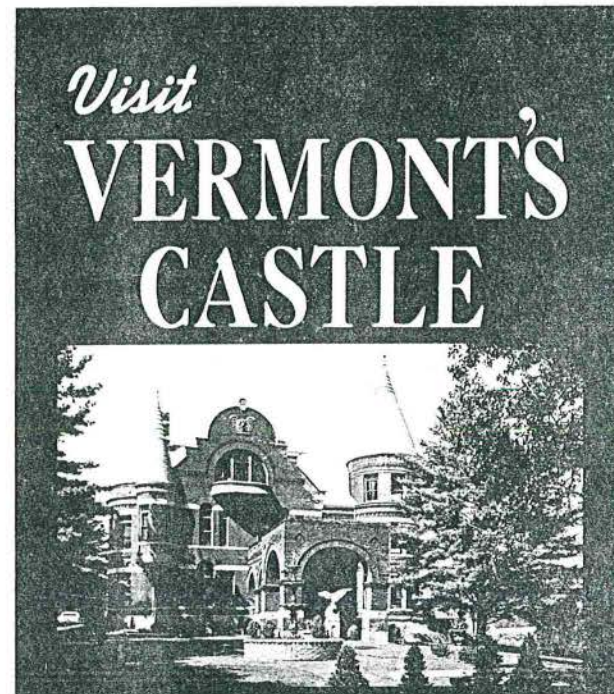
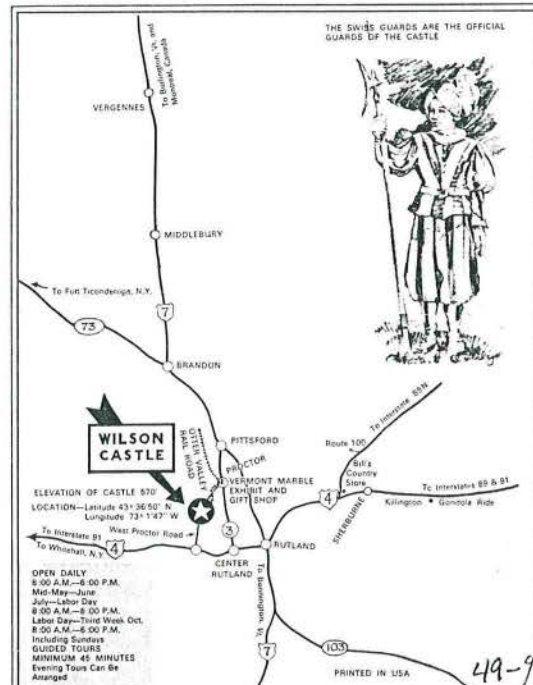
PICO PEAK, great for mountain climbing and hiking. 11 miles East of castle on Rt. 4.

KILLINGTON GONDOLA SEVEN MILE RIDE, Route 4 East, 17 miles from the castle.

CALVIN COOLIDGE BIRTHPLACE, Plymouth Notch, 27 miles from the castle.

MORGAN HORSE FARM, Route 7 North-Middlebury, Vermont. 32 miles from the castle, "Home of the Morgan Horse."

SHELburne MUSEUM, Shelburne, Vermont, Route 7 North. 60 miles from the castle, "The Museum of the American Spirit."



BEAUTIFUL
Wilson Castle
NOW OPEN
VISITORS ARE WELCOME

THE ESTATE is located in Proctor, Vermont, on the West Proctor Road, off Route 4. West of Rutland, turn right $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond Route 3. Going East on Route 4, turn left $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from West Rutland.

(See map on back)

THIS architectural masterpiece was built in the middle of the 19th Century in the heart of the Green Mountains. The Castle stands as a monument to the heritage of the past.

THE CASTLE has been the home of five generations of the Wilson family. Its design is a blend of European styles. Part of the estate is presently in the Wilson Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization, to preserve its longevity.

The facade of the Castle is set with English brick and marble, and is dominated by nineteen open proscenium arches and shadowed by a towering turret, parapet, and balcony.

The residence of this 115 acre estate has three floors spaciouly divided into 32 rooms. The interior features are highlighted with 84 stained-glass windows and 13 fireplaces finished with imported tiles and bronze. The Castle's furnishings include Far Eastern and European antiques and museum pieces, complimented by statuary, Chinese scrolls, and Oriental rugs. The various rooms with their distinctive features provide an elegant and richly gracious interior.

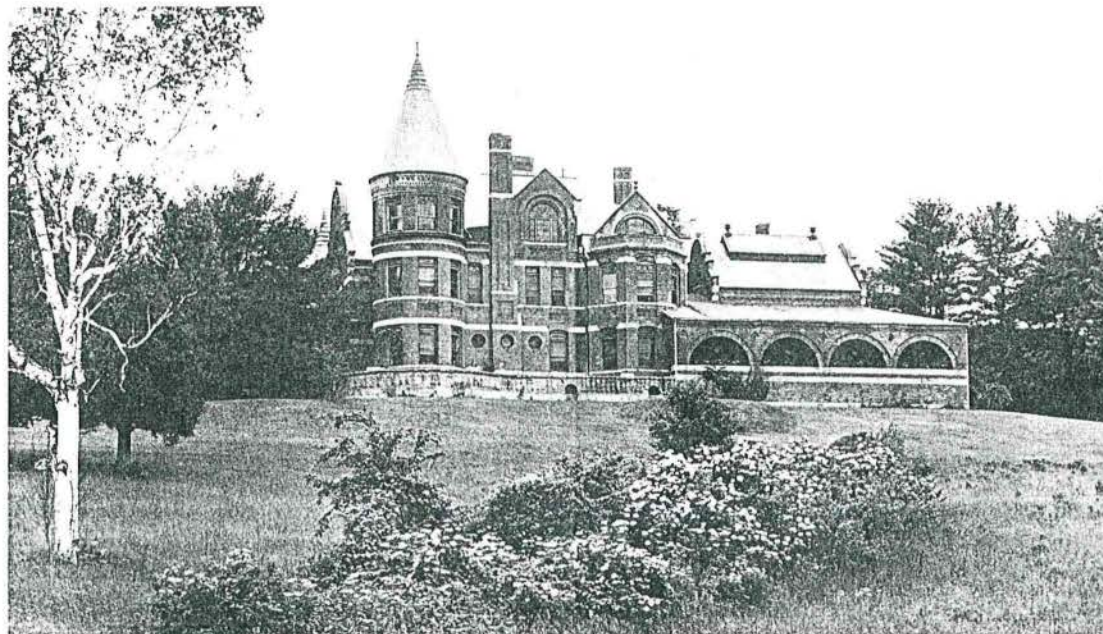
On the grounds are cattle barns, stables, the carriage house, the gas house, and an aviary stocked with Indian peacocks.

THE GRAND RECEPTION HALL is panelled with Honduras mahogany. The Ionic columns and pilasters are hand carved. A leaded glass window depicts armour. The Italian fireplace is complemented by an English Master Wall Clock, German Silver sconces, a statue of the Rape of the Sabines, and other artifacts.

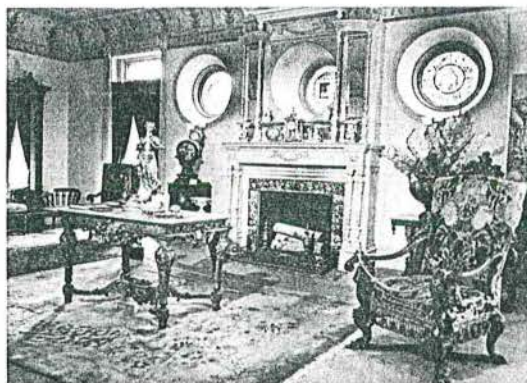


Louis XVI Crown Jewel Case

THE LOUIS XVI CROWN JEWEL CASE contains among its *object d'art* carved ivory, oriental jewels, Sevres urns (circa 1621), and an elegant silver tea service.



Front View of the Castle

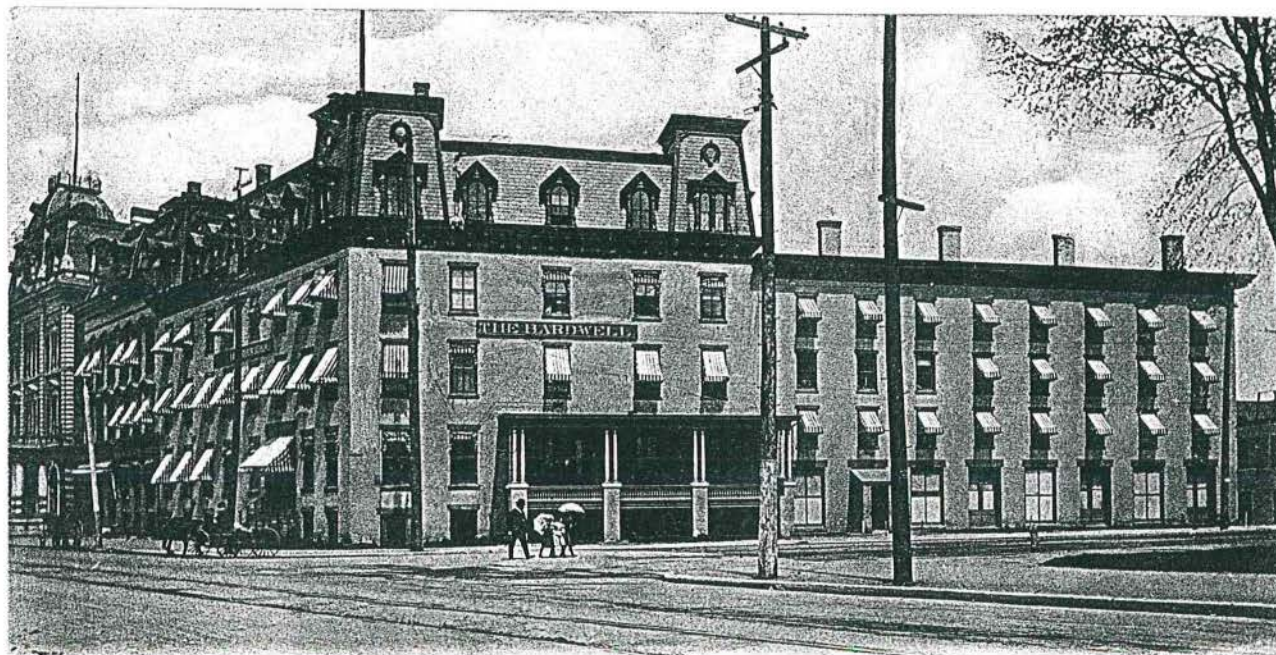


View of the Drawing Room

THE LIBRARY is panelled in rich black cherry and furnished with a German Biedermeier conference table and matching chairs over which hangs a Tiffany chandelier. The fireplaces are hand carved and faced with imported tile and bronze.

THE DRAWING ROOM'S theme is set by three large stained glass windows, which are over the fireplace, depicting: "Thought," "Music," and the "River Thames." French Renaissance in design, the room displays statuary, old ivory woodwork, and three branched Louis XV sconces of gilt bronze. Outstanding furnishings in the room include a Louis XV Papal chair, a Louis XVI table with Siena onyx top, and a Louis XVI Crown Jewel Case. The floor of the room is covered with oriental rugs.

THE MUSIC ROOM will evoke admiration from all music lovers who see the symphony of thematic details in this red cherry panelled room, complete with a concert reed organ. Lyres adorn each quadrant of the frescoed ceiling and are also embossed on the French cut-velvet settee and chairs. Floor coverings are oriental rugs. Musicales are held here on occasion, as the room is specially designed for this purpose.



Hotel Bardwell, Rutland, Vt.

Rutland Daily Herald, Tuesday Morning, May 29, 1914

Bardwell Grill

Luncheon Every Day 35c.

This "ad" is for the Unfortunates who have not yet tried the "Cuisine" that is making the "Grill" famous.

You school teachers coming to the city today; you shoppers who come to Rutland every day; you busy business man; you employees of all mercantile houses and you housekeepers who should realize that it is cheaper to dine here than to prepare meals at home. Why not try the following delicious luncheon that will be served today at the Grill from 12 to 1:30 for 35c?

A La Carte Service

Every Day 8 A. M. to Midnight.

Broiled Live Lobster
Little Neck Clams
Soft Shell Crabs
Lobster a la Newburg
Fresh Lobster Salad
Chicken Salad

Our Sea Food received every second day, thus ensuring the very best.

MENU

Home Made Clam Chowder

Cold Consomme en Tasse

Shredded Cabbage, Cream Dressing

Roast Prime Ribs of Swift's Beef au Jus
Baked White Chicken Halibut au Buerre Fondu
Roast Loin of Bardwell Farm Pork, Apple Sauce

Fried Shore Haddock Steaks, Breaded a la Espagnole

Cold Cuts of Roast Beef

Cold Haunch of Veal

Cold Boiled Virginia Ham

Baked Imported Italienne Macaroni au Gratin

Boiled Potatoes

Roasted Potatoes

Mashed Potatoes

Mashed Turnips

Succotash

Apple Pie

Custard Pie

Blackberry Pie

Cold Lemon Meringue Pudding

Mint Jelly

Coffee Jelly

Iced Tea

Iced Coffee

Iced Milk

Coolest Place in City to Dine.

Bardwell Grill

Dinner Every Day 35c.

Bardwell Grill

Dinner Every Day 35c.

A La Carte Service

Every Day 8 A. M. to Midnight.

Small Sirloin Steak..... 35c
Liver and Bacon..... 35c
Spring Lamb Chops..... 35c
Shore Haddock Steaks..... 35c
White Chicken Halibut..... 35c
Bluefish Steaks..... 35c

French Fried Potatoes and Bread and Butter served free with any of above orders.

Bardwell Grill

Luncheon Every Day 35c



Rutland, Vt. The Berwick

Do you remember the Berwick Hotel?

BY MARIE FITZGERALD

rttribune@bluemoo.net

RUTLAND — C. F. Richardson built the Berwick House in 1868; it is a large, airy and convenient house and was managed by Mr. Richardson until 1885, when his son F. H. Richardson and D. N. Haynes assumed the management. Under their care it was a deservedly popular hotel.

While the name of the structure officially was the Town House, it had been the Hotel Berwick for years, and that was how almost everybody referred to it. It set on the corner of Wales Street and Center Street in Downtown Rutland.

On a sub-zero night in January 1973 Rutland saw one of its biggest fires of all time when The Berwick Hotel caught on fire. The four-story brick building exploded into flames around midnight. As soon as the Rutland City Fire Department was notified a general alarm was declared. The fire whistle began to sound but due to the sub-zero temperatures the whistle became stuck and hummed through the city for several minutes.



Berwick Hotel in Rutland before the 1973 fire.

Photo Courtesy of www.rootsweb.com

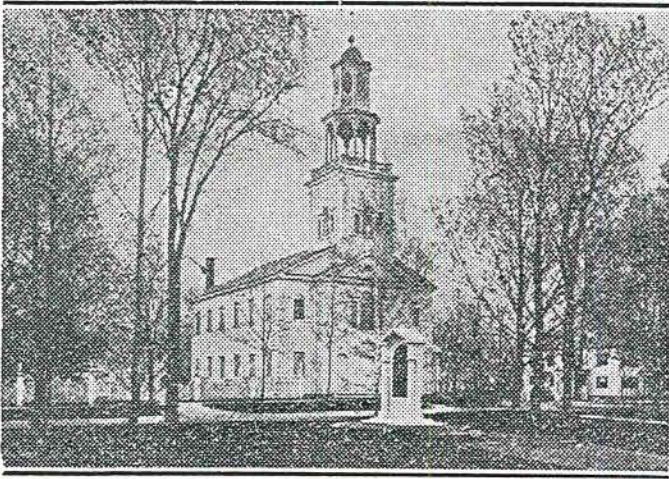
The crowd of onlookers grew to an astonishing 1,500, despite the cold temperatures, reports said.

Power was finally shut down at about 1 a.m. and soon after the streets became full of several inches of ice because of the amount of water dumped on the fire. The crowd watched as the northeast corner of the building collapsed in a rumble. Firefighters continued to soak adjacent buildings the Herald, Paul's Cleaners and Wilson Sports. At 2 a.m. every window in the hotel had flames leaping into the night. The glow from the fire was said to have been

seen from Sherburne Pass about 11 miles east of Rutland City.

Five people perished in the fire and Wilson's Sport had several feet of water in the basement and severe smoke damage. Next door Paul's Cleaners office the Berwick Barber Shop and the H & R Block firms were gutted.

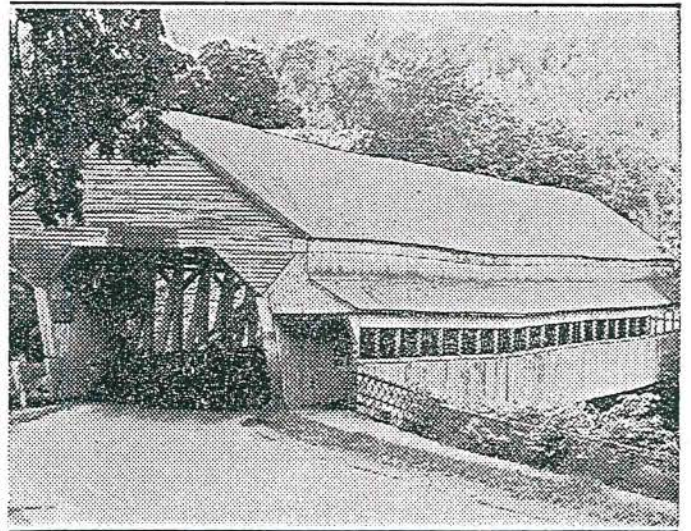
Dave Mac of Rutland brought in a huge crane to demolish the skeletal walls of the Berwick. What had been there for 104 years is now just a memory and an empty parking lot.



Historic Old First Church in Bennington.



The old Otter Creek Inn in Pittsford from a photograph, property of Harold Phillips.



Woodstock-old covered bridge

June 10, 1909

TO DEMOLISH OLD STATE HOUSE

Historic Structure on West Street
to Be Replaced by Dwelling.

Announcement by Owner, Mrs. C. N. Poulin, Takes Rutland Citizens by Surprise—Move to Raise Funds for Purchase and Preservation of Property Will Probably Be Started—Meeting Place of Legislature for Five Years.

Unless immediate action can be taken, Rutland will lose one of Vermont's most picturesque and valuable historical landmarks, according to the present plans of the owners of the property known as the "old state house" on West street. When it became known last evening that the owners of the property contemplate razing the old landmark and replacing it with a modern dwelling house, many of the leading citizens expressed astonishment that such a move should be allowed by the residents of this city and the citizens of the state, and it is probable, from remarks made by some of those seen by a Herald reporter that action will be taken soon to save the old structure for historical purposes.

It was this old building now over 132 years old that was the first state house of the Green Mountain state, and in this building the legislatures of 1784 and 1786 convened. The next session was held at Windsor during the brief period when the state house was in control of the "anti-court mob" and in 1790 the assembly met at Castleton. Beginning again in 1796 the sessions were held in the old state house until 1798, the last session being held there in 1804. It was not until 1808 that the present state house was erected at Montpelier.

The building was the scene of the first United States District court held in this state, the court convening on the first Monday in May 1791, with Nathaniel Chipman as judge and Frederick Hill as clerk.

The old state house property is owned by Mrs. C. N. Poulin, and has been in that family's possession for nearly 25 years. When interviewed by a Herald reporter last evening Mrs. Poulin stated that it is her intention to build a modern dwelling house on the spot within a few months.

Views of Rutland Citizens.

Lieut. Gov. Dr. John A. Mead said:—

"It ought not to be allowed. There are too few such buildings in the state."

Mayor Henry O. Carpenter said:—

"I certainly would like to see the building bought and preserved."

United States Marshal Horace W. Bailey said:—

"I would be sorry to see that building torn down."

Mrs. P. H. Brehmer, regent of the Ann Story chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, said:—

"This is a great surprise, and should be prevented. The chapter tried to buy it several years ago, but the owners did not care to sell."

Henry F. Field said:—

"By all means the building should be preserved."

T. A. Davis said:—

"I have taken great pride in pointing out the old landmark, and I believe it should be saved."

Mrs. H. A. Harman of the Ann Story chapter said:—

"The chapter and the Colonial Dames should unite with the Rutland Woman's club and the citizens of Rutland to preserve the building."

Mrs. Horace Dyer, also of the chapter, said:—

"We have tried to buy the building several times, but considered the price excessive. It would take considerable money to buy it and fit it up for historical purposes."

Mrs. D. N. Haynes of Clarendon, another member of the Ann Story chapter, said: "The prices quoted on the property in previous years have seemed beyond its value, though it seems as if the citizens of Rutland would want to preserve it. The Chapter has done much to preserve historical spots in and around Rutland, and although not rich, would do all in its power to prevent the destruction of the old landmark. It is such buildings that do much to aid in teaching the younger generations of the history of our country."

Charles P. Harris said: "I am surprised that it should be even thought of. That building should be bought and preserved."

It is understood that \$5000 has been offered for the property and that this was far below the price charged.

Rutland Weekly Herald

June 24, 1909

WILL NOT BUY STATE HOUSE.

Ann Story Chapter, D. A. R., Decides to Drop the Matter.

Ann Story chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution has decided not to take any action relative to the purchase and preservation of the old state house on West street. At last Saturday's meeting of the chapter held at the home of Mrs. D. N. Haynes in Clarendon, a committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. H. H. Dyer, chairman, Mrs. M. E. Wheeler, Mrs. P. H. Brehmer, Mrs. B. C. Senton and Mrs. Charles P. Harris, with instructions to investigate the matter.

This committee met yesterday afternoon and decided that the condition of the treasury of the chapter would not warrant the women in taking the initiative in the purchase of the property.

Mrs. Charles H. Poulin, owner of the building announced several weeks ago that unless the property was purchased soon she intended to demolish the house and build a modern dwelling house on the lot.

This was Vermont's first state house, where the legislature of 1784, 1786, 1796, 1798 and 1804 met. The first session of the United States District court of Vermont was also held in this building in May, 1791.

Rutland Weekly Herald
March 7, 1912

BUYS "OLD STATE HOUSE."

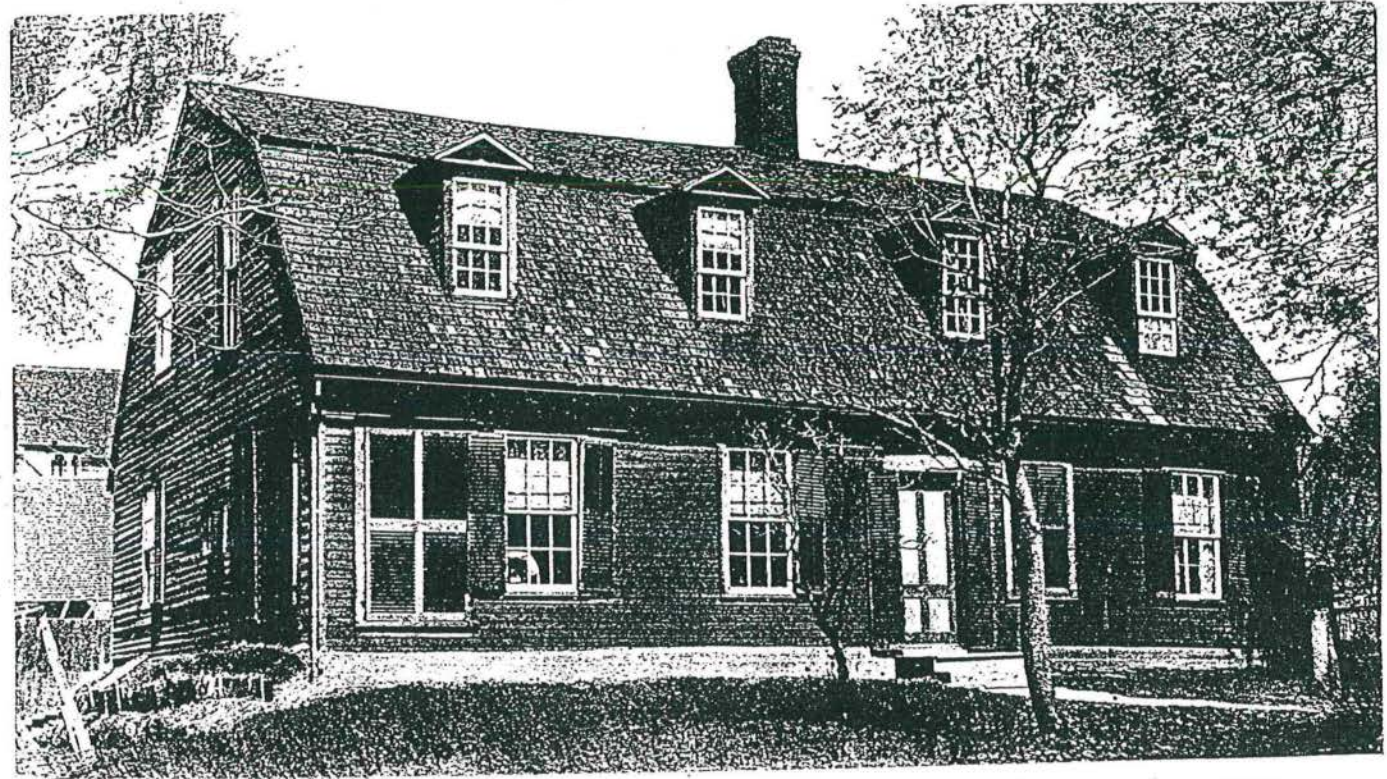
Historic House on West Street to Be
Displaced By Residence.

Dr. A. H. Bellerose of this city has purchased what is known as the "old state house" on West street and is to soon raze the old building and erect a residence on the site. The old house has many historic associations and is one of the oldest landmarks in the state.

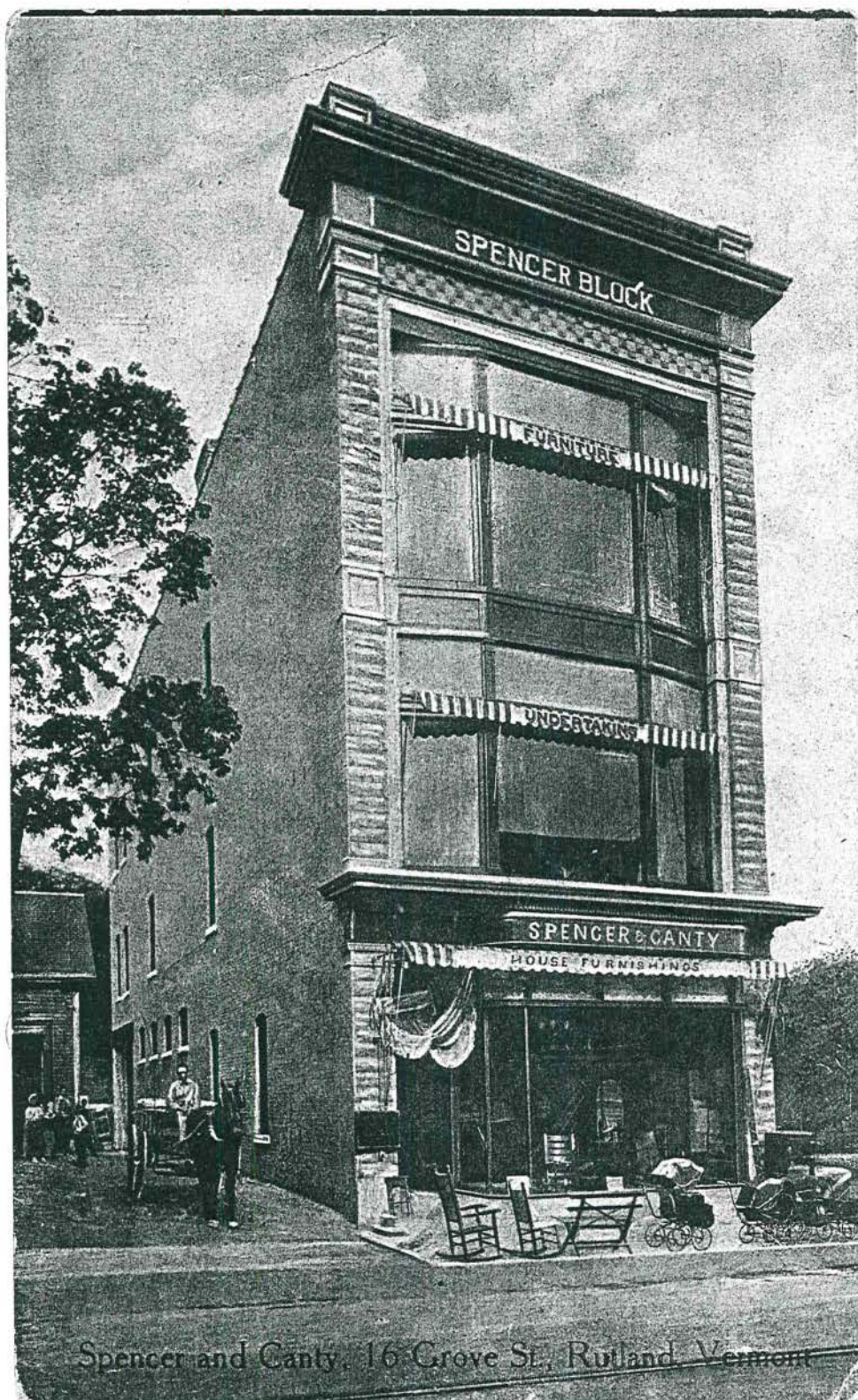
From 1781 to 1784 County court was held at Tinmouth after which it was removed to Rutland. The court house for eight years was the old gambrel roofed house, still standing and occupied as a dwelling on West street. Externally it was then substantially as it appears now. It had only two rooms, only one of which had a wooden floor.

The west one was the court room, having a floor and seats on the north side, a little elevated for the judges, and benches for the jurors, witnesses and spectators. The east room had no floor, and answered all the other purposes of a court house, grand and petit jury room. Here the first United States District court ever held in Vermont had its session, the first Monday in May, 1791, with Nathaniel Chipman as judge and Frederick Hall as clerk.

Here, too, the state Legislature met in October, 1784, and 1786. Dr. Bellerose purchased the property from Mrs. Alphrozine Poulin, who secured the property more than 20 years ago from the late John W. Cramton. Several attempts have been made to save the old building as a museum but to no avail.



Rutland, Vt. Old State House, Built 1775, Where State Legislature met in 1784 and 1786



Spencer and Canty, 16 Grove St., Rutland, Vermont

The New Clement Block.

A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

January 14th, 1875, the corner of Evelyn street and Merchants row was made desolate by the flames, which consumed the old Central house and hostelry, which had contributed to the creature comforts of so many weary and worn travelers. Since that time up to August, 1882, the corner presented a most forbidding appearance, and continually reminded the passer by of the terrible and utter destruction that ever follows the flames.

At the date mentioned, Charles Clement commenced the erection of one of the finest, if not the finest block in the State, which has just been completed by the placing of the magnificent timepiece which adorns the tower. We have examined critically this structure, and we feel satisfied that a description of it will not prove uninteresting to our readers, for it is an ornament to Rutland.

The building is made of pressed brick, laid in cement, with dark stone trimmings, no inflammable material presenting itself to tempt the destroyer of its much more humble predecessor.

The style of architecture is mediæval. The plinth, which is entirely Roman in its character and origin, and the arch, invented and first used by the Greeks, the first example of which was found in the wall at Tiryns, Greece, makes it Græco-Roman, as the walls of the building are formed entirely of these plinths and arches.

The ground floor of the building is occupied by the Clement National bank, the State Trust company and the clothing store of J. A. Gould. The counting room of the banking companies occupies the south portion of that floor and is one of the best adapted to its purpose of any similar room in Rutland. The banking and directors' rooms are finished in oak, natural color, with wainscoting surrounding the rooms about six feet high, the balance of the walls to the ceiling being tinted with a dark sombre color. The counter which extends across two sides of the room is surmounted by a strong netting of wire which would prevent access to the offices of the bank.

The vault, which is very large and roomy, made of welded iron and steel and furnished with ponderous doors and time locks, is provided with a safe of

the most approved pattern, and contains 65 safety deposit boxes for the use of individuals having securities or other valuables which are deposited here for safe keeping. A large portion of these boxes are already rented. The floor of these two rooms is almost on a level with the street, therefore it is not necessary to ascend a flight of steps to gain access to them.

To reach the upper stories of the building, one has not to toil up long flights of stairs; but stepping into a passenger elevator, the only one, we think, in the State, ten seconds only is consumed in reaching the top floors; and as this is quicker than a person can walk up one flight of stairs, it really makes those upper rooms the most desirable ones for offices, as they are away from the noise and confusion of the street, and, through the elevator, are as accessible as those on the ground floor.

The elevator is one of the most approved patterns of the Otis make, and is provided with a governor which controls its speed so that should any of the cables give way that carry the car, it would only be permitted to descend at the usual rate of speed, thereby avoiding any danger to its occupants.

The rooms are designed for offices and so arranged that they can be used singly or thrown together and used as a suite of rooms. They are all faced on the street, so there are veritably no rear ones, and the windows, which are large, are exceedingly well arranged to afford the most and best possible light.

Each room and floor in the building is provided with steam heat radiators, so that every part is uniformly warm. The different stories are also provided with closets and toilet rooms of the latest and best styles. In the basement two tubular boilers supply steam for the heating of the entire building. Besides the occupants already named the following have rooms in it: The New England Fire Insurance Co.; Burnham & Temple, insurance; Barrett & Barrett, lawyers, and Redington & Butler, lawyers.

The clothing store of J. A. Gould is too well known by most of our readers to need any description from us. We will say, however, that the room is admirably arranged for the business carried on there, having an entrance on both Merchants row and Evelyn street.

We have given this detailed description of this building because it is wholly worthy of it, and is probably the best and most complete in all its appointments of any in the State. We are sure our readers will be as much interested as were ourselves by an examination of the building, and Messrs. Clement & Sons will be glad to show it to any who wish to examine it.

The elegant timepiece which surmounts the tower and fittingly crowns the edifice is a public benefit and will, as the months and years go by, be more and more fully appreciated by the citizens of Rutland. The illuminating dial is very fine and will be highly appreciated during the hours of darkness.



Rutland Daily Herald
April 17, 1896

The Brown Property and the Nichols Street Line.

City Engineer Smith is making a survey of the east side of Nichols street for a sidewalk for which the residents on that side of the street have asked. When the street was first laid out it was found that the house and a part of the lawn of the Brown estate were in the street. An agreement was made with the owners of the estate whereby they were to receive \$1200 for the land. This was paid, but the house was never moved out of the street. Mr. Smith is now engaged in finding out just how far back the house will have to be moved to clear the street line.

Rutland Daily Herald
April 22, 1896

City Engineer Smith has found by surveying Nichols street that eight feet of the west end of the Brown house is inside the street line.

Rutland Daily Herald
July 19, 1898

A resolution to open Nichols street, build a sidewalk and to remove a portion of what is known as the 'Brown building, was given its first reading.

Rutland Daily Herald
October 19, 1899

The city has begun to remove that portion of the Brown residence on West street which projects into Nichols street. This is done to widen the street at the corner.

Rutland Daily Herald
October 26, 1899

T. C. Young, who is superintending the removal of the west end of the Brown house on West street, preparatory to the widening of Nichols street, has found an old Spanish silver coin in the rubbish, bearing the date 1780 and the Latin inscription, "Charles III., by the Grace of God, King of Spain and the Indies." The coin is about the size of a Canadian 20-cent piece and is said to be worth several dollars. The Brown house is one of the oldest dwellings standing in Rutland and was once the farmhouse standing on an estate stretching far to the north and west. The building is put together in solid fashion with hard-wood joists and heavy timbers.

Rutland Daily Herald
November 11, 1899

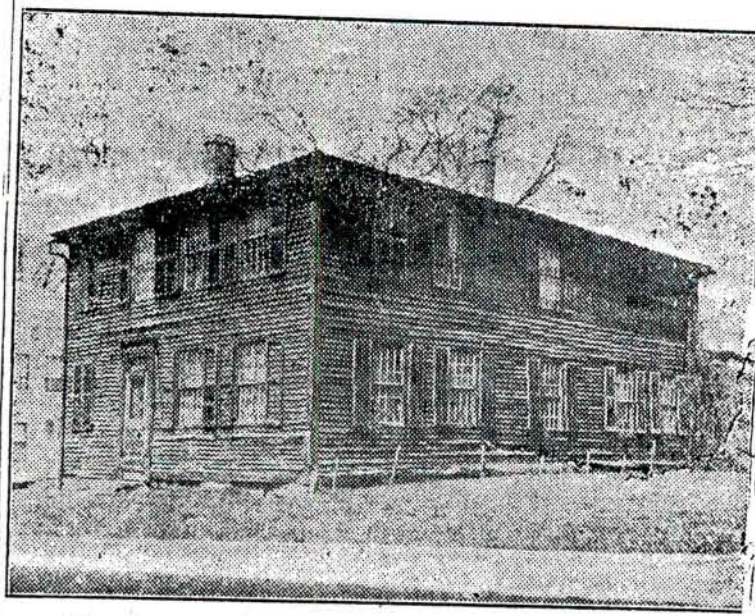
The new roadway on Nichols street and the sewer on Phillips avenue will probably be finished today.

Rutland Daily Herald
January 25, 1900
Nichols Street.

That portion of the "Brown" house which stood in the street has been removed and the roadway macadamized from West street to the hospital. We have also constructed a crushed stone walk on the east side of the street, and a well about 130 feet from West street to take the surface water from the east gutter.

April 3, 1943

RUTLAND DAILY HERALD.



The old Ross house at the corner of West and Nichols streets, built more than 150 years ago, is soon to be torn down. The new owner of the property, Dr. J. Malcolm MacDonald, plans to build an exact replica of the old house after the war.

Old Ross House, Standing In Rutland for Century And Half, to Be Torn Down Soon

Dr. J. Malcolm MacDonald to Build Exact Replica of Home After War Is Over; Built Sometime Late in 18th Century; John Wallace Ross Recalls Rutland's Early Days in Telling of History of House.

BY LOUISE HADLEY.

After more than a century and a half of seeing Rutland progress from almost birth to the present day, the old Ross home on the corner of West and Nichols streets is to be torn down soon and rebuilt after the war by its new owner, Dr. J. Malcolm MacDonald of 3 South Main street.

John Wallace Ross, of 43 East Washington street, a grandson of Ambrose Lincoln Brown, recalling the history of the old homestead, said it was purchased by William Jenkins, foster father of Ambrose Brown, some time around the turn of the 19th century. At that time the front door was on the east side, facing the old stage route from Boston to Montreal and the old Crown Point road, which is now North Main street.

Ross believes the house was built in the 1770's but there are some Rutland historians who believe that it was not constructed until about 1790.

"Four generations of my family have lived there," stated J. Wallace Ross, "three of us boys were born there in the northeast bedroom. Charles in 1863, myself in 1865 and George H. in 1868. I remember my mother telling me that when I was still a baby in my crib, there was a big fire on the Main street—which destroyed the court house, old Franklin Tavern and burned all the way from where Novak's creamery is now to the old Chaffee place.

"My mother loved to tell how she put a blanket in the window so the glare from the fire wouldn't awaken me. After I became older we children used to play among the ruins."

"After my grandfather owned the house and as his family grew he had to enlarge the home and built an ell on the north side. To the west—where Dr. Bellerose's house now stands, was the old state house. Up at the corner of what is now North Main and Terrill street was Fort Rutland. There was just a round earthen circle about 50 feet in diameter, left of the Fort when I was a youngster. My brothers and I used to go up there to the spring for water as did most of the people at that time."

"The original land was a big farm extending from Main street almost to Center Rutland and this house was at one time almost the only one west of Main street to what was then Gookins Falls and is now Center Rutland."

According to Vermont Historical Gazetteer, Ross' grandfather, Ambrose Lincoln Brown was born in 1795, and "fitted at Castleton academy." He read law with Hon. C. K. Williams, of Rutland; practised in Rutland from 1819 to 1837; had a paper mill at Center Rutland; and was editor of the Rutland Herald. He became a civil engineer and had much of the credit for bringing a railroad to Rutland in about 1847.

Ambrose Brown was also probate judge for the District of Rutland from 1832 to 1835 and from 1838 to 1839. He also was town clerk from 1827 to 1843, at which time it is believed the Rutland town clerk's office was in the Ross house.

"My grandfather was also deacon of the Congregational church while an attorney at law. One day he said, 'I can't belong to the church and be a lawyer also. I'll give up law.'"

"The larger timbers in the house have never been changed, in fact the house . . . still has the same boards, nails, etc., as when it was built. The timber was cheap and labor was cheap at that time. The house was completely hand made, the timber was hewn and the large beams were put together with wooden pegs, and hand made nails."

"The house never saw a speck of paint nor new clapboards since it was built. Many a winter's cold night when a boy, I'd listen to the old wrought iron nails in the house go off like bullets. One of the most interesting features of this house is the old Dutch oven in the kitchen where all meals were prepared in the adjoining fireplace and many's a time I have seen my mother bake from 18 to 20 mince pies in that old Dutch oven. That oven is a very rare sight around this region and probably is the only one of its kind in this vicinity."

"I can recall my mother preparing our Thanksgiving dinners—when all the relatives in Rutland and surrounding territory would gather for a real old family reunion. Our turkey and smoked hams would be cooking in the Dutch oven while 'kittles' of vegetables and soups were boiling, hung over the fireplace on large hooks. The original sink is still in the kitchen but the cupboards over and under the sink have been put in since."

"The house was heated by fireplaces until stoves came into existence in about 1869. Besides the kitchen fireplace and Dutch oven, there is also an original fireplace in the downstairs front room. The mantel is still the original one but has not been used since the house was cut off on the west side at the time Nichols street was constructed, in about 1890."

"At that time seven feet was cut off the west side of the house. The

door was put facing West street and the stairway, which had been on the west side of the house, was placed directly facing the front door. That was when the front room fireplace had to be boarded up. We had a large garden and orchard which extended to about the south side of where the Sacred Heart of Mary church is now situated."

"When I was a little boy we used to play 'hide and go seek' around the many little cubby holes in the house. One favorite spot of mine was upstairs over the Dutch oven and fireplace—where a 'clean-out' door opened into the chimney."

"The only cellar remaining to the house is under the original part from approximately the front door to the west side of the house. There was no heating equipment and we stored vegetables and fruit down there. In fact, the only heat came from the fireplaces and later the stoves we had in the rooms."

There are still signs around the house of the late George H. Ross, weather observer, who was the last of the Ross family to live there. In one small trunk are his complete records of weather dating back well over 25 years.

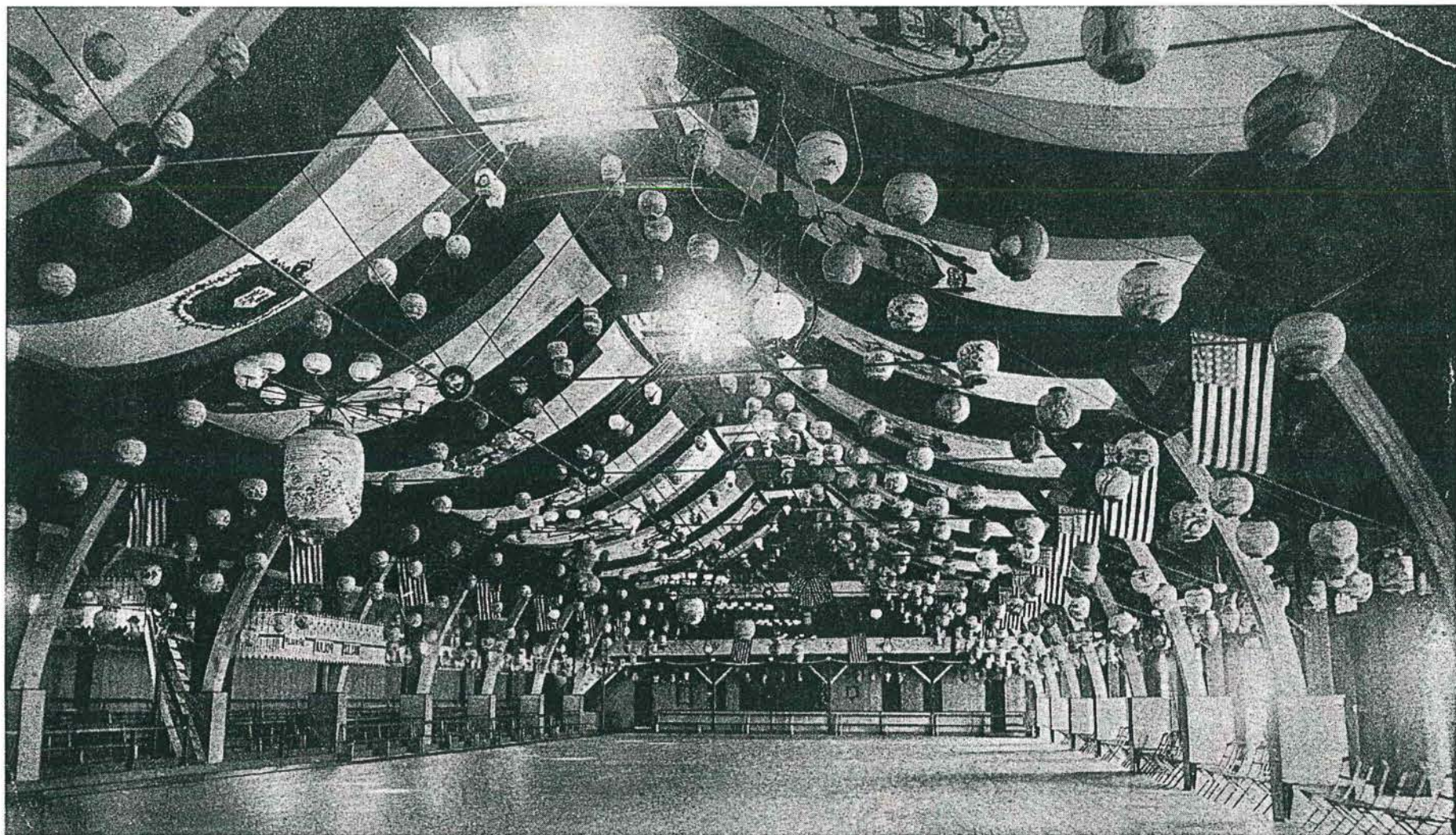
In the dimly lighted house, which never was wired for electricity, Ross lived with his cousin, Miss Aimee F. Brown. He died nearly a year ago and his work has been taken over by George L. Kirk of East Washington street as weather observer.

Dr. MacDonald stated yesterday that he plans to build as exact a replica of the old landmark as is possible, soon after the war and declared he would have his offices in the east side of the house with a long living room on the Nichols street side. The house now contains 13 rooms including many closets and small storing rooms.

*It never happened!
Torn down period!*



The old hospital



RUTLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Rutland Bicycle Club roller skating rink that was opened on 4 July 1884 was a very large and popular entertainment site at the southeast corner of Kendall Avenue and Church Street. The unfortunate insolvency of the rink association led to the ultimate demise of the facility within a decade.

The Rutland Skating Rink.

In company with Fred G. Tuttle a reporter of the HERALD yesterday visited the new skating rink and many particulars concerning the building were pointed out, a brief description of which is here given. The skating rink is one of the buildings in Rutland certain to attract attention in the future. It is one of the largest rinks in New England, as well as one of the most substantially constructed, and will, when completed, compare favorably with those in the larger cities in point finish. The size of the entire building is 174x97 feet, and, in addition to the foundations on which the sills rest, is supported by 117 brick piers. The principal entrance to the building is at the southwest corner on the west side. This entrance opens into the vestibule, leading from which is the entrance to the main room, which, of course, is the important section of the rink. The total measurement of this room is 145x96 feet, with a skating surface 140x77 feet. In this room a double floor is laid, the first of pine, which is covered with flooring felt, over which is laid a floor of matched hard maple. On three sides of this room are to be arranged the seats, each side having ample room for three rows of seats, and together having a seating capacity of 800. At the northwest corner and also on the west side, is a double door which is to be used solely for a place of exit. The approach to the balcony is at the southeast corner of the main room. It is from this position that the best view of the interior of the building can be obtained. It will have a seating capacity of four hundred and is to be so arranged that all can obtain a view of all that is transpiring below. The balcony extends across the entire width of the building and is 25 feet deep. Directly beneath this are the reception room of the club, which is 29x25, the wheelroom, ladies' and gentlemen's toilet room, cloak room, locker, skate room and ticket office. The reception room is to be elegantly furnished and will be one of the most attractive features of the building. The building is to be heated by steam, with the pipes for conducting the steam passing around the main room. The boilers for generating the steam are to be located in the basement of the building. Ample light will be furnished by several chandeliers each having thirty gas jets.

The contract for performing the carpenter work was taken by Whittemore and Houston, the plumbing by Edward Valiquette, and tinning the roof by Dunn & Crampton. The contract for placing the heating apparatus has not yet been taken. It is but justice to say that all branches of the work have been performed in a most skillful, workmanlike manner, as may be proven by a visit to the rink.

The total cost of the building will be about \$15,000, the single item of tinning the roof amounting to \$1000.

The project of erecting this building originated with the bicycle club, and has been carried forward to the present time, when it nears completion, solely by the energy and business talent of that club. It is an enterprise worthy of the support of every citizen of Rutland, and will undoubtedly receive it.

JULY 4.

GRAND OPENING OF

THE RUTLAND

Bicycle Club Rink

ENGAGEMENT OF

Miss Kittie Williams

—AND—

Master Archie Deacon,

THE "BOY WONDER,"

In their exhibitions of Fancy and Expert Roller Skating, and

GEORGE N. NASH,

Of Springfield, Mass., in his wonderful performances on the Bicycle.

GRAND MUSICAL PROGRAM

AFTERNOON AND EVENING

—BY THE—

Rutland Cornet Band,

18 Pieces W. TYLER, LEADER.

Choice Refreshments served in the balcony by the "Helping Hand" Society of the Baptist church. After the performances, afternoon and evening and during the forenoon, ample time will be given to those who wish to use the Skating Surface, which is the largest and finest outside the cities. Many attractions not here announced will be presented. For full particulars see program.

ADMISSION:

FORENOON, 9:00 to 11:30 - - - 15c.
AFTERNOON, 1:00 to 5:00 - - - 25c.
EVENING, 7:00 to 10:30 - - - 35c.
Sun 25d MW Ftd

Rutland Daily Herald
and Globe
July 3, 1884

RUTLAND BICYCLE CLUB RINK.

Program for July 4th, 1884.

FORENOON.
Rink open..... 9:15
Skating..... 9:30 to 11:30

AFTERNOON.
Rink open..... 1:00
Skating..... 1:15 to 2:15
Club Entry..... Rutland Bicycle Club
Fancy Skating..... Miss Kittie Williams
Skating..... 3:00 to 3:30
Expert Bicycle Riding..... Geo. N. Nash
Fancy Skating..... Master Archie Deacon
General Skating.

EVENING.
Rink open..... 7:00
Skating..... 7:15 to 8:15
Club Entry..... Rutland Bicycle Club
Fancy Skating..... Master Archie Deacon
Skating..... 8:45 to 9:15
Fancy Skating..... Miss Kittie Williams
Expert Bicycle Riding..... Geo. N. Nash
General Skating.

Musical Program.

RUTLAND CORNET BAND, W. TYLER,
Leader.

AFTERNOON—PART I.

1. March—Dedication..... Reeves
2. Overture—American..... Catlin
3. Selection—Maritana..... Wallace
4. Waltz—Wine, wife and song..... Strauss
5. Gavotte—In F..... Keyloff

PART II.

6. Selection—Ye Olden Times..... Beyer
7. Cornet Solo—Swiss Boy (for two cornets)..... Bent
E. S. Kalne and W. S. Kalne.
8. Schottische—Nova..... Potten
9. Modley Jig..... Reeves
10. Galop Polo..... Catlin

EVENING—PART I.

1. March—Palmer House..... Pettco
2. Overture—Post and Peasant..... Suppo
3. Selection—Martha..... Motow
4. Waltz—Homage to the Ladies..... Waldtenfel
5. Clarinet solo—Susie De Montfort, Bergson
W. J. Tyler.

PART II.

6. Selection—Grand Modley Fascination, Weigand
7. Schottische—Song and Dance..... Catlin
8. Polka—Polyphamus Solo for Basses Round
Baribeault and Pearsons.
9. Waltz—Violets..... Waldtenfel
10. March—Reeves..... Apolles

Rutland Daily Herald
and Globe
July 7, 1884

Opening of the Rutland Skating
Rink--The Bicycle and Skating Car-
nival a Grand Success.

Friday was the great day in the history of skating rinks in Rutland. It was feared by many that rain, which of late years has attended the Fourth, might interfere with the expected pleasures of the occasion, but never did nature more fully gratify the wishes for a fair day.

The rink was opened at the hour announced in the program and during the remainder of the morning the floor was occupied by a large number of skaters, who pronounced it most admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. A much larger number assembled at the rink in the afternoon than were present in the morning, but the ample accommodations furnished room for all, and there was an entire absence of the feeling of discomfort produced by being in a jam. The grand entry of the Rutland Bicycle club was pronounced a fine display by all who witnessed it. The chief attractions of the afternoon, were the expert bicycle riding of George W. Nash and the fancy skating by Master Archie Deacon. The skill displayed by Nash in the execution of the most difficult feats in bicycle riding excited the wonder and captivated the admiration of all present. The skating by Master Deacon was all that can be accomplished on the rollers, and his performances on the skates are not so wonderful as bicycle riding it is because the scope of action is more limited. Both were generously applauded. The exhibitions in the evening were very similar to those of the afternoon and were witnessed by a still larger assemblage. Miss Williams, whom the club expected, was prevented from being present by illness.

The ladies of the Baptist church fully sustained their reputation in serving refreshments to the heated and thirsty crowd. Viewed from whatever standpoint, the carnival must be considered a grand success, and the universal wish is that similar occasions may follow in the not distant future.

Rutland Daily Herald
April 6, 1894

The old skating rink on Church street, which has been used for the past few years as an electric light station, will be torn down as soon as the engine and dynamos are removed. The land will be divided up into building lots. James Carruthers has bought the lot on the south end of the ground. He expects to build a house on it this spring.

Rutland Daily Herald
June 1, 1894

The dynamos and machinery connected with the Marble City Electric company, which were in the skating rink on Church street, were moved to the new station on Post street yesterday. The dynamos were placed in position and were ready for operation last evening.

Rutland Daily Herald
July 31, 1894

The Old Skating Rink Changes Hands Again.

F. M. Butler has sold the old skating rink property on Church street to James E. Creed for \$6000. Mr. Butler had charge of the property for the Western Electric company of Chicago. Mr. Creed intends to fit up the south part of the building for an electric car station and the north end for a manufacturing establishment. Remodeling the south end of the building began yesterday.

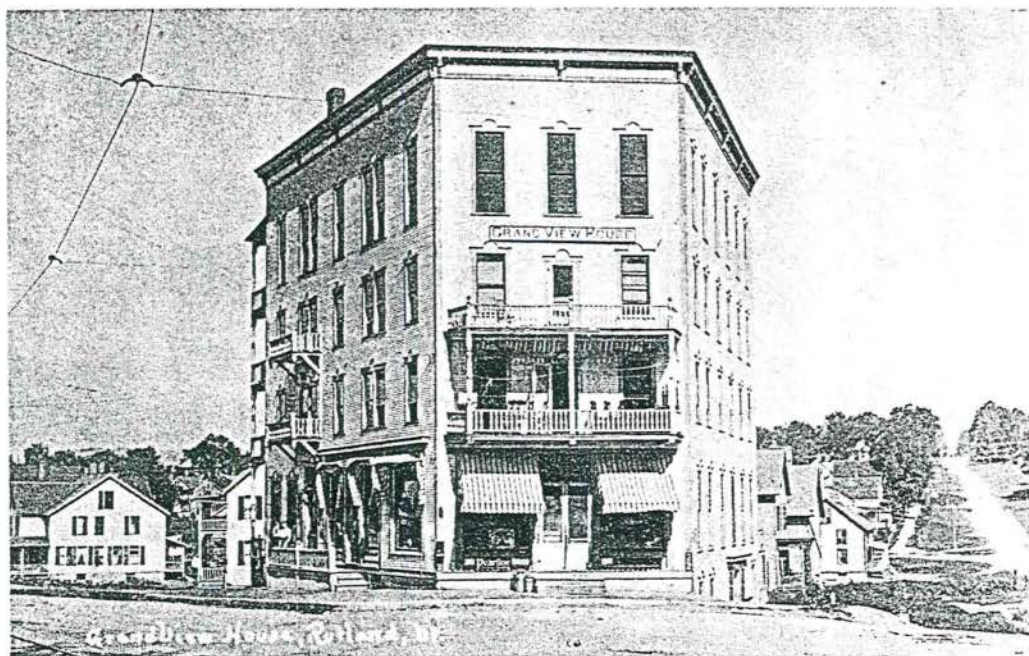
The residents of Church street and vicinity were greatly annoyed by the building while it was used as an electric light station. Mr. Creed said yesterday that he understood that the residents are anxious to see the building torn down and the land cut up into building lots. He is willing to sell the property and will wait ten days before he makes further repairs to give the residents an opportunity to take it off his hands.

Rutland Daily Herald
August 8, 1894

The greater part of the old skating rink has been torn down and the land that was occupied by it will be turned into building lots.



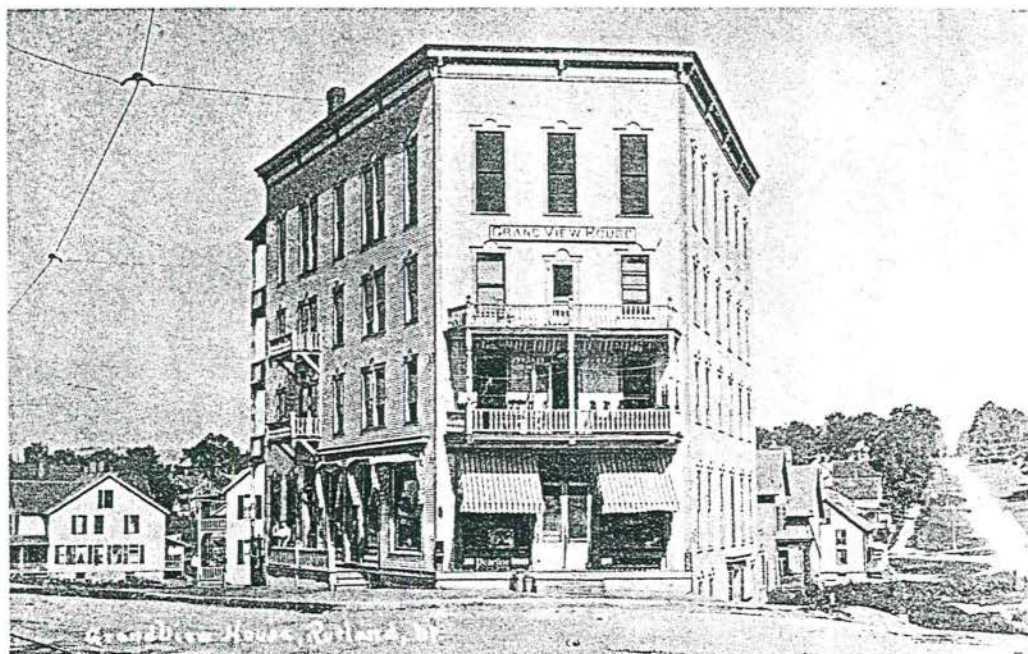
The Holland House was one of the downtown hostelrys of Rutland. It was located on the east side of Merchants Row. On the left was the Killington National Bank. The telegraph office was located on the ground floor of the Holland House. On the right was the Francisco Insurance Company.



At the turn of the century, the Grand View House graced the acute angle at the corner of Strong's Avenue and South Main Street. The incline of South Main Street, on the extreme right, was called Gouger Hill.



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June 24, 1902

ALDERMEN'S SPECIAL

Meeting to Discuss Smallpox Situation
Last Evening.

At a special meeting of the board of aldermen last evening practically all the time was devoted to discussing the smallpox situation. A new ordinance relating to certain modes of procedure in connection with the isolation hospital was arranged for last night. There are 12 cases in the city, four of which were reported Saturday and Sunday. As a result of one of the cases a factory in this city was left without employees yesterday. It was fumigated last night and will probably resume operations today. The Brigham house was released from quarantine and Dr. R. Halford Miner of Cottage street was engaged by the city yesterday to attend all smallpox patients. The city will pay the expense in such cases, but when people insist on other physicians they will have to pay the bills. It was learned last night that Burlington has paid about \$10,000 in the handling of the recent smallpox epidemic there.

When the meeting was called to order at 8.19 o'clock, Aldermen Hinsman, Mangam, Gary, Creed, Davis, Lyman and Mayor D. W. Temple were present. Dr. C. S. Caverly spoke at some length in regard to the smallpox situation. He said one of the temporary isolation hospital annexes would be finished today and the other in two or three days. There are two patients at the isolation hospital and 10 patients in quarantine in private houses. The temporary hospital will accommodate only 12 persons, and if all the patients are moved in the cots will be full. The speaker suggested that plans be drawn and a permanent building put under construction at once. The physician said it was reasonable to expect that there would be more cases in the city even though there are none imported. He stated that in his estimation all the cases there had been in the city were not known, as he thought there were some mild cases that had never been diagnosed as smallpox. In some cases he thought the disease had been called chickenpox, and he thought a few of the present smallpox cases were traceable to this error in diagnosis. He said smallpox was a cold weather disease and there is little doubt but it will be in the city this fall and winter. Certainly the disease will increase in cold weather if it is not stamped out this summer. The promise now, he said, is that a temporary isolation hospital will not suffice. He suggested the passage of a city ordinance relating to the management of the isolation hospital. He also recommended compulsory vaccination at the factories and shops in the city, and thought that Dr. R. Halford Miner, who has been engaged to look after all the smallpox patients, should go through the districts where there are smallpox patients and at least give all the people there an opportunity for free vaccination. He thought this general vaccination "warranted by the facts of the situation."

Health Officer E. B. Moore seconded the doctor's statements and in connection with the isolation hospital told of the case on Library avenue where 12 people are quarantined in one house, and 11 of them exposed to smallpox because the other one cannot be removed. Mayor D. W. Temple seconded the suggestions in regard to the isolation hospital.

On motion of Alderman Creed the city engineer was instructed to repair or change as he may see fit the driveway leading from Woodstock avenue to the isolation hospital at the city poor farm. The meeting adjourned at 9.25 o'clock.

Rutland Daily Herald

June 28, 1902

The temporary barracks east of the city which are to be used as an isolation hospital are nearly completed. The two ells on the original hospital building are in place and being painted. The beds for the two wards have been ordered and are expected here early next week. After the hospital has been furnished and put in shape to comfortably accommodate the inmates, the smallpox patients in the city will be removed to the building. Health Officer Edgar B. Moore fumigated a room at the house of correction yesterday where there had been a diphtheria patient.

It was learned by telephone that Mr. Arlington had bought a piece of land, and was considering the advisability of erecting two hospitals, one for suspects and the other for developed cases. They have a building which is being used for patients now. It has cost that city \$10,000 to handle its smallpox up to the present. There have been 25 or 30 special policemen on duty at a single time in that city. On motion of Alderman Creed the mayor, city attorney and city clerk were elected a committee to draw up an ordinance in regard to the handling of the isolation hospital at the city farm. This ordinance will be published for 20 days and acted upon probably at the next regular meeting in July. At the authorization of the board, the city clerk cast a single ballot confirming the nominations as special policemen of M. G. McCormick, No. 92 Granger street; Moses Parent, No. 114 Robbins street; M. I. Morrison, No. 86 Granger street; E. A. Moss, No. 107 Temple street; William Hayerty, No. 35 Strong's avenue; Abbott H. S. Weinle, No. 181 Adams street.

Rutland Daily Herald

June 30, 1902

The Smallpox Situation Stated by Health Officer Moore.

The following signed statement in regard to the smallpox situation here was given to the HERALD by City Health Officer Edgar B. Moore last evening:—

"I am pleased to state that the smallpox situation in the city is most encouraging, and I believe we have the disease fully under control. There have been just 22 cases in all reported, and there are at present 11 cases in quarantine; of this number seven patients are practically well and will be released as soon as desquamation ceases.

"Four patients are still sick, but will soon be on the road to recovery.

"The people have nothing to be alarmed about, as there is not a particle of truth in the many rumors that have been circulated during the past week.

"EDGAR B. MOORE, Health Officer."

Rutland Daily Herald

July 14, 1902

SMALLPOX.

A Neat and Well Furnished Isolation Hospital Now in Use.

The furnishings for the temporary isolation hospital east of this city have nearly all arrived and been put in place. The hospital is now being used for the smallpox patients of the city, two of whom have already been moved there.

The hospital was visited by a HERALD man yesterday and an inspection of the buildings and furnishings showed it to be a neat, comfortable and well equipped institution. The male ward is in the ell on the north side of the former hospital and the female ward in the south ell. The interior of the wards is kept clean and neat by Nurse John McKean, who has the patients in charge. There are several windows in the ells, allowing a plenitude of light and sunshine to enter.

Six iron hospital cots, enameled white, are in each of the wards, which are also fitted with regulation hospital stands with iron frames and plate-glass shelves. There are green shades for the windows, and through a water pipe from the city reservoir water is conveyed to a marble sink in the southwest corner of each ward.

The former hospital is being used for cooking and eating purposes. It contains a kitchen, a dining and sleeping room and a bath room. At the south end of the male ward is the small fumigating room, with the pungent odor of formaldehyde ever present. The hospital is high above the city and the air is pure and cool. A fresh breeze is blowing almost continually, and the patients say they like it there far better than in their homes, where they could not go out of doors as they now do. A hammock has been swung in a small fir grove east of the hospital and croquet grounds will soon be laid out on the west side of the male ward.

Lynn Brigham and Miss Valerie La Mountain are the only patients in the isolation hospital at present. Both are well on the road to recovery and spend much of the time out of doors. Mrs. La Mountain, who is taking care of her daughter, does the cooking for the four inmates.

Miss Mamie Frenier, who is seriously ill with smallpox at her home on Baxter street, will be removed to the hospital as soon as she is strong enough.

The following signed statement regarding smallpox in the city was issued by City Health Officer Moore last evening:—

The smallpox situation remains practically unchanged. There have been no new cases during the week and all the patients are doing well. Only one patient, Miss Frenier, can in any way be considered sick. The others are up and about, and so far as their physical condition is concerned could be released.

The isolation hospital has been put in complete order and is ready for occupancy. Only two patients are there at present, Miss La Mountain and Mr. Brigham, both doing splendidly.

The total number of cases to date have been 25, of which 11 have fully recovered and have been released. Nearly all the others will probably be released within the next two weeks.

We can safely say that the disease is well in hand, and unless some case is imported we shall soon be entirely free of smallpox.

EDGAR B. MOORE,
Health Officer.

Rutland Daily Herald

July 16, 1902

BLOWN DOWN.

Isolation Hospital Almost Destroyed by Yesterday's Storm.

The worst wind, rain and electric storm in this section this year broke out over the city about 12.20 o'clock yesterday afternoon and during it the temporary isolation hospital east of the city was almost completely demolished. The storm continued to rage for almost 30 minutes and did a great deal of damage to the gardens and meadows in this vicinity. None of the inmates of the isolation hospital were seriously injured by the accident to the buildings.

The air had been very muggy and close previous to the storm and the wind, lightning and thunder which accompanied the rain were almost appalling. The clouds hung low and it was so dark that one could not read without extra illumination. The electric lights and street railway power were turned off for about 20 minutes during the worst of the storm.

A severe hail storm of about five minutes' duration occurred at 12.30 o'clock, accompanied by a driving wind which blew down trees and chimneys and devastated the country produce hereabouts. The hailstones ranged from a pea to a marble in size.

The blast which destroyed the isolation hospital struck the buildings about 12.30 o'clock. The only patient in the male ward was Lynn Brigham, who, noticing that the door was blowing through, tried to hold it in place with the assistance of Nurse John McKean. Suddenly the building began to rock and, realizing that it was about to go, the men jumped through the doorway just as the structure was lifted into the air and after several complete somersaults landed right side up about 40 feet east of its original site. Brigham got caught in the water pipe leading to the ward and bruised his leg quite badly. McKean also hurt his knee.

The rain was falling in torrents and the wind blew a hurricane over the hill on which the hospital is located. The

two men ran at once to the female ward and had Miss Valerie La Mountain, the only patient, and her mother go to the old hospital building a few feet away. The female ward would undoubtedly have gone the way of the other building had it not been for a large rock in the rear, which held it upright and one end in place. The other end was twisted a few feet to the east by the wind.

When the male ward struck the ground it collapsed like an egg shell, and the beds, tables and other modern hospital fittings, with which it was equipped less than a week ago, were demolished. One of the beds was projected through a window and held up a small section of the building.

Both of the men were drenched by the rain, which also beat through the temporary buildings and saturated the floor and some clothing. A bed was removed from the female to the main building, which will be occupied by the women until other quarters are found. The men will use the female ward temporarily.

The first news of the hospital's destruction was brought to this city by Overseer of the poor James Beattie about 2.20 o'clock. Health Officer Edgar B. Moore and Dr. R. Halford Miner drove to the scene of the disaster and made all possible arrangements for the comfort of the occupants.

The temporary hospital was built a few weeks ago by Fred Smith, at considerable expense, and was equipped and made as comfortable and attractive as possible under the circumstances.

Rutland Daily Herald

July 28, 1902

LOCAL.

The Smallpox Situation.

The smallpox situation in this city continues to improve, and there now seems little doubt but the recent epidemic is well under control and the disease nearly stamped out. The patients at the isolation hospital are being well cared for. Miss La Mountain and Miss Frenier with the two women attendants are comfortably if closely quartered in the main building. Lynn Brigham is in the former female ward, which has been propped up and put in serviceable shape since the storm which destroyed the male ward. Brigham spends much of his time taking the wrecked building apart.

The following statement was issued by City Health Officer Edgar B. Moore yesterday:—

In regard to smallpox there is little to report other than that all the patients still continue to improve. The coming week will practically end the disease in this city. Nine are still under quarantine, three are perfectly well and by Saturday probably six or seven will have been released, leaving then but two or three in quarantine.

EDGAR B. MOORE,
Health Officer.

Rutland Daily Herald

August 27, 1902

SMALLPOX REIGN ENDED.

Last of 25 Cases Declared Cured Yesterday Morning.

The smallpox epidemic in this city is at an end, after holding sway about four months, part of which was almost a reign of terror. The last case of this disease was declared completely cured by the smallpox physician yesterday morning and the patient, Mamie Frenier of Baxter street, was discharged from the pest house, which will be fumigated thoroughly today.

The life of this disease in Rutland began about April 25, when H. M. Stringham had an attack in the hemorrhagic form, which a few days later proved fatal. This was the only death from the disease. Its spread was soon manifested by outbreaks in the different parts of the city. There were no isolation hospital accommodations and considerable expense was entailed by the use of special policemen to enforce the quarantine on the patients' houses.

There was apparently no abatement in the spread of the disease, and finally the City Council authorized the erection of a temporary isolation hospital. Two small wards, accommodating six patients each, were built at an expense of \$383.64 and fitted with modern furnishings at considerable more expense. Two of these patients were placed therein, but in about a week a severe wind and rain storm crushed the male ward to splinters and threw the other building out of shape. Since then the patients have used the old isolation hospital, the female ward having no value as a shelter.

The epidemic has been an expense of no little proportions to the city. Early this month the city clerk reported that the expense at that time, computed from what bills had been submitted, amounted to about \$2400. The total expense is expected to reach the \$3500 mark. The smallpox physician, Dr. R. Halford Miner, finished his duties yesterday, after handling the disease for several weeks in a very creditable manner.

May 27, 1902

A PEST HOUSE.

The Present Structure to Be Remodeled and Enlarged.

At an adjourned special meeting of the board of aldermen last evening the committee on city property was empowered to have an addition built on the pest house near the poor farm east of the city and put the building into shape for use as an isolation hospital. Plans and specifications for the changes will be obtained by the committee at once, as the smallpox epidemic here makes the need of a pest house imperative.

When President C. B. Hinsman called the board to order at 8.16 o'clock last evening in the city clerk's office Aldermen Lyman, Blanchard, Duffy, Pomeroy, Mangan, Gary and Davis were present. A number of residents on Woodstock avenue, Mayor D. W. Temple and Health Officer Elgar B. Moore were among those in attendance.

The report of the committee on city property, to whom was referred the matter of an isolation hospital at the special meeting Monday night, was called for and Chairman Lyman of the committee said, in effect: "So far as the brick house near the reservoir on Woodstock avenue is concerned, there have been so many complaints from residents and property owners in that vicinity that it was thought best not to consider it as a possible location for the pest house. The committee, accompanied by Mayor Temple and Alderman Gary, visited the old pest house near the city farm, and after looking it over decided that an addition could be built on the present structure at a small expense and the house made suitable for the present need. No detailed estimate was made as to the cost, but it could be done for a few hundred dollars."

Mayor Temple was asked if he had any further suggestions or remarks to make in regard to the matter, and he said, in part: "In looking the matter over I suggested that perhaps, owing to the condition the city is in financially, the best way was to put an addition on the south end of the present pest house and make it about 30 feet wide by 40 or 50 feet long. This will leave an alley in the center and rooms on each side. The old part could be used for the house-keeping department or for cooking. There is a bath room in the old part. I think, perhaps, the course suggested would be the easiest and the best way for the city. There is plenty of stone handy for the foundations. There should be a good foundation under the addition if one is built."

Alderman Gary moved that the mayor be empowered to have the suggested changes made, but the latter said it would be impossible for him to devote the necessary time to such a work owing to his business, and suggested that it be left to the committee on city property.

Alderman Gary amended his motion, and by the vote of the board the city property committee was authorized to "proceed to have erected such a building as shall seem proper and best in connection with the present structure and have a roadway constructed from Woodstock avenue to the house to make it more accessible." The meeting adjourned at 8.27 o'clock on motion of Alderman Mangan.

Rutland Daily Herald

May 29, 1902

AN ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Discussed at Special Aldermen's Meeting Last Evening.

To the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:—

GENTLEMEN—I wish to call your attention to a matter about which I have talked with the health officer and two of your members, viz., the need of an isolation hospital in this city for the care of contagious diseases. The management of a smallpox outbreak, however light, without such a hospital, is expensive and unsatisfactory. The city is quite certain to have more or less smallpox in the near future, as it is increasing in prevalence and severity through the country, and well-informed men predict a still further increase before the disease is stamped out.

A hospital should be so constructed and equipped that it can be utilized at all times for contagious diseases, and it should be so conducted that no one will object to going to it. There is need of such an institution here now, and I hope your body will lose no time in making a beginning in this direction.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES S. CAVERLY.

The above communication, received yesterday by Mayor D. W. Temple, resulted in a special meeting of the board of aldermen at the treasurer's office in the city building last evening. All the aldermen, but H. F. Noyes were present when the meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock.

The letter from President Caverly of the state board of health was read and the project of an isolation hospital discussed in detail. The brick structure owned by the city and near the reservoir on Woodstock avenue was suggested as a possible location for the pest house. After talking over the idea for about half an hour the matter was referred on motion of Alderman Blanchard to the committee on city property to investigate and report at an adjourned meeting tomorrow night.

This committee consists of Aldermen Lyman, Duffy and Mangan. The members were instructed to ascertain what the cost would be of making over the brick structure on Woodstock avenue into a suitable isolation hospital.

Dr. Caverly and Health Officer Moore were present during the evening and both made remarks. The former in speaking of the need of a pest house here said: "I don't think it is open to argument, the necessity of having an isolation hospital here; the need is pretty well demonstrated now. It is an acknowledged fact that in a community of any size the only way to handle a smallpox epidemic properly is by an isolation hospital."

Dr. Caverly spoke of the conditions at Burlington last winter, when there were 20 or 30 houses quarantined at a time, with special policemen watching them night and day and the city buying all provisions, medicines, fuel and the like for the inmates. The expenses ran well over \$100 a day and continued for several months, until in early spring the city bought an old house on the outskirts, which had since been used as a pest house.

"The expenses incurred at Burlington during the recent epidemic would build, equip and run an isolation hospital for a good many years."

"There is no question but what Rutland is liable to smallpox at any time. The danger is growing greater all the time because of the increasing number of cases in New York, New Hampshire and other states. We're going to have it in Rutland because it's a railroad center and people from the infected cities are constantly coming here."

"I have no expectation but that we shall be able to handle the present smallpox cases without a pest house. I feel confident that this outbreak will be a thing of the past before the city has an isolation hospital. But we will have more surely."

In speaking of the smallpox patients now in the city Dr. Caverly said: "Every one of the cases here today would have been pleased to have had a place to go and they wouldn't have been particular about the accommodations. I know they would have welcomed the opportunity of getting away from their homes and having their family and relatives exposed." Dr. Caverly said that although no quarantine could be wholly effective unless the house was in charge of a police officer, he considered that all the present patients were observing the quarantine as well as though under an officer's surveillance.

He said a pest house should be on the outskirts of the city and in it there should be male and female wards and three or four private rooms. He said there was no danger from having such a house near other dwellings, but there was undoubtedly a great deal of sentiment against and objection to such an arrangement.

The Woodstock avenue building was discussed by him as regards the sewerage and other sanitary arrangements. The meeting adjourned until tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, on motion of Alderman Blanchard, at 9.12 o'clock.

Dr. J. T. Lydon, city physician, and Dr. W. W. Townsend vaccinated 32 persons without charge at the city hall building yesterday afternoon. The patients ranged in ages from a year and a half to 20 years. The free vaccination will be continued at the same place this and tomorrow afternoons from 3.30 to 6 o'clock.

Rutland Daily Herald

June 5, 1902

Plans for a Pest House.

The plans for the new isolation hospital which have been submitted to the committee on city property, in charge of the project, provide for a different and more elaborate structure than was considered at the special meeting of the board of aldermen for that purpose last week. The proposed hospital, if built as planned, will be separate from the present pest house and located to the west of it.

The building will face the north and will be 64 by 100 feet in dimensions. On the first floor there will be male and female wards, 21 by 14 feet, containing four beds each, and two separate wards containing two beds each. There will also be a bed for observation cases, receiving and transition rooms, nurses' and servants' dining rooms and a kitchen among other rooms.

A corridor will extend throughout the building east and west, and there will be ample porches at the front and rear of the structure. On the second floor will be the nurses' sleeping apartments and other necessary rooms.

The probable cost of such a building is estimated as at least \$5000. Although the committee has taken no definite action in regard to the plans, it is expected that in the present financial condition of the city the members will not consider it practicable to expend this sum for a pest house.

Rutland Daily Herald

June 14, 1902

An Isolation Hospital Needed for Rutland.

Rutland during the past few months has had 15 cases of smallpox. The city has now nine cases on its hands. We are informed that eight cases out of the 15 are cases which are the result of domestic isolation. In other words, if we had had an isolation hospital where smallpox patients could have been taken, the present smallpox scare would have been avoided. Down at Burlington the authorities spent \$20,000 in fighting smallpox by quarantining patients at their homes, before the discovery was made that the true solution of this problem was an isolation hospital. This discovery was finally made, however, and Burlington is now master of the situation.

We wonder if Rutland will be wise enough to take a pointer from Burlington. We can put up an isolation hospital, thoroughly equipped, at an expense of about \$4000. Are we prepared to meet this expense in order to guard ourselves against the inroads of this terrible disease? We are inclined to think that our citizens will respond to

the appeal for a hospital where smallpox patients can be treated without being a menace to the health of the community. Why not combine and build such a hospital at once?

Rutland Daily Herald

June 17, 1902

The committee on city property, in charge of the isolation hospital project, reported that there was need for the institution as soon as possible, and recommended that one be built on the city farm for not more than \$2500. This report was accepted, as was a resolution instructing the purchasing agent to advertise for bids for building such a hospital, the proposals to be opened at the next regular meeting, and also appropriating \$2500 for the building.

Rutland Daily Herald

June 19, 1902

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A PEST HOUSE.

Temporary Buildings Will Probably Be Erected This Week.

At a special meeting of the board of aldermen in the City Council chamber last evening, authority was given certain members and the mayor to build two temporary barracks to be used as an isolation hospital. The board voted also to hire a physician to look after the smallpox patients exclusively.

Health Officer E. B. Moore addressed the board in regard to the local smallpox situation, for the consideration of which the special meeting had been called. He said there had been three new cases reported since Saturday and the prospects were the city would be in serious trouble before the isolation hospital considered at Monday's meeting was built.

He suggested that two temporary structures be built, each to accommodate 12 persons, and divided into two wards for men and women, respectively; the temporary buildings to be located near the present pest house, which can be used for cooking and such purposes. He said such an arrangement could be perfected in three or four days and asked that the board give the city property committee authority to have built such a hospital.

Mr. Moore also suggested that one physician be employed to attend to all smallpox patients and none others. He told of one family where the attending physician was forced to give up the case because he was losing his other patients and said the house had not been visited by an attending physician for four days. In regard to the powers of the health officials, Mr. Moore said the city attorney states that they have authority to remove all smallpox patients to the isolation hospital and if necessary to provide the place.

The situation was discussed in detail by the board, and on motion of Alderman Creed the city property committee and the mayor were instructed to erect two temporary buildings on the city poor farm to be used as wards for smallpox patients. The committee and mayor are to use their own judgment as to the size and exact location of these barracks.

On motion of Alderman Creed the mayor and city health officer were also authorized to secure the services of a reputable physician to attend exclusively to all smallpox patients. The meeting adjourned at 10.15 o'clock.

Rutland Daily Herald

June 20, 1902

Work Begun on New Temporary Pest House.

Work on the new temporary isolation hospital to be located east of the city, in accordance with the instructions of the board of aldermen at a special meeting Wednesday night, was begun yesterday. The work will be done under the general supervision of the committee on city property and the mayor. The carpenter in charge of the job is Fred G. Smith.

The material for the new building was gathered yesterday, and the erection of the hospital will probably be well under way today. Mr. Smith's instructions are to finish the work as soon as possible.

The temporary barracks will be in the form of ells attached to the north and south sides of the present pest house. The additions will both be 36 by 12 feet in dimensions, divided into two wards and having a capacity of 12 patients each. The old hospital will be used for cooking purposes. A barb-wire fence will be put around the hospital at once to keep out cows and other animals which might spread the disease.

Nothing definite has yet been done in regard to engaging a physician to attend to all smallpox cases exclusively. A hack was bought by the city yesterday to be used in conveying patients with contagious diseases to the pest house or elsewhere as desired.

As soon as the temporary structure is built, which will be only a matter of a few days, all new cases and many if not all the old ones will be placed therein.

Lynn Brigham, who has smallpox, will probably be removed from his home on Cottage street to the isolation hospital today. Five of the nurses were released from quarantine at the city hospital yesterday and some of the rooms were fumigated. The Cole house on Harrison avenue was released from quarantine for smallpox and fumigated.

SOME MAIN STREET STRUCTURES OF OLD RUTLAND EAST PARISH

- 2 SOUTH MAIN ST. John A. Graham built this mansion before 1800 as the official home of the Episcopal Bishop of Vermont. The candidate for the office was never consecrated and the office was established in Burlington. Built with four stories, one of which (probably the top one) blew off. Used as a store for over 150 years - Union Block, Vail Block, Daniels & Bell, Stearns & Pearce, Gershom Cheney, etc. Now known as the Lindholm Block.
- MAIN STREET PARK between West St. and Center St. is of special interest because it was in the early days the site of the Court-house, jail, pillory and whipping post, and was known as FEDERAL SQUARE. Here, the hastily-recruited troops drilled in Revolutionary days. Here, in 1791, was staged the all-day celebration when news came of Vermont's admission into the Union. The statue of the Green Mountain Boy, with musket and powder horn, alert on a pinnacle of natural rocks, poised as if watching for attack, and a large boulder with bronze inset bearing the names of the men and women of Rutland who served in World War I, seems to be at home in this park, and somehow seems to be a meaningful type of war memorial.
- 18 SOUTH MAIN ST. Davis House, formerly the Chipman House on the North-east corner of East Center St. Date of construction and original owner and builder not established yet. Now Berkley Veller & Greene.
- 24 SOUTH MAIN ST. Gov. John Boardman Page Mansion. "Sycamore Inn" Built by Page when he became governor. Removed the old family homestead to 2 East Washington St.. In 1895 Mary Page housed 24 renters Page handled other's money very successfully (State Treasurer, Treasurer of Howe Scale Co., cashier at Bank of Rutland) but not his own - for he died virtually penniless.
- 26 SOUTH MAIN ST. Kilburn house. Lived in for many years by the Rev. Samuel Williams, historian and scholar. This simple frame homestead, white clapboarded, with chimneys abutting the side elevation, has lost some of its characteristic beauty through alteration. The house was originally gambrel-roofed, with a large central chimney. Doctor Williams was the co-founder of the Rutland Herald in 1794. The house was built by Gershom Cheney, a carpenter, joiner and architect, in 1794.
- 27 SOUTH MAIN ST. Solomon Foote home. Possibly built in the 1820's by Daniels brothers - the style is similar to the Bank of Rutland which is known to have been erected by them. It is also called the Pond House. It is a mellow buff painted brick house with gabled facade. The small-paned windows are framed by brick arches painted white, and the wide marble sills accent the design. Solomon Foote was the President of the monster Whig Convention of 1840, later Congressman, and President of the Senate during the 36th and 37th Congresses. He was an Associate and advisor of President Lincoln and outstanding among the great Senators.
- 43-45 SOUTH MAIN ST. House of the 1880's with rough stone foundation salvaged from the old stone jail which was located just Westerly.
- 61 SOUTH MAIN ST. Chipman, Strong or Morse House. First house built on the Strong Lot which embraced all the land between Main St., Washington St., Wales St. & Madison Avenue. Said to have been designed by an itinerant architect. On the corner of Main ST and Madison, and was the home of Moses Strong, one of the great landholders of early Rutland. The large square house, painted white and set in spacious grounds, surmounted by a Captain's walk, still retains the

*Lindholm
Sports*

Realty

Apartments

Charles Tuttle

*Senator
Robert Stafford*

Apartments

Apartments

charm of the Georgian style, although the classic simplicity of the entrance and the delicacy of the cornices have been destroyed somewhat by the addition of a veranda. It was also the home for many years of the Morse family.

- 76 SOUTH MAIN ST. Eleazer Wheelock tavern. Wheelock was also a stage driver In the early 19th century. Josiah Huntoon was next to run the tavern to be known as Huntoon's tavern. More rooms must have been needed because he added a third floor to the house. Later on a porch was added to the existing building by Brock and it became know as the Brock House for most of its latter life.
- 37 NORTH MAIN ST. Christopher Crafts House. In 1795 Crafts bought a vacant lot from Elias Buell. A deed of 1805 mentions a house, thus the date of the house is between 1795 and 1805. Many additions and alterations occurred during the many years following. Crafts ran a store south of the Court House.
- 43 NORTH MAIN ST. Daniel P. Bell house. Possibly built by Luther & George Daniels who built the Bank of Rutland. Recessed arches over windows, fanlight over balanced windows. Porch was a later addition.
- 44 NORTH MAIN ST. Gov. Israel Smith house. Considerably modified and added to. The deed of 1810 mentions a house on the site. After Smith's death in 1810 this house and lot was divided into 12 parts to satisfy judgement against his estate. Smith was the first of 12 governors to have lived in Rutland Town while serving as governor.
- 49 NORTH MAIN ST. Gov. Charles K. Williams, son of Rev. Samuel Williams. House was built in 1787. Cellar and foundation of brick. Rafters are unpeeled popple logs. Porches and bay windows were added in later years.
- 58 NORTH MAIN ST. John Boardman Page. House built in 1848 on two and a half acres sold by Robert Temple's widow. Temple was the first president of the Bank of Rutland and Page was assistant cashier. The house is Grecian in its treatment of porch with fluted pillars and recessed entry. The gabled dormers are Gothic, a very modern style at the time. This is the first of four houses for which Page was responsible for.
- 64 NORTH MAIN ST. Robert Temple house. E. L. Temple, a grandson of the builder, says the house was built in 1805. It was of the Federal style with many Grecian touches. It is a dignified, white-painted brick structure, backed by terraced gardens and topped with huge chimneys. It was known as "Windyledge" and was the home of several generations of the Temple family, and is in a fine state of preservation.
- 145 NORTH MAIN ST. Site of the 1st Congregational Church and burial grounds located in the Old East Parish.
- 1 AIKEN PLACE Aiken House. At the end of an elm-shaded avenue stands the former 1st Congregational Church Parsonage, built in 1849. A plain white wooden frame house with rambling ells, it retains the old brick oven, transom doors, and other interesting details of the period.
- 86 CENTER ST. Bank of Rutland. Built in 1861 as temporary offices of Rutland's first bank. Also has been used as a home, Congregational Church Community House and later as the recreation center of Rutland. It was not a building of grace and style but seemed very heavy and ponderous.
- 101 CENTER ST. The Bank of Rutland. Built in 1825, home of 1st bank in Rutland, as 1st home of Rutland Savings Bank, as a barn in 2nd half of 19th century, then the Seventh Day Adventist Church for 70 years and served as home for the first Rutland Historical Society. It was another building to the credit of Luther and George Daniels construction.
- 105 CENTER ST. Cephas Smith or William Fay house. Smith was probably the first owner but Fay the most celebrated owner. The Rutland Herald was printed in a wing or ell of the building which extended southerly across what is now Center St. The Bank of Rutland building sits on part of the garden of this home.

Parking Lot

Royal's
Heathside

Parking Lot

Aldous
Inn Home

Governors
Table

Dental
Offices

Lawyers

Mac's
Apartments

Lawyers

Antiques
& art

Insurance

- 10 COURT ST. Federal Court House. Designed by Ammi B. Young in Italianate style with extensive use of cast iron, then a new development in building. The building was completed in 1854 and became the home of Rutland Free Library in 1931.
- 23 COURT ST. Newton Kellogg. Built by Gov. John B. Page, the fourth house which he can add to his record. It is of the Italianate style and well preserved. It was the parsonage of the Congregational Church for many years.
- 2 WASHINGTON ST. c. 1855. Josiah Huntoon, owner of the tavern. Bracketed Italianate style with asymmetrical features. Best example of this style in town. A few minor alterations. Adjoining this home to the west was a three story brick town hall with a post office, town offices, Billings grocery store, J.J.R. Randall's architect offices and a dry goods store, said to be the largest in the state. Also a Masonic Hall was located in this building. It has L-shaped main block with an entrance tower at the intersection of the two wings - the entrance has patterned, leaded glass in the sidelights and transom, and a small front porch with fluted Corinthian columns.
- 16 WASHINGTON ST. George A. Tuttle. Steam presses of the Rutland Herald were in a large frame building to the East of of Morse Place.
- 17 WASHINGTON ST. George E. Lawrence home, built about 1870 by Mark Richardson. It was very plain but had a striking Mansard style - three bays wide, two rooms deep. The center porch had a crosseted surround, lead transom, and bracketed porch and wooden quoins at corners of the building.
- 26 WASHINGTON ST. C. 1860, the Cook house. Is Italian palazzo-style house with deep overhanging eaves with large paired brackets set into a wide brick fascia - it was built by E.F. Cook, owner of the Bardwell House - the rear ell is said to be an earlier house on the site, owned by George W. Strong and built in 1850.
- 36 WASHINGTON ST. Gov. John A. Mead home, built in 1864 by Dr. David E. Paige who survived but one year following. Very ornate with many mixtures of styles, which included - Colonial, Italian, Classic Greek and a French turret. Mead was one of 12 governors of the state who came from Rutland.
- 2 EAST WASHINGTON ST. c. 1810 and known as the William Page, Jr. house. He came to Rutland in 1805 after helping his father build the first canal in the United States, at Bellows Falls. He moved into this house when it was located at 24 South Main St. Although governor Page didn't build this house, he was responsible for it being moved to this location.
- 26 WEST ST. Ambrose L. Brown. Brown was a nephew of William Jenkins and left this house in 1819 to live in the Jenkins (or Ross) house at the Northeast corner of Nichols St. and West St. He was one of Rutland's most versatile men - lawyer, papermaker, bookseller, town clerk, deacon, judge of probate, editor of Rutland Herald and a surveyor of the Rutland Railroad. He was often called "General."
- 27 WEST ST. Robert Pierpoint, Research not complete - was Lt. Governor in 1848.
- 32 WEST ST. C.L. Long, Research not complete - was a carriagemaker.
- 38 WEST ST. Oscar Brown - Cape Cod style house, Gothic wall dormer, sidelights, entry entablature - was built and additions were made at later dates. Original part dates to c. 1785 and additions c. 1845.

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Light's out

Pole is gone, but not the memories

By KEVIN O'CONNOR

Herald Staff

When Thomas Navin was a Rutland teenager in the 1950s, a night on the town was as innocently simple as hanging outside the soda fountain near the five-and-dime store on Merchants Row.

"We used to lean up against the fenders and the cops would say, 'Get off the cars!'"

And so Navin and his buddies shifted their attention to a new aluminum light pole shining on America's post-war prosperity. No one remembers which boy was the first to pencil his name on it. But soon you could read scrawls like Thos. J., Steve, Tony and Mad Dog.

Who knew Thos. J. Navin would go on to work as a Rutland firefighter? Or Steve Eddy would open Book King just down the street? Or Tony Marro would become editor of Long Island-based Newsday? Or Harry "Mad Dog" Levins would be a senior writer for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch? Or that pole and, most surprisingly, all those penciled names would remain?

Until Monday. Contractors for the city Public Works Department removed the 25-foot staff in preparation for a more street-smart cast-iron post, leaving the old soda-fountain crowd to lament yet another pothole in the road

See Page A10: Pole

Pole

Continued From Page A1

of life.

"It's an important part of Rutland's history," Eddy, 64, said of the pole.

And, as you'll soon discover, will continue to be.

No one can say exactly when the city erected the pole some half-century ago, but all know exactly where it stood: at 64 Merchants Row, in front of the onetime downtown eatery owned by George "Mich" Braves, now a familiar 79-year-old voice on radio station WSYB-AM's sports call-in show. Braves remembers when high school boys would come inside and nurse a nickel Coke for hours.

"I used to tell them, 'You're taking up the booths, go outside.'"

And so the spotlight shifted, to that pole.

"Especially Friday nights, when stores were open late and farmers would come in from the towns," recalled Levins, Mount St. Joseph Academy class of 1959. "We thought we were so cool because we were big-city kids."

With big-city dreams. Several already were dabbling in journalism. One had a newspaper copy pencil with lead as thick and soft as mascara. One by one they scribbled their names on the pole.

"People used to carve their initials

into trees, but this was a lot easier," said Marro, MSJ class of 1960. "Sometimes I can't remember my wife's birthday, but if I recall right, Tom wrote 'Thos.' It was sort of a guy thing. It was mostly guys who defaced public property."

Good guys, too. Levins, graduating to work at the Herald, took his young reporter friend Tom to see and sign the pole. You still can read "TKS (Slayts)." But you'll recognize the name better as Thomas K. Slayton, now editor-in-chief of Vermont Life magazine.

"It would have been when I was a young reporter imbuing myself with the traditions of Rutland," Slayton said.

Every scribble has a story. Jaime Bernier, MSJ class of 1959, sketched the nude woman on the pole. Perhaps that's why he was voted class artist over Levins, leaving the runner-up to settle for "most versatile."

Edward Birmingham just wrote his nickname, "Butch." Butch was an Army platoon sergeant in Vietnam when, shortly after receiving a Bronze Star for valor, the 26-year-old died in battle Oct. 2, 1967.

The pole has weathered unevenly with each passing year.

"Every time I come back to Rutland, I stop by to see if it's still there," said Levins, 62. "It made me smile to walk by it. I guess I've seen it for the last time."

Maybe not. On the street one day, Eddy and Navin started talking. What if Public Works would give

them the pole? And what if the Rutland Historical Society would take it?

Both groups agreed. And so electrical workers from CEA South Inc. of Pittsford worked gingerly Monday morning under the watchful eye of Rutland Public Works Commissioner Paul Clifford, all knowing the pole soon would shine light on the past as a museum artifact.

"It's not earthshaking, but it's a neat piece of social history," said the society's James Davidson. "It would be great to see if people can identify as many of those names as possible."

You won't be able to do so until contractors present the bottom third of the pole to the society. The reminiscing, however, already has begun.

"As I look back on it, I feel so sorry for taking up those seats for hours, hanging around out front and discouraging real customers," Levins said. "That was our after-school activity."

Braves is forgiving.

"Those were good times," he said. Marro won't forget.

"To be honest with you, I haven't given it a thought in 44 years," the 62-year-old said. "But I'm pleased to talk about it. It shows my memory hasn't totally gone."

Contact Kevin O'Connor at kevin.oconnor@rutlandherald.com.

The Rutland Herald

Death of Capt. E. A. Morse.

Capt. E. A. Morse died of pneumonia Friday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock at the house of Dr. E. M. Pond on Main street. He caught a cold four weeks ago, which developed into pneumonia, and for several days past no hope was entertained of his recovery.

The death of Capt. Morse removes a citizen long identified with Rutland, both in a business and social way. He had been a merchant and a soldier, and was a public spirited citizen and a genial companion.

E. A. Morse came to Rutland 50 years ago and started a drug store in the Vail block on Main street. This store was moved to the site of the Killington bank building and then to the Savings bank building, or the Morse block, as it is called. He built a block on that corner, and after it burned down he rebuilt. In about 1868 the Captain went to New York, and was in business there with Col. F. E. Smith, now of Montpelier, for several years. Later he was connected with the Howe Scale company, and it was in part due to his efforts that the plant of this corporation was transferred from Brandon to Rutland. Latterly he had no active business, but devoted himself principally to looking after his real estate interests in this city. He was about to take possession of the Morse residence on Main street, and had about completed plans for remodeling this fine old colonial mansion for a home for himself.

Edward Alonzo Morse was born at Franklin, Mass., 65 years ago. He was living in Rutland at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion and was mustered into the United States service as quartermaster of the 1st Vermont regiment with the rank of first lieutenant May 2, 1861. He was mustered out of the service the following August. Six months later, February 12, 1862, he re-entered the service as regimental quartermaster under the command of Col. George T. Roberts of the 7th Vermont. While in the 1st regiment he was at Big Bethel, the first battle of the war. He served at Fortress Monroe and Newport News and he was detailed as acting brigade quartermaster and commissary upon the staff of Gen. John W. Phelps.

Capt. Morse's active services in the 7th Vermont began at Ship island, and he was under Butler at New Orleans. He served at Baton Rouge, Carrollton and Vicksburg, after which he was detailed as brigade commissary upon the staff of Gen. Dudley, serving until November 27, 1862, when he was promoted captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers. Capt. Morse reported to Gen. Butler after leaving the 7th regiment and took command of the latter's light draught river steamboats. While on this duty Col. S. B. Halbird ordered him to Baton Rouge as post quartermaster, and when the army moved to Port Hudson he was appointed chief quartermaster of Gen. Anger's division.

On the fall of Port Hudson Capt. Morse was ordered to repair the Opelousas railroad, which had been destroyed. Having taken possession of the foundries and machine shops, he had 80 miles of the road running within 14 days. He then repaired 38 miles of the Jackson railroad. Another exploit in the way of rapid work was the building of a railroad in six days from the Mississippi river through the streets of New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain. The first locomotive built south of Richmond was turned out of the shops run by Quartermaster Morse. He also built freight and passenger cars and several small steamboats, as well as directed an immense amount of repairing. He raised two

regiments of colored troops for work on railroads. He served as military superintendent of railroads in the department of the gulf until the close of the war, and was mustered out September 20, 1865.

In 1855 Capt. Morse married Jennie M. Royce, daughter of Rodney C. Royce. She died May 12, 1880, and he never remarried. He leaves one son, E. R. Morse of this city. He was a Mason, a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army and the Elks, and other organizations and associations.

The Rutland Herald

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

A Bit of Colonial Architecture on Main Street.

The lease of the Morse property on South Main street, held by the English and Classical institute, expires on January 1, and the owner, E. A. Morse, has notified Prof. Perry that he intends to take possession of the property. This is in accordance with the plans entertained by Capt. Morse for some time. He proposes to make extensive alterations in this fine old bit of early architecture, and to furnish and equip it for a residence for himself. His son, E. R. Morse, and family will reside with him.

The house now occupied by the institute was built in 1800 by Judge Chipman. Judge James Barrett rented the place for several years beginning 1820. Judge Strong finally bought the property, and the house remained in the Strong family until 1879, when it was bought by E. A. Morse, who settled in Rutland in 1850.

The Morse house which is soon to be renovated is one of the very best specimens of domestic architecture that followed the pioneer days of Vermont. The rooms are high and the framework contains beams that would do credit to a merchant vessel. There are seven great fireplaces, one of them flanked by an oven, the two occupying nearly one side of a room.

A feature in the changes, according to the plans that have been drawn for Mr. Morse, is a large portico and piazza 12 feet deep and four Ionic columns surmounted by a dormer roof and pediment, giving opportunity for some fine decorations. The piazza will run the full length of the house and along each side for some distance. The inside plan will be somewhat modified, but nothing will be done to lose the spacious and convenient groupings of rooms nor to destroy the colonial character of its architecture.

DEATH CLAIMS W. C. LANDON

Rutland's Oldest Business Man
and a Prominent Citizen.

One Weeks' Illness With Pneumonia
Proves Fatal to Civil War Veteran
—Prominent in State Local Politics
—Held Many Elective Offices—
Vice President of Baxter National
Bank, Commander of Roberts Post,
G. A. R., and Trustee of Rutland
Lodge of Elks.

After an illness of only one week with pneumonia, Walter C. Landon, the oldest business man in the city, died yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock at his home, No. 133 Grove street. Mr. Landon, who was in his 75th year, was born in Sunderland, August 17, 1831 and was the son of Noah Landon.

At the age of 14, he left home and worked on a farm in Arlington for two years, going at that time to Bennington, where he clerked for four years in the store owned by P. L. Robinson. He came to Rutland in 1852 and took a position with his cousin in the firm of Landon and Graves, who occupied what was called "the old red store" on the present side of the Sawyer block. In 1857 Mr. Landon entered into partnership with Chester Kingsley and these men started a grocery store. He sold out to Mr. Kingsley and, in partnership with J. W. Cramton, bought the old Central hotel, which they ran for several years.

Selling out his interest in the hotel business to Mr. Cramton, Mr. Landon went into partnership with J. N. Baxter, operating a grocery store. In 1864, he took over the business and ran it himself in the Keyes block. Next year, he moved to the corner of West street and Merchant's row. In 1868, Mr. Landon opened up the present business in the present building with C. F. Huntoon as his junior partner. Remaining in the hardware business, they built up one of the biggest hardware concerns in the state.

Prominent in State and City Politics.

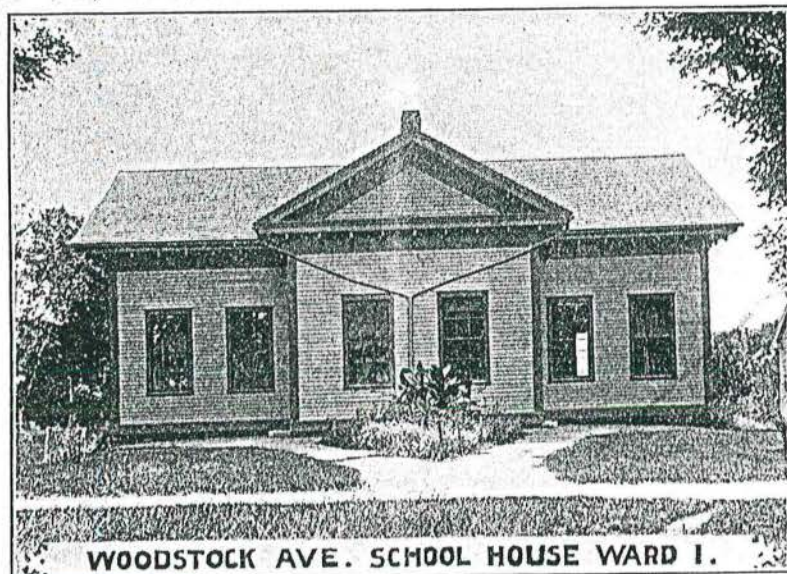
Mr. Landon was at one time prominent in politics, both municipal and state. For the years, 1864-1875, he was town, village and school treasurer and was lister in the years 1874, 1881-1884. He was a water commissioner for nine years, a member, at one time, of the board of selectmen, for over 20 years a member of the city fire department, and for 10 years preceding 1882 was chief engineer of the fire department. In the years, 1882-3, he represented the town of Rutland in the state Legislature. At one time, he was a director of the True Blue Marble company, and he had been a director of the Baxter National bank from its inception and, at the time of his death, was its vice president. For years he held the office of treasurer of the Evergreen Cemetery association.

One of the First to Enlist.

Mr. Landon had an interesting army career. A member of the old Rutland Light Guards, he was one of the first to enlist for the Civil war. He was a sergeant and color bearer in Company A, First Vermont regiment and saw three months' active service from May to August, 1861, fighting at the battle of Big Bethel. He re-enlisted in 1863, and left Rutland as captain of Company K, 12th Vermont regiment. He served nine months of time under General Stannard of the Vermont brigade, who was in charge of the baggage train at Gettysburg.

Mr. Landon was commander of Roberts post, Grand Army of the Republic, at the time of his death, he and the other two senior officers, Milo Lyman and H. G. Sheldon, having been members of the same company during the war. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Rutland lodge of Elks, and one of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Landon was a trustee of the Elks club.

He is survived by one son, Charles H. Landon of this city, a brother, Warren E. Landon of Connecticut, and a sister, Mrs. Fannie P. Nichols of this city. The funeral will be held at Trinity Episcopal church, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and Roberts post, G. A. R., will have charge of the services.



Woodstock & East St.



Longfellow



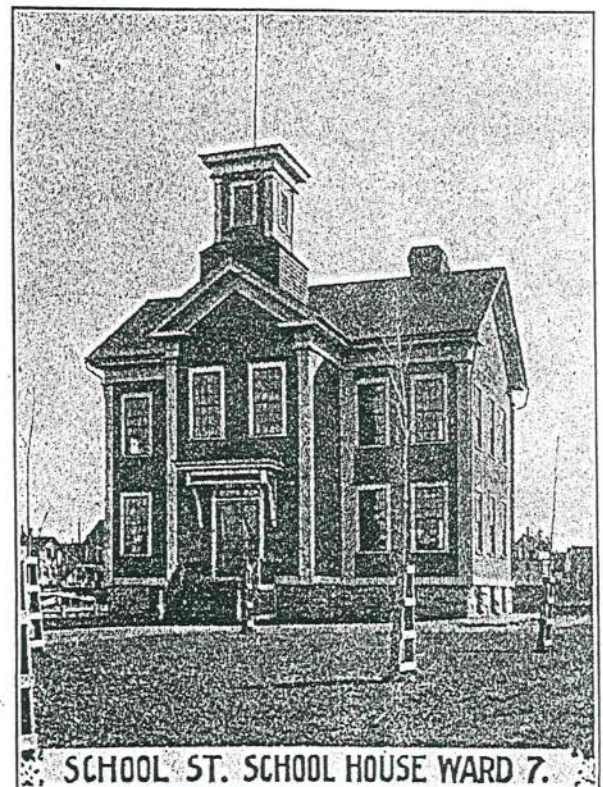
(Staff Photo by Linda Skovira)

Lowering the Bell Tower

The 100-year-old bell tower atop the former Open Door Mission on Pine Street was dismantled Thursday morning for restoration. The restored cupola will feature glass panels and be lit from within to allow for the bell's visibility. Built in 1888, the red brick building originally housed the Pine Street Graded School. For nearly a quarter of a century, it was home to the Open Door Mission. The building is owned by Joe Giancola, who plans to convert it into 13 units for low-income people, which aptly will be called the Pine Street School Apartments.



PINE STREET SCHOOL HOUSE WARD 6



SCHOOL ST. SCHOOL HOUSE WARD 7.



City Hospital, Rutland, Vt.

Ino. I. Carbine, Rutland, Vt. 1898



THE RUTLAND HOSPITAL, NICHOLS STREET

September 8, 1931

VISIT TO HISTORIC CAVE IN TOWN OF CLARENDON

Danby Man Describes Nearly
Forgotten Cavern on Ly-
man Parker's Farm.

Albert B. Congdon of Danby contributes the following interesting account of a visit to the historic cave in Clarendon:—

Permit me to call your attention to the existence of a famous cave in the town of Clarendon. It is perhaps forgotten by most of the present generation but in the days of our great-grandfathers it must have been considered one of the greatest curiosities in Vermont.

I became interested in this cave by reading a wonderful description of it in a common school geography of 1818.

The other day Master Howard Juckett and I took a little pleasure ride to Clarendon and visited the cavern. It is in the east side of West hill in Lyman Parker's pasture and with Mr. Parker as guide we walked about one-half mile southwest of his home to the mouth of the cave.

This hole in the hill needs but the odor of brimstone to remind one of that one which Mr. Smoother-away pointed out to Mr. Howthorn.

With candles, lanterns and rope and Mr. Parker leading the way we descended or rather crawled down an inclined tunnel that is twisted and deeply ridged as though cut out with a great cork screw and after going some 50 feet it suddenly drops about four feet then becoming steeper for a little way soon opens into a fair sized room with an arched roof some 6 to 10 feet high.

Remains of Stalactites.

Although the stalactites of which the old books tell us have apparently been broken off and carried away by former visitors they have left their hand writing on the walls which are well covered with names and dates that go back perhaps a century or more.

Under the first room is a second which is entered by climbing down a small well that enlarges as one descends the ladder somewhat like the inside of a great jug.

Second Chamber.

The second room is fully as large as the first and has a well or spring with a stone curb at one end.

Its walls also bear many inscriptions the number we did not take time to count but were told goes into the hundreds and also that there are other interesting rooms but the openings were so small we did not venture further.

THREE-ROOM CAVE IN CLARENDON NAMELESS

Old Herrick Farm in Part
of Town Known as Chip-
penhook Has Cavern.

(Special to The Herald.)

SOUTH WALLINGFORD, Sept. 7.

—Located in the town of Clarendon in the section locally known as Chippenhook is as far as known a three-room cave. It lies on what is known as the old Herrick farm. The entrance is directly under a group of elms. One not familiar with the surroundings could pass within 10 feet of the cave without noticing it.

From the opening there is a passage slightly downward in trend extending for about 40 feet. While covering this distance a person must imagine himself a cave dweller and return to the posture of prehistoric man. One then drops down into a rather narrow opening into the first room which is probably 30 feet long, 10 feet at its greatest height and 15 feet at its greatest width. The floor and walls are uneven but here and there the surface is made smooth by running water.

The second room is entered by an opening similar to the first about 15 feet in depth. This room cannot be entered without the aid of a rope. It is larger than the outer room and has smoother walls which are of soft rock. One can carve with great ease, as is shown by the numerous initials and dates with which the walls are covered, some of which date back to the 18th century.

On the floor of this room is a blue clay which in places is a foot deep. This is plastic while in the cave but when exposed to air and sunshine it becomes hard as cement within a few days. It will soften again if soaked in water.

In very dry seasons a third room can be entered which always contains water at the lower end that may cover openings to still further rooms. The water has been known to fill all the rooms and the lower end of the passage leading from the opening.

For equipment one needs flashlights and a lantern as well as a length of rope. On the warmest days one can see his breath in the cave, and it is estimated that the thermometer would register 40 degrees.

PIERCE'S CORNER RIGHTLY NAMED HOME OF FAMILY FOR CENTURY

BY MARY GILBERT SMITH.

Pierce's Corner is rightly named for members of the family have lived there since 1835. The farm record goes back even farther than that. Thomas Pierce, the present owner, has all the deeds that have ever gone with the place. The homestead now embraces 150 acres, 100 of which were in the original Dorman grant. This grant was transferred to Joseph Smith, who deeded it to his daughter and her husband, John Bowman I.

From them it passed to John Bowman II, a dashing man who was captain in the militia. He had a training field six rods wide on the farm, and here the men and boys met for June training. His son, John Bowman III, builder of the Cuttingsville mausoleum, was born in the house, then known as Bowman's tavern.

The house was indeed an inn from the time of its erection in 1790. Here, Ethan Allen and a party once lodged. Tradition says that when they were at supper, a member of the party met the hostess' offer of more tea with the statement: "Thank you, we don't care for any more." Whereat Allen arose to his majestic height and struck the speaker in the mouth.

"I allow no man to speak for me!" he cried. "Say 'I don't care for any more', not we!"

This anecdote is noteworthy as, perhaps the only one that testifies to Allen's interest in so mild a beverage as tea.

From John Bowman II the homestead passed to Anson Dyer (father of Horace Dyer,) and from him, in 1824, to Harvey Hawkins of Castleton. Eleven years later it was purchased by Christopher Pierce, grandfather of the present owner.

The Boston and the Troy roads converged at this corner from the time that they were blazed trails or bridlepaths. Here passed the old Indian trails to East Clarendon and North Clarendon and the Crown Point military road. It was an important highway centuries before the days of hard-surfaced roads.

The house was remodeled in 1816. Fortunately most of the changes were made simply with a view to enlarging it. The original hand-hewn posts and beams still stand. In the south hall alone there are three hand-hewn Christian doors, as well as the original doorstep of well-weathered oak.

The antiques are especially interesting since most of them have always been in this house, and all of them are old family pieces. There is a slat-back chair that belonged to the first Pierce to settle in Clarendon and a beautiful mirror which belonged to Ann Pierce, sister of Christopher. She was the mother of Mrs. Kimball, who lived in the other house on the farm, and died recently at the age of 99. The cherry stair rail is all hand-carved. The door at the head of the stairs has long, hand-made hinges of a type rarely seen these days.

The Grandfather clock was found in the corn crib by its present owner. "I brought it in and fixed it up," he said. "Attorney-general John G. Sargent gave me a set of works for it, and it's run well ever since."

There is a cherry swing-leg ta-

ble of exceptional beauty and a handsome bird's-eye maple four-poster, a secretary with wooden knobs that was made for Mr. Pierce's father and his grandfather's mahogany-framed mirror, table and clock. The clock was away from home for sixty years, but the present owner at last retrieved it. When it was set back in its original place the screwholes fitted perfectly and were all ready to receive it.

There are Windsor, Hitchcock and Sheraton chairs as well as Solomon Foote's study chair from the Castleton seminary. But the most noteworthy piece of furniture is the Sheraton secretary with its bonnet top and original brass trimmings.

On the bottom of one of the small inner drawers is the date "1794" in old-fashioned ink. On the bottom of another drawer is a pathetic account of the terrible drought of 1865, ending with the words "the grass crumples under our feet."

There are a number of pieces of American pewter including a large plate and two porringers. There is also a pewter mug which plainly shows how our ideas of values have changed. This mug, discovered in the corn crib by Mr. Pierce, had been used for dipping paint.

A handmade wooden cradle is reminiscent of "Sag Harbor." Not far from it are a handsome Boston rocker with a child's rocking chair to match. There is a whale-oil brass lamp, two old brass and wood match-boxes, three hand-blown green bottles, including a quaint little perfume bottle.

Among the books is one by Increase Mather, and the diary of L. D. Aldrich, brother of Mrs. Pierce's grandfather, who went to California in 1849. Another Aldrich relic is his gold dust bag, containing a large gold nugget.

But perhaps the most interesting of all the relics are those plowed up in the field by Mr. Pierce or dug up in the vicinity of the house when laying pipes. Among them are an Indian stone mortar, a number of arrowheads, an old cannon casting, a soldier's button and a number of Spanish and early American coins. Among the Spanish coins, which date back to 1776 are silver pieces corresponding to our 10c, 25c and 50c pieces. A Canadian coin dates back to 1749. A Liberty penny of 1804 has a hole in it, and was evidently worn as a charm.

By no means all the interest of the place lies in the house. The roadside is lined with lordly maples, which were planted by Christopher Pierce. His grandson is continuing the tradition and has planted young maples in memory of his mother and his brother.

RUTLAND HERALD.

THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1863.

Local and State Items.

"NIGGER" AGAIN. The Springfield Republican announces the following:

Martin H. Freeman, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vt., and for eight years Principal of Avery College, Pittsburg, Pa., has been appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Liberia College, and goes out in November. The college is already in operation, and all its officers are of African descent.

The young man above spoken of is a grand son of Parson Freeman, who was a recognized "individual" in Rutland more than seventy years ago. Under the patronage of Rev. Wm. Mitchell, then pastor of the Congregational Church of this place, young Martin was sent to Middlebury College. We well remember the "row" that the entrance of this black boy into the classic halls of "old Middlebury" occasioned, and we have a slight recollection of the shame-facedness exhibited by some of his classmates, on finding that in the end of his collegiate course he had carried off their laurels.

A Timely Letter—The Free Delivery System and the Renumbering of Houses.

Editor Rutland Herald :—I see by the papers that the village trustees, in view of the proposed "free delivery" system about to be put in operation by the post-office department, propose to renumber the houses in the village. This is a subject of considerable importance, and the system to be adopted should be well considered before any change is made. Already we have had two systems, and now the matter should be placed upon a permanent basis, so that, whatever system is adopted, it can be indefinitely extended without interfering with the numbers then in use.

This can only be done by taking two through thoroughfares, one numbering north and south and the other east and west.

But, before selecting any street as the base for numbers, some attention should be given to the present names as applied to the streets of our village; for instance, no continuous street should bear two names, nor should there be two streets of the same name, as occurs in one or more instances.

In some cases the names of some of our streets, although perfectly proper and fitting at the time when they were applied to them, have become "in view of the great change that has taken place in the village by its wonderful growth," totally without significance as conveying to a stranger any idea of the location of the street or of its character; for instance, West street was so called when it was the only street leading to the west in the village. Now a stranger would naturally infer that West street must be the westerly street of the village; it has also two names, West and Terrill; it should have but one, and that one, in my opinion, should be "State Street," in view of the fact that the first State House, in which the first Legislature of Vermont convened, was erected and still remains standing near the head of the street. School and Union streets are but one street; Madison and River the same. Strong's avenue, Merchants Row and Grove street are three names applied to one continuous street, and should have but one name; and this street with a new name should also be the base for the numbers running east and west; the new name of this street should be Main, in view of the fact that everybody takes it for granted that Main street is always the principal business street of a town. Clarendon would also be suggestive, as the street leads south, directly to the good old town of Clarendon; and it might also be well applied to Main street, if Main should be applied to the present trio down town.

The present State street and Spring street are one and the same, and the name of County might well take the place of the two, as the buildings known as the "House of Correction," are as much county as State buildings. These are some of the reasons why great care should be taken and the subject well canvassed before any change is made that may, in a short period of time, be totally inadequate to the wants of the town, and effort should be made to so arrange matters that they will answer all reasonable demands of all future generations.

These suggestions are not made in any captious spirit or with any claim that they are the best, either in the selection of names or in any other respect, but simply to call the attention of our citizens to the subject, and in the hope that some better qualified to deal with the subject may be induced to ventilate their opinions through the press.

THEOPHILUS HARRINGTON.

On a sunny hillside in the town of Clarendon is Chippenhook cemetery. As the traveler rounds the hill, he sees a tall monument towering above the others. From the road he sees the letter H, and learns, upon going nearer, that he is gazing upon the monument placed by the State of Vermont in honor of Judge Theophilus Harrington. On the monument these words are found :

JUDGE THEOPHILUS HARRINGTON,
1762—1813.
ERECTED BY THE STATE.
1886.



State Monument to
Judge Theophilus Harrington (1762-1813),
Clarendon.

Mr. Harrington came to Clarendon in 1785. He was a farmer, and became famous as a judge. Many stories are told of his odd ways and sayings. It has been stated that he used to go into court barefooted.

One time a case came before the judge of a slave that had escaped, but had been captured, and the owner asked for a warrant which would give him power to take the slave back. The master showed a bill of sale of the slave, and back of that, of the slave's mother. But the judge only said, "You do not go back to the original proprietor." "What, then, would your Honor have?" the master asked. "A bill of sale from God Almighty," was the prompt reply of the judge. As no such paper could be shown, the trembling negro was, by order of court, set free.

People in England heard of this reply and placed a tablet in Westminster Abbey in honor of the Vermont judge who thought it was not right for any man to own a slave.—*Vermont Historical Reader*.

D DAILY HERALD, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1989

Marketplace

Deere Honored For Plow

Vermont Native in U.S. Hall of Fame

By STEPHEN COSTELLO

John Deere, the Rutland native who went from small-town blacksmith to household name after inventing a farm plow, has been inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame.

Deere took a simple idea and turned it into fame and fortune, converting an eastern wood-board plow into a tougher steel model for tilling the hard Midwest soil.

His original invention was made in 1837, but it was his improved 1865 model, patented 124 years ago Tuesday, that brought his posthumous induction to the hall, a division of the Department of Commerce. The induction was made at a ceremony in Arlington, Va., earlier this week.

Deere was born Feb. 7, 1804, and was the son of a merchant tailor, but rather than follow in his father's footsteps as a young man, he became an apprentice blacksmith in Middlebury.

Later, Deere worked in Burlington and northern Vermont as a journeyman blacksmith, but he gained his reputation after moving to Illinois and encountering

the harder, more troublesome soil of the Midwest.

Deere became known as a perfectionist, and the Moline, Ill., company that bore his name grew with his reputation.

"John Deere's plow helped to open the fertile Midwestern prairies to successful farming and settlement," said Chester K. Lasell of Deere and Co. "The farmer would tell you it meant he could plow without stopping to scrape off the mud. He could do a day's work in a day's time, and he could feed his family."

Deere's son Thomas ran the company after his father's death in 1886, and Thomas Deere's sons-in-law ran it later.

William A. Hewitt, who is married to Deere's great-granddaughter and was the last Deere family member to hold the reins of the company, retired from his position as chairman in 1982.

Still, Deere and Co. is run much like it was when its founder was at the helm producing the plow that garnered him induction to the Hall of Fame.

"It was a personal honor for John Deere, and he's not around to enjoy it, but it is of course gratifying for the people who are close to the company," spokesman Brian Alm said in a

telephone interview from the company's headquarters. "This company has an extremely well-knit, deep, almost religious heritage.

"He's like a patriarch around here," Alm said.

Deere and Co. has grown from its humble beginnings to become 106th on the list of Fortune 500 companies, employing 38,000 people worldwide. Sales hit \$5.365 billion in more than 100 countries in 1988.

The company produces lawn and garden equipment as well as the farm equipment that made it famous, and its employees have kept it the leader in the industry for more than 100 years.

Wayne G. Broehl, a former Dartmouth College professor who wrote a book on the enterprise entitled "John Deere's Company," wrote that such training, and longevity, was Deere's greatest achievement.

For Alm, that's because Deere instilled the importance of doing well into his workers, and it has filtered down through the decades.

"He said, 'If we don't improve our product, someone else will,' and the engineers around here still say that," Alm said. "We spend more than a million dollars a day on development."



John Deere

1-3-1885

Interesting Information About Clock-makers Lord & Goddard.

[The following statement, written by George H. Goddard of Plainfield, N. J., came to the HERALD through H. L. Sheldon of Middlebury.]

Nichols Goddard, clockmaker, was the son of Nathan Goddard of Shrewsbury, Mass. He was born in Shrewsbury October 4, 1773; died in Rutland in 1823; married September 16, 1798, Charity, daughter of Job White of Northampton, Mass. In the year 1797 he commenced business as a clockmaker in the firm of Lord & Goddard, Rutland. They were first and foremost in their line of business in the state. Mr. Goddard was often called upon for the repair of clocks in the neighborhood and in the towns around, while Mr. Lord gave special attention to the watch and jewelry department. They usually employed in their works five or six men and boys, some of whom showed inventive ability. Mr. Goddard received his training at Shrewsbury, where at the age of 21 he was employed by Luther Goddard in making brass clocks, etc. He afterwards worked at the same business at different times and places, as may be seen in the following specimens of extracts from his diary of 1795:—

"At Shrewsbury finished one eight-day clock movement—finished three clock movements at Northampton for Ingalls—finished one eight-day clock."

The first watch manufactured in this county for the trade, it is claimed, was made by this same Luther Goddard, who procured foreign workmen to make the finer portions.

Of the brass musical clocks and plain eight-day clocks made at Rutland, many are now running and they are in much repute. The writer hereof has now (1885) at his home one with which he has been familiar for more than 40 years. It has kept almost perfect time without undergoing repairs to speak of, and it bids fair to mark off time by seconds, minutes, hours, months and moons for half or a full century to come. In the manufacture of these clocks, as machinery in those early days was not in common use, we may mention a very fine hand engine or milling machine used by Mr. Goddard for cutting the gears and pinions; a plate mill, consisting of a pair of rollers with a crank at one end of each, for rolling out small bars of silver or gold to the desired thickness, and the neat blow-pipe for jewelry work, besides the usual forge and bellows.

Capt. Gooddard and Capt. Lord during their business life in Rutland were ranked among the men of mark in that place. Both held offices of trust and could point to a respectable if not distinguished ancestry. Their intelligence and probity secured for them more than common respect and regard, and they contributed largely to the moral, educational, industrial and civil progress of a town which then contained 1400 inhabitants, but has now reached a population of 16,000. It was a place of rendezvous for soldiers as early as the war of 1812, when the law of imprisonment of poor debtors and the whipping post for crimes and misdemeanors were in vogue.

George H. Goddard's clock has three weights—running, striking and music—which gives the tune for the day. Sunday the tune is "Solitude;" Monday, "Scotch Luck;" Tuesday, "Hob and Nob;" Wednesday, "Paddy Whack;" Thursday, "Marquis of Granby;" Friday, "On the Road to Boston;" Saturday, House music. It plays the tune for the day at 12, 4, 8, 12, 4, 8 o'clock—every four hours.

The Rutland Herald

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1886.

THE OLD GODDARD CLOCKS.

Rutland Revisited by a Gentleman of Eighty, Who Tells About His Father and Some of the Scenes of Long Ago.

Mr. Nichols W. Goddard of Malden, Mass., is in town, revisiting the scenes of his boyhood. He is 80 years old, but as lively as a boy of 50, and says if the Lord is willing he means to keep so 10 or 20 years longer. He is the oldest son of Nichols Goddard, of the firm of Lord & Goddard, clock and watchmakers, whose place of business was on the corner of Main and West streets. He was born in 1806 and his father died in 1823. Captain Lord, his father's partner, was for many years town clerk. Mr. Goddard distinctly remembers Rutland 75 years ago, and says that in his boyhood he picked strawberries all over the site now occupied by the principal business portion of the town. He remembers the large square whipping post which stood in the corner of the park at the junction of West and Main streets, and recalls the scowl upon the face of Preston Graham, the sheriff, when he whipped a culprit there.

THE GODDARD CLOCKS.

Mr. Goddard has written the following account of his father's business:

In the year 1797 Nichols Goddard commenced business as the clock-maker in the firm of Lord & Goddard. They were first and foremost in their line of business in the state. Mr. Goddard was often called upon for the repair of clocks in the neighborhood and towns around, while Mr. Lord gave special attention to the watch and jewelry department. They usually employed in their work five or six men and boys, some of whom showed marked inventive ability.

Mr. Goddard received his training at Shrewsbury, Mass., his birth place, where at the age of 21 he was employed by Luther Goddard in making brass clocks, etc. He afterwards worked at the same business at different times and places, as may be seen in the following specimen of extracts from his diary of 1795:

At Shrewsbury—"Finished one eight-day clock movement;" "finished three clock movements;" "finished casting five clock movements;" at Northampton, for Ingals—"Finished one eight-day clock."

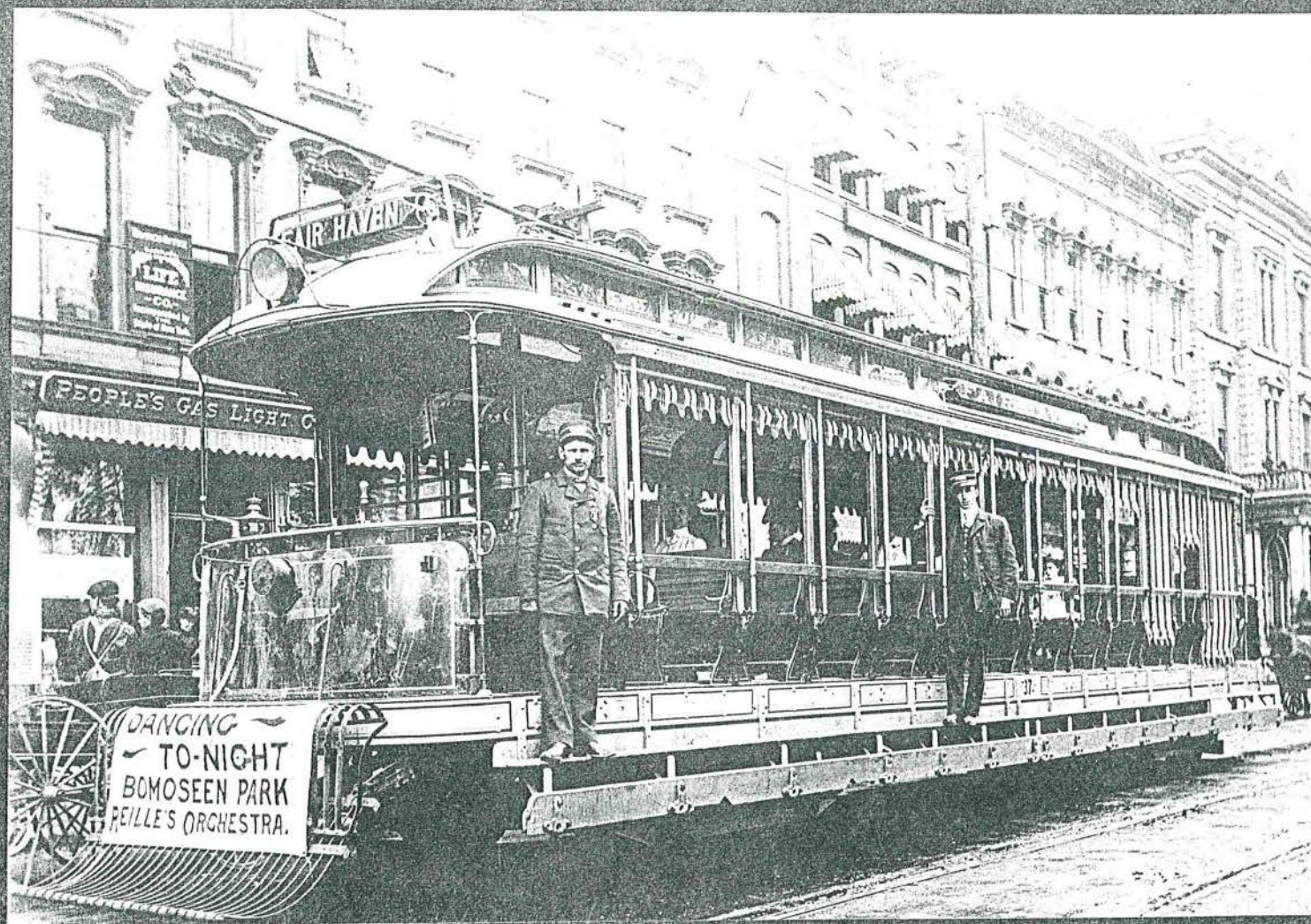
The first watch manufactured in this country for the trade was made, it is claimed, in 1781 by the above named Luther Goddard, who procured foreign workmen to make the finer portions.

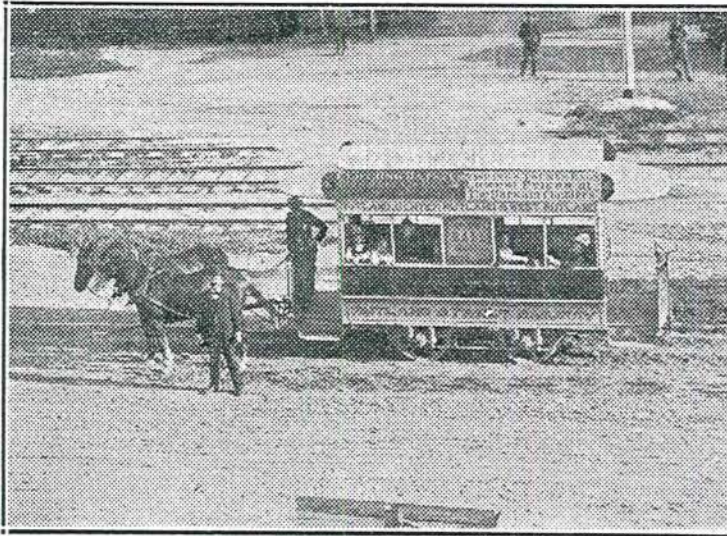
Of the brass musical clocks and plain eight-day clocks made at Rutland, many are now running and they are in much repute. The writer hereof has now (1885) at his home one with which he has been familiar for more than forty years. It has kept almost perfect time without undergoing repairs to speak of, and it bids fair to mark off time by seconds, minutes, hours, months and moons, for a half or a full century to come. One of the musical clocks is owned by a grandson, Mr. George H. Goddard of New York, and may be seen at his residence in running order. On the dial of the clock is shown, at the center in the form of an arch, the day of the month; seconds are indicated above, and overtopping all the smiling moon tells her quarter, or age, from the new to the full, and the whole outer circumference is subdivided by the long central indicators into seconds, minutes and hours. We also see the names of the tunes to be played each day of the week by little hammers on a sweet-toned chime of bells. They play a psalm-tune on Sundays.

In the manufacture of these clocks,—as machinery in those early days was into common use,—we may mention a very fine hand-engine or milling machine used by Mr. Goddard for cutting the gears and pinions; a plate-mill consisting of a pair of rollers with a crank at one end of each, for the rolling out of small bars of silver or gold to the desired thickness; and the neat blow-pipe for jewelry work, besides the usual forge and bellows.

Captain Goddard and Captain Benjamin Lord during their business life in Rutland were ranked among the men of mark in that place. Both held offices of trust and could point to a respectable if not distinguished ancestry. Their intelligence and probity secured for them more than the common respect and regard, and they contributed largely to the moral, educational, industrial and civil progress of a town which then contained 1,400 inhabitants, but has now reached a population of 16,000. It was a place of rendezvous for soldiers as early as the war of 1812, when the law of imprisonment of poor debtors and the whipping-post for crimes and misdemeanors were in vogue.







Tall tales of the days of the horse cars, such as the above, sprang to light at a recent gathering of former employees of the Rutland Railway, Light & Power company. The car above operated in Rutland, Center Rutland and West Rutland.

Trolley Line Veterans Unearth Curious Facts of Road's Past

Former employees of the now non-existent Rutland Railway, Light & Power company, who held a dinner at the Hotel Berwick Monday night, have agreed to make the reunion an annual affair. The company operated Rutland's first horsecar line more than 50 years ago and continued to handle the extended lines after they were electrified nine years later, the trolley cars which replaced the horse-drawn vehicles carrying passengers for 30 years.

It cost more than half as much to feed the horses which drew the cars during the first year of operation as it did to pay the salaries of employees. Minutes of the first meetings of directors and records contained in a book now in possession of the Central Vermont Public Service corporation, successor of the railway company, show that the superintendent and treasurer were paid \$20 a week during the first year.

The first line, which extended from the city, then the village of Rutland, to West Rutland was operated with some difficulty but it netted a profit as shown by a paragraph in the records of the first annual meeting which

states that "although there were more than 50 snowstorms the revenues increased during the winter and it was voted to reduce fares 20 per cent."

There is no mention in the records of the charge for carrying a passenger from Rutland to West Rutland.

Extracts from a history of the road were read to the 70 former employees, including conductors, motormen, car-barn workers and construction men who assembled at the hotel for the dinner Monday. William H. Lawson, vice president of the Central Vermont Public Service corporation, who formerly was general manager of the Rutland Railway, Light & Power company, reviewed the circumstances leading up to the establishment of the transportation line, its expansion and ultimate discontinuance in 1924, after trolley cars had been run for 30 years.

The street railway company was organized under an act of the Vermont Legislature adopted on November 13, 1882. The first car was not operated, however, until December 13, 1885. The people must have ridden in those days when they had a chance just as they prefer motoring to walking at present, Lawson pointed out, as receipts from fares for the seven-month period, December 13, 1885 to July 17, 1886 amounted to \$6844.30. Besides this, the company received \$743 from the sale of horses and \$13.15 from other sources.

The new company paid \$1562.75 for horses which it purchased during the first seven months. It paid its employees and officers wages amounting to \$2326.33. Hay and grain for the horses cost \$1185.42 besides money paid for repairs of equipment and other expenses. Notwithstanding this outlay, the concern ended the first seven months with \$710.47 in cash.

Books show that the sponsors of the new transportation line had some difficulty in securing its horses at the outset, the directors having adopted a resolution providing that all horses bought should remain the property of sellers until paid for in full, the former owners being indemnified against loss.

Charles D. Haines was the first president of the Rutland Railway, Light & Power company. Evelyn Pierpoint was the first treasurer and John N. Woodfin the first secretary. Michael Quinn succeeded Haines as chief executive. Michael McKeogh was superintendent for several years in the early days.

The West Rutland line was in operation several years before the north-belt line was built. Later a line was extended south as far as the fairgrounds. This afterward became a link in the southbelt. Later the line was extended to Fair Haven, Poultney and Lake Bomoseen.

The horsecars gave way to electric cars in 1894 and the last trolleys were run in 1924. The Rutland Railway, Light & Power continued to function, however, operating the gas and electric companies. Still retaining its name, it was merged in 1906 with the People's Gas Light company, the Chittenden Power company and the Rutland City Electric company. It was absorbed in 1929 by the Central Vermont Public Service corporation.

Rutland Daily Herald

January 27, 1931

COUNTRY CLUB WILL PLAY INDOOR GOLF

Players in First Round Draw in 36-Hole Matches Are Announced.

Following is the first round draw for match play at 36 holes in an indoor golf tournament to be played by members of the Rutland Country club at the Paramount Tom Thumb Golf course in the automobile building at the Rutland fairgrounds, the first round matches to be completed by 10 o'clock Friday night:

Dr. Charles H. Swift vs. S. W. Hopkins, H. B. Whittemore vs. Dr. J. E. O'Brien, Fred A. Field, jr., vs. Henry W. Clement, Theodore P. Roberts vs. Dr. W. R. Pond, Leslie D. Pierce, sr., vs. George A. Harman, sr., Sheldon Hopkins vs. A. C. Marshall, Tyler W. Earle vs. Dr. T. A. Norton, Robert C. Boynton vs. Stephen C. Dorsey, Dr. H. H. Yarrington vs. Fred C. Roberts, Judge James A. Merrill vs. J. J. Dervin, John J. Stebbins vs. W. H. Farwell, Gordon Landon vs. W. R. Pond, jr., W. H. Dunn vs. Robert C. Marshall, A. B. Porter vs. Dr. Harry R. Ryan, Frederick S. Chaffee vs. Lloyd E. Aldrich, Francis R. Burnham vs. W. H. Williams.

Rutland Daily Herald

January 31, 1931

COUNTRY CLUB GOLF RESULTS

Results of first round 36-hole match play this week in the indoor golf tournament for members of the Rutland Country club at the Paramount Tom Thumb golf course in the automobile building at the Rutland fairgrounds follows:

H. B. Whittemore, jr., defeated Dr. J. E. O'Brien, 5 and 4; Henry W. Clement, d. Fred A. Field, jr., 4 and 3; L. D. Pierce, sr., d. G. N. Harman, sr., 4 and 3; T. W. Earle d. Dr. T. A. Norton, 6 and 5; S. C. Dorsey d. R. C. Boynton, 6 and 5; Fred C. Roberts d. Dr. H. H. Yarrington, 3 and 2; W. H. Farwell d. John J. Stebbins, 3 and 2; A. B. Porter d. Dr. H. R. Ryan, 3 and 2; Frederick S. Chaffee d. Lloyd E. Aldrich, 2 up; Francis R. Burnham d. W. H. Williams, 1 up.

Rutland Daily Herald

February 6, 1931

Pierce Wins Over Chaffee, 2 and 1, In 54-Hole Final

L. D. Pierce, sr., last night defeated Frederick S. Chaffee, 12 and 1 in the 54-hole final of an indoor golf tournament for members of the Rutland Country club at the Paramount Tom Thumb course in the automobile building at the fairgrounds. The match was close all the way. Medal scores for the three 18-hole rounds follow: Pierce—36—34—36—106; Chaffee—38—35—35—108.

Results of matches from the second to semi-final rounds, inclusive, follow: Second round—H. B. Whittemore, jr., d. S. W. Hopkins, 1 up; L. D. Pierce, sr., d. A. C. Marshall, 5 and 4; Dr. W. R. Pond, sr., d. H. W. Clement, 3 and 1; S. C. Dorsey, d. T. W. Earle, 1 up; J. J. Dervin d. F. C. Roberts, 1 up; W. H. Farwell d. W. R. Pond, jr., 2 and 1; W. H. Dunn d. A. B. Porter, 7 and 6; F. S. Chaffee d. F. R. Burnham, 1 up; third round—Pond, sr., d. Whittemore, 2 up; Pierce d. Dorsey, 5 and 4 (50 holes); Farwell d. Dervin, 1 up; Chaffee d. Dunn, 1 up; semi-final round—Pierce d. Pond, 2 up; Chaffee d. Farwell, 2 up.

There will be a tournament starting Monday or Tuesday for women members of the Country club. Entrants will phone entries to James Murray, Rutland Country club pro, or proprietors of the Paramount Tom Thumb course.

Rutland Daily Herald

February 17, 1931

Women Golfers to Play Indoor 36-Hole Tourney

First round drawings in a 36-hole match play indoor golf tournament for women players of the Rutland Country club at the Paramount Tom Thumb course at the fair grounds, the first round of match play to be completed by Friday, follow:

Mrs. J. A. Merrill vs. Mrs. L. B. Noble; Mrs. E. Per Lee Smith vs. Mrs. T. W. Earle; Mrs. C. H. Maurice vs. Mrs. B. L. Stafford; Mrs. F. C. Roberts vs. Mrs. H. H. Kinsman; Mrs. F. A. Field, jr., vs. Mrs. F. H. Burnham; Mrs. W. H. Farwell vs. Mrs. W. E. Burditt; Mrs. G. A. Harman vs. Mrs. O. M. Jeffords; Mrs. W. H. Williams vs. Mrs. S. W. Carder.

The following draw byes into the second round: Mrs. T. A. Norton, Mrs. W. N. Temple, Mrs. C. H. Kinney, Mrs. S. C. Dorsey, Mrs. L. E. Aldrich, Mrs. L. C. Jones, Mrs. E. P. Shaw and Mrs. W. H. Dunn. Mrs. Norton plays the winner of the Merrill-Noble match; Mrs. Temple, the winner of the Smith-Earle match; Mrs. Kinney, the winner of the Maurice-Stafford match; Mrs. Dorsey, the winner of the Roberts-Kinsman match; Mrs. Aldrich, the winner of the Field-Burnham match; Mrs. Jones, the winner of the Farwell-Burditt match; Mrs. Shaw, the winner of the Harman-Jeffords match; and Mrs. Dunn, the winner of the Williams-Carder match.

The final round will be at 54 holes, match play.

Rutland Daily Herald
February 7, 1985



(Photo Vyto Starinskas)

Garage Goes

The former Burke's Garage building on Willow Street, now owned by the Rutland Herald, was torn down by the heavy equipment of the Markowski Excavating crew Wednesday. The building was once

a livery stable and later was converted into an auto dealership. The newspaper does not have specific plans for the property yet. The new Burke's Garage is on North Main Street.

22B-10

SAMUEL TERRILL. It is with pleasure that we introduce to the readers of this volume Samuel Terrill, one of the most enterprising, industrious, and successful business men in Rutland, Vermont. He is senior member of the firm of S. Terrill & Son, wagon makers, who also do general blacksmithing and repairing. Their establishment is the largest of its kind in Rutland county and the amount of business therein done is very extensive at the present time, with a bright lookout for a still greater trade. This is one of the oldest concerns in Rutland and was started in a small way, by Ziba Terrill, Samuel's father, in 1847. At that time there were but two tenement houses west of Court street,—those of G. C. Ruggles and Chipman Thrall,—and now Mr. Terrill's large manufactory is nearer to the eastern boundary of the city than to the western.

Early in life, the subject hereof was a horse shoer by trade, as was his father, before him. Later he assisted his father in doing general blacksmithing, in a small shop on Terrill street. After the death of that much beloved parent, Mr. Terrill removed to his present location, where he has conducted business very successfully for about forty years. He took his son in as a partner when the latter had attained a suitable age. The small shop built by his father was replaced by a large blacksmith shop, in 1858. About 1868 or 1869, wagon and sled making was begun, and from that time to the present, the business has steadily increased. In 1875, a two-story frame structure was added, forty by one hundred feet, and in 1892 the large corner building was erected. The latter is three stories high, with basement; its dimensions are twenty-eight by one hundred feet. Still later was built a re-

pository for the work in the rear of the main building,—twenty by seventy feet in extent. The buildings are all frame structures, where from twelve to sixteen men are employed all the year round, in the manufacture of heavy wagons and sleds. Of late years, neither Mr. Terrill nor his son has been at the forge, as the former is busily engaged in the important task of overseeing the work, and the latter is kept busy in keeping books and accounts.

Samuel Terrill was born in Middletown, Rutland county, Vt., December 7, 1831. He is a son of Ziba and Viletta (Lindley) Terrill, and grandson of Samuel and Sally (Caswell) Terrill. Samuel Terrill was a farmer and lumberman, and was a man of much prominence in his day. He owned both a saw and grist mill, which he operated with success for many years. He wedded Miss Sally Caswell, and they reared three sons and four daughters, one of whom was Ziba Terrill, Samuel's father.

Ziba Terrill was born in Vermont, in 1809, and his death occurred in Rutland, in July, 1859. He was a blacksmith by trade, and taught his son all the branches of that useful vocation. He was joined in matrimony with Viletta Lindley, who bore him the following children: Samuel, the subject of this brief sketch; Valina Caswell, a maiden lady residing with the subject hereof; and Lucilda, wife of L. L. Pearsons, of Rutland. Samuel Terrill's mother survived his father for some years, and passed to her final rest when sixty-six years old. She lies buried in

the Evergreen cemetery, while the father rests in the old West street burial grounds.

The subject of this sketch enlisted in the Union army as a private; he responded to the first call for volunteers in 1861. After serving three months in the ranks of his company,—"A,"—he returned home to learn that his second child had been born during his absence. In politics, he is a Republican, but has been too busily engrossed with his business to accept office. He is a faithful member of the Congregational church, and resides in a beautiful home at Number 14 East street, where he built and located October 10, 1888. He has two tenement houses on Terrill street, where he lived before moving to East street. On May 27, 1856, the subject hereof was united in marriage to Susan M. Warren, and the following children were born to them: William S., the junior member of the firm, who wedded Addie Clark, of Malone, N. Y.; Susan E., an accomplished young lady, still at home; Viletta, who is the wife of E. S. Curtis, resides in the same house with Samuel Terrill, and has three children; Edgar Warren, who died at the age of twelve years; and Anna F., who died when one and a half years old.

When Mr. Terrill's paternal grandmother was seventy-five years old, she was a widow, and had five sisters who were also widows, and older than herself. Three of their brothers were deceased and left widows, making nine widows, in all. Another odd coincidence in this narrative is that Mr. Terrill was born soon after his grandfather's death and his son

was born soon after his grandfather's death, so that neither of them saw his paternal grandfather.

Mr. Terrill is a free Mason and is a member of the commandery, having passed all the chairs,—a past master, past commander, and past high priest. He has given his son all these degrees, which is a case almost without parallel, as the son is still quite young, and took all these degrees in one year. The subject of this sketch is regarded as one of the foremost citizens of Rutland.



Edw
S
Curtis

Violetta
Curtis
Pike

Mabel
Willard
Turnell

William
Turnell

Emma
Turnell

Francis
Curtis
Winslow

George
Turnell

Baby
Edward
S
Pike

Violetta
Turnell
Curtis

Edw
Warren
Curtis

Susan
Eva
Turnell

14 East Street
Rutland Vt



Rutland Herald and Globe.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1879.

—Col. George W. Warren is confined to his house by sickness.

Rutland Herald and Globe.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879

Colonel George W. Warren died this morning at half past two o'clock.

Rutland Herald and Globe.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1879.

—The funeral of Colonel George W. Warren was largely attended from the Congregational church, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Johnson officiating. The masons of Rutland attended in a body. The bearers were Messrs. G. H. Cheney, E. A. Morse, N. S. Stearns, L. W. Redington, George M. Lawrence and John M. Otis. The interment was made in Evergreen cemetery.

—Besides the brother and sisters mentioned in yesterday's paper, Colonel Warren leaves a brother in the West, who holds a position in the arsenal in Rock Island, Ill. Colonel Warren was given the name of "Wayne" in honor of "Mad Anthony Wayne," the intrepid Indian fighter, who was a kinsman of his mother. The death of Colonel Warren occurred on the third anniversary of the death of his brother, William L. Warren, a gentleman well known in Rutland.

—There will be a special communication of Center Lodge No. 94, F. and A. M., at Masonic Hall this Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our brother, the late Col. George W. Warren. All worthy master masons are most cordially invited to join with this lodge in paying the last tribute to the beloved dead.

Rutland Herald and Globe.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1879

GEORGE W. WARREN.

Col. George Wayne Warren, who died at his residence in Rutland on Saturday, was born in New Scotland, Albany county, N. Y., August 15th, 1837. He attended a district school from his fourth to his eleventh year, when he became a clerk in a store in Albany, N. Y. A few years later he came to Rutland and attended the High School, when Mr. Lowell was principal. Subsequently he returned to Albany and was employed in a store for a time, when he again came to Rutland. At the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in the First Vermont regiment, serving until the regiment was mustered out of the service. He re-enlisted in the Third New York regiment; was commissioned as second lieutenant, and served until the close of the war, passing through all the subordinate grades until he became colonel of the regiment and brigadier-general by brevet. After the war he married Nellie A. Mussey, daughter of the late Henry Mussey, of Rutland. For two years he was clerk of the common council of Albany. In 1868, while visiting in Rutland, he had a very severe attack of congestion of the lungs, which, supplementing a lung difficulty, occasioned by exposure while in the service, left him a wreck, physically. Resigning his position in Albany, he remained in Rutland, and was employed at different times by several firms as book-keeper. He was Colonel of the Third Vermont militia regiment until by reduction of the militia force, this regiment was mustered out of the service. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace for the town of Rutland, and has done most of the Police Court business since then up to a short time before his death, discharging his duty faithfully and conscientiously. He has been a great sufferer for several years, his lungs having been in a very bad condition, pluck and energy only, keeping him alive. He was a genial and companionable gentleman, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his death. His wife and two children survive him. He was a brother to Mrs. S. G. Staley, Mrs. A. R. Fuller, Mrs. S. Terrill and John Warren, all of Rutland. The funeral services will be held today. Prayers at the house at 1:30, and services at the Congregational church at 2 o'clock p. m.

E. S. Curtis Rites Held

Scores of Persons, Including
Gov. Wills, Pay Final Trib-
ute to Prominent Mason.

Scores of associates in civic life and fraternal organizations and many friends of the family, including Vermont's governor, assembled at the Congregational church yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral of Edward S. Curtis of 41 Edgerton street. The church pastor, the Rev. J. Graydon Brown, conducted the service and also offered prayers at a private service held at the house a half hour earlier.

Mr. Curtis, prominent in Masonic circles in the state, a member of the city board of assessors and a deacon of the church, died at his home Friday morning after a long illness.

Mrs. Ralph H. Seeley, organist at the church, played just before and after the services. The ushers at the church were George F. Jones, Richard B. Spaulding, Prentiss H. Kent, Neile D. Bradley, George N. Harman and Edmund P. Shaw.

Honorary bearers were Earl S. Wright, representing the Rutland Masonic association; Harold Blake, Davenport chapter; R. A. M.; Walter F. Chapman, Davenport council; R. & S. M.; Warren C. Goodrich, Rutland lodge; F. & A. M.; L. J. Egelston, Scottish Rite Masonic bodies; J. E. Marceau, Cairo temple of Mystic Shriners; N. C. Flory, Cairo temple patrol; Edward Nael, Orion Grotto.

The active bearers, all in the uniform of Killington commandery, Knights Templar, were: Wayne N. Temple, Gordon C. Goodrich, William B. Shangraw, Harold E. Stafford, Dr. Clifton E. Killary, Frank W. Johnson, Charles A. Cook and Harrie E. Burton.

Rutland Daily Herald
September 18, 1935

MRS. IDA M. CURTIS.

Edward S. Curtis of Edgerton street received word yesterday of the death Monday in Seattle, Wash., of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ida M. Curtis, widow of C. M. Curtis, a former Rutland resident. Funeral services will be held tomorrow. Mrs. Curtis was well known here having visited here often. She was a Rutland visitor last year and had planned to come here next summer. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. D. K. MacDonald of Seattle.

Among the many floral tributes with which the altar and front of the church were filled were pieces from the Grand Masonic lodge of Vermont, Scottish Rite bodies of Rutland, Orion Grotto, Masonic association, Past Matrons' association, O. E. S. Davenport chapter, Cairo temple, Cairo patrol, board of aldermen, Rutland lodge of Masons, Phyllis chapter, Killington commandery, Rutland lodge of Elks, Rutland Zonta club, Mary and Martha circle of King's Daughters, deacons of Congregational church and poll workers of ward 1.

The burial was in Evergreen cemetery where a short form, Knights Templar service was conducted by John R. Temple, prelate of Killington commandery. Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Brown.

Among the friends and relatives who attended the services were: Gov. and Mrs. William H. Wills; William Bissell, potentate of Cairo temple; Frank Corliss, past potentate of Cairo temple; Frederick Stickles, Bennington; Mrs. Marion Killen, Morrisville; Mr. and Mrs. Neil H. Pelsue, Jamaica; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Durfee, Bethel; J. Harold Stacey, grand commander of Knights Templar; C. Henry Stone, past grand senior deacon, Windsor; Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Winslow, Charles Winslow, jr., Mount Holly; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Gilbert, Mrs. H. P. Gilbert, William Gilbert, Dorset; Dana S. Brownell, Springfield; Ralph Walter, Arlington; J. W. Murdock, A. J. Blackmer, Middlebury; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lewis, Rupert; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Healy, Manchester; Norman G. Knapp, past potentate of Cairo temple, Poultney; Herbert Walker, Ludlow.

Death of Mrs. S. W. Curtis.

Mrs. Eliza Bell, wife of S. W. Curtis, died of heart trouble at her home at No. 10 East street about 4 o'clock Saturday morning. Although she was confined to her bed only about two weeks, she had been in poor health all winter.

Mrs. Curtis was born at Malone, N. Y., about 69 years ago. Her father died a few years later and her mother moved to Vergennes, where Mr. and Mrs. Curtis were married in 1855. They at once moved to Mr. Curtis' farm about three miles north of this city, where they lived until 1892, when they moved to their present home.

Mrs. Curtis was a member of the Congregational church and society of the King's Daughters, in which she was an active worker. Besides her husband, she is survived by three sons, Charles M. and George P. Curtis of Alameda, Cal., and Edward S. Curtis of this city. She also leaves a brother, Azel Bell of Fulton, Ill.

The funeral will be held at the house tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The burial will be at Evergreen cemetery.

Rutland Daily Herald
February 19, 1902

The funeral of Mrs. Sidney W. Curtis, who died Saturday, was largely attended at her late home on East street at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. George W. Phillips officiated, and the bearers were Deacons John A. Sheldon, George K. Montgomery, D. K. Hall and G. H. Fox of the Congregational church. The body was placed in the vault in Evergreen cemetery.

Rutland Daily Herald
January 24, 1933

GEORGE P. CURTIS.

Word has been received in this city of the death Saturday afternoon in San Anselmo, Cal., of George P. Curtis, 67, a former Rutland resident and a brother of Edward S. Curtis of Edgerton street. Mr. Curtis, who was in the wholesale hardware business in San Francisco, left Rutland as a boy of 16. He was born here July 26, 1865, the son of Sidney W. and Eliza (Bell) Curtis, on the Curtis farm north of this city.

Besides his brother, he is survived by two nieces, Mrs. Roger S. Pike of Rutland and Mrs. Charles S. Winslow of Mount Holly, and a nephew, E. W. Curtis of Rutland, all children of E. S. Curtis. An older brother, Charles M. Curtis, died in Seattle in March, so that E. S. Curtis is the only survivor of that generation.

Funeral services will be held today in San Francisco.

Rutland Daily Herald
April 3, 1899

Death of Mrs. William S. Terrill.

Mrs. William S. Terrill died at her home, 28 East street, at 6.40 o'clock Saturday morning, at the age of 37 years.

Mrs. Terrill was Addie L., daughter of Emmot Clark of Malone, N. Y., and granddaughter of Eli Farmer of Rutland, and was born in Lansing, Ia., August 14, 1861. Her home through her younger days was in Malone, and there she married William S. Terrill of Rutland October 20, 1883. Her home has since then been in Rutland.

She leaves, besides her husband, her father and one brother living. The funeral will be private, at the house at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The house will be open from 10.30 to 12 o'clock for the reception of friends.

Rutland Daily Herald
July 4, 1947

MISS PEARL WILLARD.

CHESTER, July 3.—The funeral of Miss Pearl M. Willard, 66, of Chester, who operated a millinery business for 40 years, will be held Sunday at 2 p. m. in the St. Luke's Episcopal church with burial in the Jenney cemetery in Hartland. The Rev. John F. Moore will officiate.

Miss Willard, who died last night in the Springfield hospital after an illness of 24 hours, was born in Ludlow on July 19, 1880. She was the daughter of Clinton and Lizzie (Jenney) Willard.

Miss Willard was a member of St. Luke's church, Women's Relief corps, Sons of Veterans auxiliary, and past grand of Hope Rebekah lodge.

Rutland Daily Herald
October 9, 1902

Willard-Terrill.

Miss Mabel A. Willard of Elm street, and William S. Terrill of East street, were married at the home of the bride's parents, No. 14 Elm street, yesterday at 12.30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. George W. Phillips. Only a few immediate friends were present.

The bride was becomingly attired in a suit of blue broadcloth with hat to match.

After a wedding dinner was served Mr. and Mrs. Terrill left on the 2.45 o'clock train for a two weeks' wedding trip to New York city.

On their return they will live at No. 28 East street.

Rutland Daily Herald
April 5, 1899

The funeral of Mrs. W. S. Terrill, who died Saturday, was held at the house on East street yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Dr. George W. Phillips officiated. The bearers were Dr. J. E. Thomson, F. C. Atherton, James Ever son, John R. Bates, Fred Smith and F. C. Houghton. The burial was in Evergreen cemetery.

Rutland Daily Herald
July 9, 1947

MISS PEARL WILLARD RITES.

CHESTER, July 8.—Funeral services for Miss Pearl M. Willard, 66, who died July 2 at the Springfield hospital following a 24-hour illness, were held in St. Luke's Episcopal church Sunday with the Rev. John F. Moore officiating.

Burial was in the Jenney cemetery in Hartland.

2-24-34
Lucile K. Curtis

Lucile K. Curtis, 87, of 41 Edgerton St. died Friday morning at her home.

Mrs. Curtis was born Dec. 29, 1896, in Middleburg, N.Y., daughter of the Rev. George A. and Lillian (Macomber) Kerr.

She graduated from Schoharie (N.Y.) High School in 1915 and from Brandon Teacher Training in 1916.

She taught in Hubbardton and Goshen before marrying Edward W. Curtis on April 25, 1918, when they moved to Rutland. He died in 1961.

She was the captain of the first Girl Scout troop in Rutland and was an active member of Grace Congregational United Church of Christ for more than 60 years. In 1920 she was one of the organizers of the Hexagon Club. She was a member of the Women's Fellowship and the Fortnightly.

Concern for education and children's health and safety led her to work with and through the PTA to urge legislation requiring that milk be pasteurized. As safety chairman of the Rutland High School PTA, she organized bicycle safety patrols at elementary schools in Rutland City and got seniors from Rutland High School and Mount St. Joseph's Academy to serve as judges in Bicycle Court.

She served as a neighborhood unit leader in Civil Defense during World War II and was an election clerk at Dana School when it was the polling place of Ward 1.

She was a charter member and past high priestess of Airoc Court 42, Ladies Oriental Shrine of North America.

Survivors include two daughters, Sarah M. Curtis of Rutland and Northfield, Mass., and Mrs. Morris (Martha C.) Tucker of Rutland; a sister, Mrs. R.S. (Ethel) Gilbert of Dorset; two grandchildren; two great-grandchildren; and several nieces and nephews.

A memorial service will be held Sunday at 2 p.m. in Grace Congregational United Church of Christ Chapel. The Rev. David J. Dean, pastor, will officiate. Cremation will take place at the Vermont Cremation Service.

There are no calling hours.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Vermont Achievement Center, Pre-school Challenge, 88 Park St., Rutland, or to the Rutland Regional Ambulance Service, P.O. Box 1637.

The Tossing Funeral Home is in charge of arrangements.

Rutland Weekly Herald
August 18, 1910

CURTIS--WINSLOW.

Rutland Young Woman and North
Clarendon Young Man Married Last
Night.

Miss Frances Wright Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Curtis of East street and Charles Lewis Winslow of No. Clarendon were married at the bride's home Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, Rev. W. R. Curtis of the Congregational church in North Clarendon, performing the ceremony. The bride was becomingly dressed in white silk and carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Roger F. Pike of this city as matron of honor. Mrs. Pike was dressed in white over pink and she carried pink sweet peas. The best man was Leon Mullin of Lowell, Mass., a cousin of the groom.

Following the ceremony, which was performed under an arch of asparagus and white hydrangeas, a reception was held at the bride's home. Miss Anna Whittaker and Miss Frances Atwood of this city presided over the punch bowl and the following girls served: Misses Rowena and Gertrude Mullin of Lowell, Mass., Misses Eleanor and Gladys Holden of Jay, and Misses Ruth Pearsons and Mildred Bursee of this city. Miss Bertha Colburn played the wedding march. The dining room was decorated with cut flowers and the color scheme followed was one of pink and white.

The young couple received many pretty and useful gifts, among them being \$300 in gold.

Among those from out of town who attended the wedding were S. E. Clark of Honolulu, H. I., Mrs. Joseph Mullin of Lowell, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holden, Misses Otyle and Ada Holden of Holden, Miss Jane Holden and Fred Holden of Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Wetmore, Miss Sarah Wetmore and Mr. and Mrs. Newton Wetmore and Hiland Holden of Pittsford.

Rutland Daily Herald
March 15, 1932

CHARLES M. CURTIS.

Word has been received here by Edward S. Curtis of the death in Seattle, Wash., of his brother, Charles M. Curtis. Mr. Curtis was born in Rutland but had spent nearly all of his life in Seattle. He had visited Rutland many times and was well known here. Besides his brother in this city, he is survived by another brother, George Curtis of San Francisco. He also leaves his wife and a daughter in Seattle.

1/10/41

E. W. Curtis,
Wife, Hurt

Rutland Alderman's Car Skids
in Swanzey, N. H.; Couple in
Keene Hospital.

Alderman and Mrs. Edward W. Curtis of 42 Edgerton street were injured about noon yesterday in an automobile accident near Keene, N. H., while en route to Boston, and were confined last night to Elliott hospital in Keene where it may be necessary for them to remain for two or three days.

Mrs. Curtis is suffering from lacerations on her face and one hand and her husband has a knee injury, besides bruises. Their injuries are not expected to prove serious.

Alderman Curtis was driving the family car up an icy hill about three miles from Keene, in the town of Swanzey, when the accident occurred. According to an investigating New Hampshire official, he turned to the left to avoid a parked car and his automobile slewed in such a way that he was unable to prevent a collision between it and an oncoming motor vehicle operated by Isadore Alperin of Fitchburg, Mass., who was riding alone. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis were the only occupants of the Curtis car.

Alperin was not injured. His car was somewhat damaged as was the Rutland automobile. Passing motorists rendered assistance and the Curtises were taken at once to the hospital.

Motor vehicle officers said that the Curtis car came to a stop dangerously near the edge of an embankment where there was a 12-foot drop.

Alderman Curtis' father, Edward S. Curtis of Edgerton street, and his sister, Mrs. Roger S. Pike of Terrill street, went to Keene yesterday afternoon because of the accident.

Alderman Curtis is a member of the firm Curtis & Benson, automobile dealers.

*Died Sunday
June 9-1913*

HERALD MONDAY MORNING

NEWS OF THE CITY.

OLDEST MERCHANT IS DEAD

**Samuel Terrill, Wagon Maker
for Sixty Years.**

Native of Middletown Springs Had
Been Active in Local Business—
Veteran of the Civil War—One of
the Rutland Light Guards—Mason.

Samuel Terrill, Rutland's oldest
business man, in point of commercial
activity, died at his home, No. 14
East street, at 7 o'clock last night,
after 10 weeks illness with valvular
heart trouble.

Mr. Terrill, senior partner of the
firm of S. Terrill and Son, wagon ma-
kers, had been in business in this city
for the past 60 years, and his estab-
lishment had been situated at the
corner of West and Wales streets for
53 years. The business of which Mr.
Terrill was senior partner, was start-
ed on a small scale in 1847, by Ziba
Terrill, his father, and Samuel enter-
ed the business when not quite 21
years old.

He was born in Middletown Springs,
December 7, 1831, the son of Ziba and
Villetta Lindley Terrill. He was a
veteran of the Civil war, and a mem-
ber of the G. A. R., having responded
to the first call for Union troops in
1861, serving in Company A, of the
First Vermont regiment. He was al-
so one of the few surviving members
of the old Rutland Light Guards. He
was a member of the local Congrega-
tional church, which he joined in 1857.

Mr. Terrill was a prominent figure
in the Masonic fraternity, and was
past master of Rutland lodge, No. 79,
past high priest of Davenport chap-
ter, No. 17, R. A. M., past command-
er of Killington commandry, Knights
Templar, and past grand scribe of
the grand chapter.

He married, in 1856, Susan M. War-
ren, who died five years ago. He is
survived by a son, William S. Ter-
rill, junior partner in the wagon-
making firm, by two daughters, Miss
Susan E. Terrill and Mrs. E. S. Cur-
tis, and two sisters, Miss Verlina Ter-
rill and Mrs. L. L. Pearsons, all of
this city, also by six grandchildren,
and one great-grandchild.

The funeral will probably be held
Wednesday.

MISS VERLINA C. TERRILL.

**Death Thursday of Prominent City
Missionary—Her Life.**

Miss Verlina C. Terrill, well known
to the people of Rutland for many
years as a city missionary, died at
the Rutland City hospital at 5 o'clock
Thursday morning, following an op-
eration.

Miss Terrill's work for the poor of
the city and the surrounding towns
has been of long standing and covers
several departments of service. She
conducted a sewing school of which
many children were members. She
was known in the homes of the poor-
est and her familiar figure was seen
day after day on the streets carrying
comforts to them. She also was a fac-
tor in the penny-a-day society, for sav-
ing small amounts and which proved
very helpful to the women.

Miss Terrill was very much inter-
ested in the founding of the Old La-
dies' Home in 1890. She has been a
member of the Congregational church
for 55 years.

She leaves one sister, Mrs. L. L.
Pearsons, three nieces, Mrs. C. W.
Dunfee, Miss Susan Terrill and Mrs. E.
S. Curtis, three nephews, W. S. Ter-
rill, Samuel Pearsons, all of this city,
and Louis Pearsons of California.

The funeral was held from the
residence of Mrs. W. S. Terrill at 28
East street Saturday afternoon at 2:30
o'clock. *March 20, 1913*

HATTIE LOUISE STALEY.

**Rutland Woman Died Friday at
Noon—Funeral Monday Afternoon.**

Miss Hattie Louise Staley, a life
long resident of this city, died yester-
day at noon at the Brock house, where
she had made her home for the last
10 years. She had been ill during this
time with locomotor ataxia, but for
the last week was threatened with
pneumonia.

Miss Staley was born in this city in
1860 and was the daughter of Stephen
G. Staley. She graduated from the
Rutland high school in 1879. With
the exception of some cousins she
leaves no relatives. The relatives liv-
ing in Rutland are William S. Terrill,
Miss Susan Terrill and Mrs. E. S. Cur-
tis of East street, Mrs. Christopher
Gardner, William and Bowen Staley
of Albany, N. Y.

Miss Staley was a member of the
Congregational church and she was al-
so affiliated with the Home circle of
this parish.

The funeral was held at the home
of Mrs. Curtis, No. 14 East street
Monday afternoon. *April 10-1913*

Florence Terrill dies at age 106

Florence B. Terrill, 106, of
Rutland, died April 27, 2004, at
Mountain View Center Genesis
Elder Care.

She was born April 9, 1898, in
Chittenden, the daughter of
John and Flora (Baird)
Blanchard.

She graduated from Rutland
High School.

She married S. Wayne Terrill
in 1924. He died in 1939.

Mrs. Terrill retired from New
England Telephone and
Telegraph.

She was a lifetime member of
First Baptist Church.

Survivors include a daughter,
Susanne Courtney of Naperville,
Ill.; 10 grandchildren, 12 great-
grandchildren, 1 great-great-
grandchild; and two nephews.

She was predeceased by a son,
Samuel Terrill, in 2003; four
brothers and three sisters.

The funeral service will be at 1
p.m. Thursday at First Baptist
Church. Burial will follow in
Evergreen Cemetery.

Friends may call from 11 a.m.
to 12:30 p.m. Thursday at the
Clifford Funeral Home.

Memorial contributions may
be made to First Baptist Church,
Center Street, Rutland, 05701,
or Rutland Area Visiting Nurse
Association, P.O. Box 787,
Rutland.

OLD CHURCHMAN DIES.

Sidney W. Curtis, Pillar of the Con-
gregational Church, Succumbs to
Pneumonia. *3-21-1907*

Sidney W. Curtis, aged 75 years,
died Sunday evening at the home
of his son, E. S. Curtis of No. 14
East street, after suffering for four
years illness with rheumatism. Al-
though Mr. Curtis has been confined
to his home for four years he has
been in fairly good health until the
last few weeks.

He was born on the Curtis farm
north of this city, where he lived
until 15 years ago, when he built
the house, where he has since lived,
on East street. He was one of the
pillars of the Congregational church,
having been a deacon for over 25
years. In 1855 he married Miss
Eliza Bell of Waltham, Mass., who
died in this city five years ago last
month.

He is survived by three sons, C.
M. of Seattle, Wash., G. P. of Ala-
meda, Cal., and E. S. of this city.

*Out in paper Oct 15th
1952*

Obituary

Violetta W. Terrill

Violetta Willard Terrill, 94, of Rutland, died Sunday, September 15, 2002, at the Rutland Regional Medical Center.

She was born July 19, 1908, in Rutland, Vt., daughter of William S. Terrill and Mabel (Willard) Terrill.

Attending schools in the Rutland area, she graduated from Rutland High School in 1920. August of 1929, she graduated from Bryant College, Providence, R.I., where she received her degree in Business Administration.

Employed at the Rutland Railroad for 20 years, 3M Company for nine years and the Rutland Hospital in Business Administration for 12 years, retiring July 15, 1983.

As a volunteer, Violetta worked in the Vt. State Fair office for over 30 years.

She was a member of Grace Congregational United Church of Christ, joining April 27, 1927. As a Past Deaconess, she also was active as a member of Women's Fellowship and Fortnightly of Grace Church.

While at the R.R., she was an active member of the Bowling Team. In later years she became a charter member and Past High Priestess, Airoc Court 42 of the Ladies Oriental Shrine of North America.

Survivors include a niece, Shirley Terrill Holdman of Billerica, Mass.; a nephew, William S. Terrill of Deerfield, N.H.; three great-nieces and six great-great-nieces and nephews; and several cousins.

The Memorial Service will be held Saturday at 2 p.m. September 21, 2002, at Grace Congregational United Church of Christ by the Rev. Robert B. Curry, pastor, and assisted by the Rev. David J. Dean, Minister Emeritus, of Grace Church. Interment will be in the Evergreen Cemetery. Following the service, a reception will be held in the Church Parlor.

There will be no public calling hours.

Contributions may be made to Grace Congregational Memorial Fund, 8 Court Street, Rutland, Vt., 05701, or Shriner's Hospitals for Children, 516 Carew Street, Springfield, Mass.

Arrangements are under the direction of the Tossing Funeral Home. ♦ 9-17-02

MRS. MABEL W. TERRILL.

Mrs. Mabel Willard Terrill, 78, of 28 East street, died at her home yesterday after a long illness.

She was born in Smithville, Nov. 15, 1873, and lived nearly all her life in Rutland. She leaves a son, William E. Terrill of Arlington, Mass.; a daughter, Miss Violetta Terrill of Rutland; a brother, Albert H. Willard of Fair Haven; four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Terrill was a member and past president of the Women's Relief Corps, a member of the Women's association of the Congregational church, a charter member of Airoc Court, Ladies Oriental Shrine and a member of the Daughters of Union Veterans in the Civil War.

The body was removed to the Tossing Funeral home where friends may call from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. today.

Funeral services are pending.

Oct. 16th

William E. Terrill

The funeral service for William E. Terrill, 78, of Billerica, Mass., who died Sunday evening at the Christian Hill Convalescent Home in Lowell, Mass., will be held Tuesday in Billerica. A memorial service will be held at 2 p.m. Sunday in the chapel of Grace Congregational United Church of Christ in Rutland. The Rev. David J. Dean, pastor, will officiate.

Mr. Terrill was born June 7, 1907, in Rutland, son of William S. and Mable (Willard) Terrill.

He graduated from Rutland High School with the class of 1925.

He was employed as a manager for the S.S. Kresge Stores in various eastern cities for 42 years, retiring in 1970.

He was a 55-year member of Rutland Lodge 79, F&AM.

Survivors are a daughter, Shirley Terrill, with whom he made his home; a son, William S. Terrill of Pembroke, N.H.; a sister, Violetta Terrill of Rutland; three granddaughters and two great-grandchildren.

His wife, Irene H. Terrill, died in 1971.

Memorial contributions may be sent to the memorial fund of Grace Congregational United Church of Christ, Court Street, Rutland, 05701.

MRS. MABEL W. TERRILL.

Funeral services for Mrs. Mabel W. Terrill, 78, of 28 East street, who died Wednesday, will be held today at 2 p. m. at the Tossing funeral home.

The Rev. Roland P. Rice of the Rutland Congregational church will officiate. Burial will be in Evergreen cemetery.

Oct 17th

*William S. Terrill
Oct 1, 1941*

ALBERT C. WILLARD RITES

FAIR HAVEN — The funeral of Albert C. Willard, 89, who died Thursday at De Land, Fla., was conducted at the Mallory Funeral Home here on Tuesday afternoon by the Rev. Dale Russell, pastor of the Rutland Methodist Church. Burial was in Cedar Grove Cemetery.

Bearers were John Dewitt of Shoreham, Harold Eddy of Castleton, and Edward Pike, Robert Branchaud, Joseph Marceau and Morris Tucker, all of Rutland.

ALBERT H. WILLARD

FAIR HAVEN — The funeral of Albert H. Willard, 89, former resident of Fair Haven and Rutland, who died at his home in De Land, Fla. Thursday, will be held at the Mallory Funeral Home in Fair Haven Tuesday at 2 p.m. Burial will be in Cedar Grove Cemetery in Fair Haven. Friends may call at the funeral home Monday from 7 to 9 p.m.

Mr. Willard was born in Ludlow, Feb. 21, 1872, the son of Lucius and Lucy (Eddy) Willard. He was employed by the Rutland Railway for 20 years before retiring and moving to Fair Haven.

He was a member of Morning Star Lodge F&AM and Cairo Temple of Rutland, and of the De Land (Fla.) Shrine Club.

He is survived by his wife, Alta (Armstrong) Willard of De Land; a stepdaughter, Mrs. Ilee Lentz of Jersey Shore, Pa.; and several nieces and nephews.

Rutland Daily Herald
June 19, 1929

ROGER S. PIKE.

The body of Roger Pike of East Terrill street, widely known Rutland insurance man, who was stricken with apoplexy while riding on a train between St. Louis and Chicago last Saturday and who died at St. Luke's hospital in Chicago Monday night, will arrive in Rutland this afternoon at 3:45 o'clock (E. S. T.) and will be taken to the Pike home at 42 East Terrill street.

The body will be accompanied to Rutland by Mrs. Pike and son, Edward Pike, and Mrs. Pike's father, Edward S. Curtis, also of this city.

The funeral service will be held Friday, the definite hour to be given out on arrival of the family this afternoon.

Mr. Pike had been engaged in the insurance business in Rutland for more than 20 years. He had been prominent in many Rutland and state organizations.

ROGER PIKE FUNERAL ATTENDED BY MANY

Public Service Is Held At Congregational Church; Burial Is Private.

Prominent insurance men and members of Masonic bodies from all parts of the state, as well as scores of business associates and friends, attended the funeral services yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Congregational church for Roger S. Pike of Terrill street, widely known Rutland insurance man, who died Monday night at St. Luke's hospital, Chicago, following a stroke of apoplexy which he suffered three days before on an east-bound train.

The services were in charge of Killington commandery. Rev. Edward C. Boynton, pastor of the church, officiated. Private prayer services were held at the house at 1:45 o'clock.

The funeral was attended by large delegations from the many Masonic organizations and Rutland orders of which Mr. Pike was a member.

The bearers were A. C. Mason, E. C. Day, Dr. A. W. Farnsworth, Charles A. Matthews, Cola J. Cleveland, L. E. Lockerby, Fred Field, jr., and Dr. R. H. Butterfield, all Knights Templar.

Many Flowers Received.

Scores of floral tributes were received by the family from relatives, friends and neighbors, among them, set pieces from Great American Indemnity company of New York, Rutland lodge of Elks, Rutland lodge, I. O. O. F., Congregational elementary Sunday school officers and teachers, American Fidelity company of Montpelier, Orian Grotto, Monarch Insurance company of Springfield, Mass., Home Insurance company, Order of Eastern Star, Fireman's Fund Insurance company, Fire Station No. 1, Rutland Valley Grange, Knights of Pythias, Vermont Thrift & Loan corporation, Vermont Accident company, Rutland lodge of Masons, Lincoln De Molay, past matrons and past patrons of the Order of Eastern Star, Rutland Insurance club, Cairo Temple Shrine, Killington commandery, Rutland Rotary club.

Two Fly to Funeral.

Among those present from out of the city were: W. A. Stone and Miss Clara Pike, Exeter, N. H., Mrs. A. F. Dixie, Merrimac, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Leonard, Detroit, Mich., and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Catozzi, Ludlow. E. F. Oppenheimer and Hayes H. Landon of Springfield, Mass., special agents of an insurance company with which the late Mr. Pike was connected for many years, arrived yesterday morning by plane to attend the funeral.

The body was viewed by scores of friends at the church yesterday afternoon from 1:45 o'clock until the funeral hour.

Burial took place in Evergreen cemetery, where members of Killington commandery conducted the committal service.

Rutland Daily Herald
June 20, 1929

PIKE FUNERAL WILL BE HELD ON FRIDAY

The body of Roger S. Pike of Terrill street, prominent Rutland insurance man, who died Monday night at St. Luke's hospital, Chicago, was brought to Rutland yesterday afternoon on the flyer and was taken to his home.

A private prayer service will be held at the house tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, followed by funeral services at 2:30 o'clock at Congregational church in charge of Killington commandery. Burial will be in Evergreen cemetery. The service there will also be private.

The body was accompanied to Rutland yesterday by Mrs. Pike and her son, Edward Pike, and by E. S. Curtis of Edgerton street, Mrs. Pike's father.

Mr. Pike suffered a stroke of apoplexy from which he never recovered last Saturday night, while riding on a train between St. Louis and Chicago.

Rutland Daily Herald
June 28, 1929

PIKE ESTATE WILL MANAGE BUSINESS

Members of the family of the late Roger S. Pike of Terrill street, who died in the Middle West this month while en route to his home from a trip for his health, yesterday announced that the insurance agency bearing his name and of which he had charge will continue to do business under the same name.

Miss H. Minerva Hinchey of 45 Park street will continue to be in charge of the office and the Pike estate will be in charge of the business. The same insurance companies that had been represented by Mr. Pike will be represented by the estate.

JOHN W. BLANCHARD DIES OF APOPLEXY

**Lumberman, Ex-Police
Chief, Former Legislator
Ill Since Monday.**

John W. Blanchard, 69, of 197 North Main street, lumber dealer, former Rutland chief of police and member of the Vermont Legislature in 1894, died at 3.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Rutland hospital of apoplexy. Mr. Blanchard was taken suddenly ill while driving alone in his automobile near East Wallingford, last Monday morning. He was found unconscious in the car and was moved to the hospital where he failed to rally.

Mr. Blanchard was born in Savoy, Mass., April 7, 1861, son of Rev. William Jason and Judith (Wing) Blanchard. At the age of seven he moved to Vermont with his family and was educated in the schools of Bennington and Pownal. When a young man he began his career as a lumberman. While a resident of Chittenden he held many town offices and was chosen as town representative to the Vermont Legislature in 1894. In 1895 he came to this city. He served as chief of police under Mayor J. B. Hollister for four years. At the time of his death he was president of the Beaver Lumber company.

Leaves Large Family.

Besides his wife, Mrs. Flora Baird Blanchard, whom he married in Chittenden in 1881, he is survived by three daughters, Mrs. J. W. Smith and Mrs. Wayne Terrill of Rutland and Mrs. Thomas Hunt of South Manchester, Conn.; four sons, Rufus, John and Jason Blanchard of this city and Millard, a patient at the government hospital at Denver, Col., and two sisters, Mrs. Albert J. Billado and Mrs. Warren Hunt of Rutland. He also leaves six grandchildren.

Mr. Blanchard was a member of the Advent church, Rutland lodge, F. and A. M.; Davenport chapter Royal Arch Masons, Killington Commandery, Knights Templar and Cairo Temple of Mystic Shriners.

Funeral services will be held at his late home Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Burial will be in Chittenden.

FUNERAL OF T. W. BLANCHARD.

Largely attended funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock for John W. Blanchard at his home on North Main street. Mr. Blanchard died Friday afternoon after a short illness. The services were conducted by Rev. George W. Peck, jr., pastor of the First Baptist church.

The active bearers were Floyd Blanchard, J. A. Billado, Clarence Blanchard, Charles Dunklee and Arthur A. Houston. The honorary bearers were Thomas C. Ellsworth, Newman K. Chaffee, Myron Ockley, F. R. Patch, Francis Lunt and B. L. Stafford.

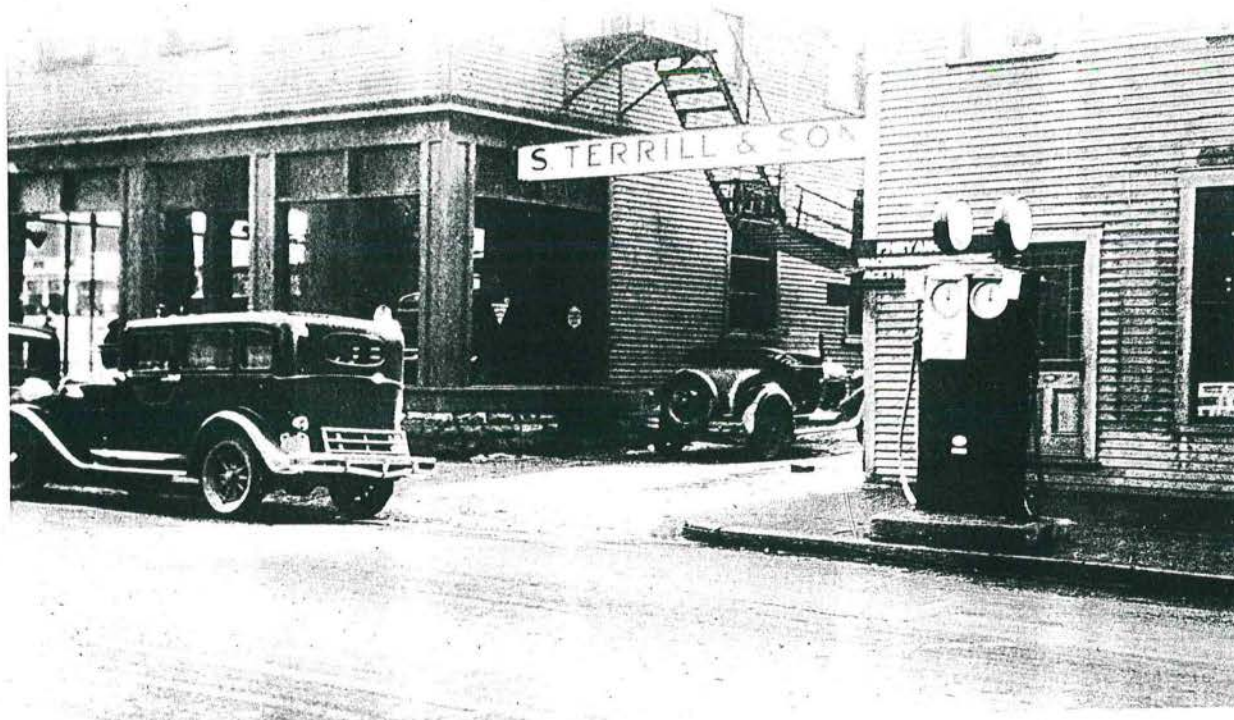
Scores of floral tributes were received by the family from relatives and friends. Among them were set pieces from the W. C. T. U., Kinsman Sunday school class of the Baptist church, School street tenants, Loyal Workers of the Advent Christian church, Rutland lodge of Masons, employees of the F. B. Howard company, Inc., in addition to several pieces from friends in New York and Massachusetts, Chittenden and Rutland.

Out-of-town persons present at the funeral included: Mrs. James Maranville, Owen Maranville, Miss Jean Maranville, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morgan, Sherburne; Mr. and Mrs. Edward White, Westminster; Mrs. Carl Drury, Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. N. Bordeau, H. A. Howie, Mrs. Nellie Turner, Dalton, Mass.; Mrs. Emelia Tower, Charlemont, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Tower, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, Hebron, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Ray Holland, St. Johnsbury; Earl and Kilburne White, Londonderry; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Book, Whitehall, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Orson Baird of Pittsford and several from Wallingford and East Wallingford.

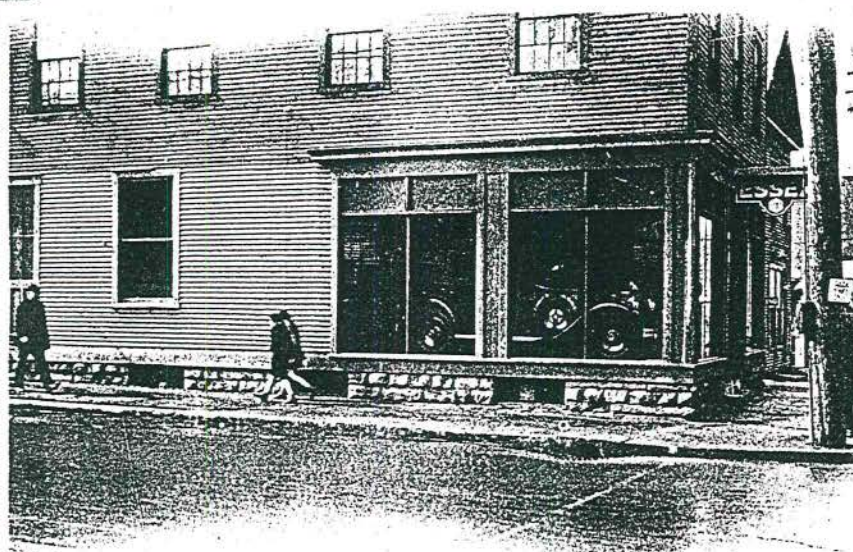
Burial was in Chittenden, where the Masonic ritual was carried out at the grave.

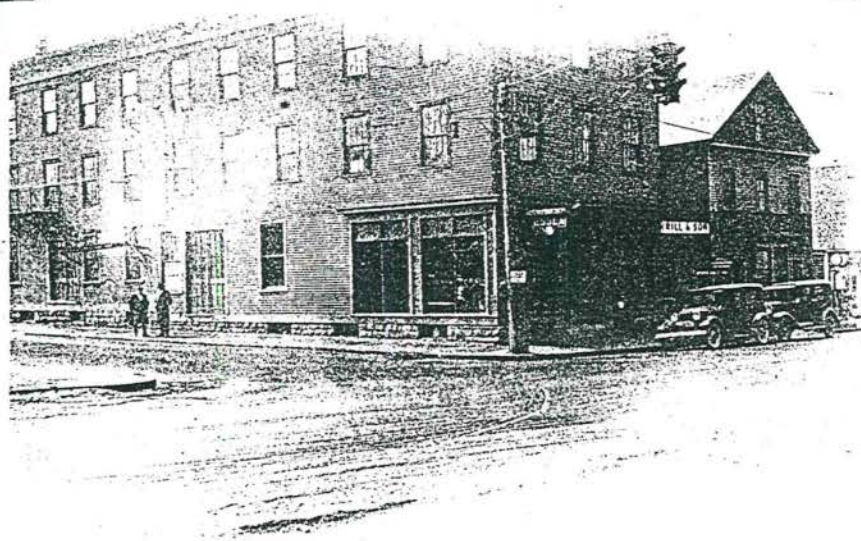
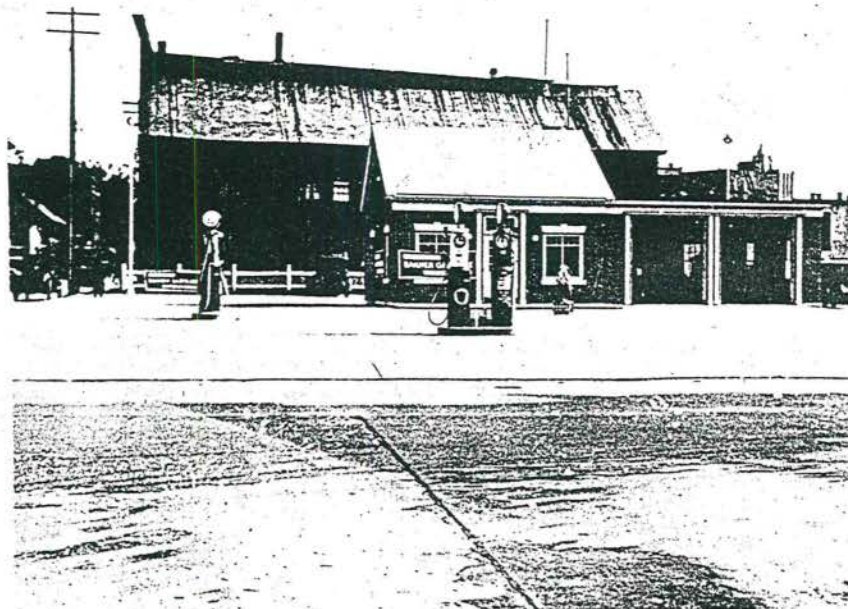


Samuel Terrill
as a
Volunteer Fireman



Different Views of
Terrill Wagon Shop
located
on corner of
West and Wales





Rutland Daily Herald
June 7, 1939



Three generations in the same Rutland family are members of Killington commandery, Knights Templar. They are Edward S. Curtis, (left) father of Edward W. Curtis (center) and grandfather of Edward S. Pike (right). They are shown before Soldiers' Memorial at Barre.

January 9, 1939

S. W. TERRILL RITES.

Funeral services for S. Wayne Terrill, prominent insurance agent who died Thursday were held yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at his home, 48 Terrill street. Rev. George W. Peck, jr., pastor of the Baptist church, officiated.

The bearers were Earl S. Wright, Robert D. Smith, Dr. Norman Johnson, Glenn S. Morse, George T. Clark and Dual Sabin of Rutland, all members of the Rutland Masonic order.

Burial was in Evergreen cemetery where the Masonic ritual was conducted at the grave with Lloyd P. Wilkins acting as worshipful master. John H. Davenport acted as chaplain. Rev. Peck offered prayer.

Out-of-town persons attending the services included: Mr. and Mrs. William E. Terrill, Troy, N. Y.; Richards G. Vedeler, Natick, Mass.; Donald Warren and Frederick Stanton, Manchester, N. H.; C. Lloyd Bowers, G. H. O'Connor and F. Williamson, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Doris Smith, New York city; Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Astley and Mr. and Mrs. William Astley, Holyoke, Mass.

Floral tributes were received from: Rutland lodge, Masons; Springfield Fire and Marine Fire Insurance company; Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance company; Globe and Rutgers Insurance company; Citizens Fire Insurance company; Hartford Accident and Indemnity company; employees of S. S. Kresge store, Troy, N. Y.; pupils and teacher of Meldon school seventh grade; employees of C. I. T. Corporation, Rutland; Seward's store, F. B. Howard company, operators of New England Telephone and Telegraph company; Rutland Cleaners and Dyers; South End market; Rutland Fiber Can company; Rutland County Fire Underwriters; Orion Grotto; Fred A. Field and Son; Burke's garage; employees of Badlam motors, friends and neighbors.

January 6, 1939

S. Wayne Terrill, 35, Insuranceman, Dies After Long Illness

Funeral Services for Terrill Street Man to Be Held at Late Home Sunday.

Samuel Wayne Terrill, 35, prominent Rutland insuranceman, died at his home at 48 Terrill street yesterday morning at 4:30 o'clock after a long illness. He had been a life-long resident of this city. He entered business as a young man with the Monarch Insurance company. On November 1, 1930 he opened a general insurance office at 39½ Center street.

He was a member of the Rutland lodge, F. & A. M., Davenport chapter, Orion Grotto and of the Vermont Association of Insurance Agents.

The survivors are his wife, Mrs. Florence Blanchard Terrill; a son, Samuel Wayne, jr., 12; a daughter, Susanne, 5; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Terrill; a brother, William E. Terrill and a sister, Mrs. Robert F. Peavey, all of Rutland.

Funeral services will be held at his home Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, with Rev. George W. Peck, jr., pastor of the Baptist church officiating. Burial will be in Evergreen cemetery.

JOHN W. CRAMTON, President.

GEO. E. ROYCE, Treas. and Mgr.

R. W. SMITH, Supt.

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RUTLAND, VERMONT.

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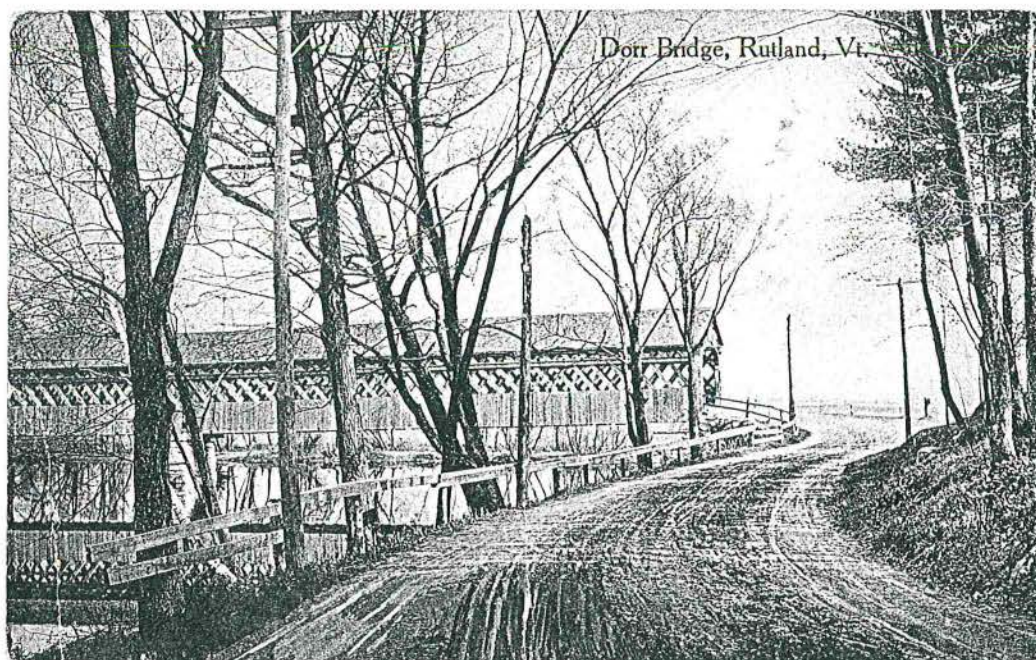
OUR NEW STEEL FIRE-PROOF MILL, 254 X 80 FEET.

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Rutland Daily Herald
December 11, 1939



Herald Photo.

The new lodge for skiers and hikers now nearing completion below Deer's Leap in the Sherburne Pass at the foot of Pico peak is shown above. Accomodations for a large number of outdoor sportsmen are provided in the three-story completely insulated building across the road from Long Trail lodge. It will be completed in time for the ski season, it is expected.



LAUREL HALL

Laurel Hall, John Bowman's summer home, was completed in 1882 and is part of a complex which includes the Laurel Glen Mausoleum, Conservatory and Cemetery, all conceived as a memorial to his wife, Jane, who died in 1880, and daughters Addie, who died in 1854 and Ella who died in 1879. Bowman was the only member of the immediate family to live at Laurel Hall.

An article in the Rutland Daily Herald and Globe, dated October 31, 1882, probably written by the architect, G.B. Croff, described the mansion in ornate, flowery Victorian prose. Too long to be fully reprinted here, it is the only contemporary source, now known, of information about the house and its contents.

The style was described as "a fresh, bold treatment of Elizabethan and Queen Anne details." Today, architects might emphasize the Italianate and Stick Style features. (Stickwork consists of decorative boards applied to the exterior walls in imitation of structural beams.)

Early photographs of the exterior show contrasting colors on the detail and trim - possibly red, green and cream. Bronze urns filled with flowers topped the porch railing posts and the stone gate posts. An elaborate fence ran between the house and the road.

Inside the house, the front hall remains much as it was. The two female statues are missing their bronze candleabras "filled with candles of soft hues" and the original rugs are gone. The "murals" referred to in the article are actually wall and ceiling papers. Some of the most precious features of the house, they reflect the complex combinations of influences which characterized the Late Victorian era. Much of the woodwork paint is also original and its marvelous colors "blend with sweet accord with all the mural tints employed." The ceiling paper in the front hall has classical panels with Greek or Roman figures and three horse chariots.

The room to the left of the front door, probably the parlor, is papered in the style of the Aesthetic Movement, deeply influenced by Japanese traditions. The ceiling panels with birds perched on branches are especially beautiful. The chimney pieces in the parlor and the reception room across the hall are made of American and Hungarian ash. The hearth tiles in the reception room are marked Minton and Hollins Co., Stoke-on-Trent. [England] The reception room has a "tin" ceiling. Both rooms

originally had walnut and ebony furniture upholstered with raw silk and embossed crimson plush. Both rooms may have the remains of their original carpets.

The dining room and the large library across the hall originally had mahogany furniture. Both fireplaces have English tiles - the library tiles show scenes from Shakespeare and were probably also made by Minton. The fireplace accessories were brass. The library has "tin" walls and ceiling.

The floors in the rooms were originally covered with "body Brussels carpets with deep classic borders. The windows were richly draped with lace and raw silk lambrequins (cornices with fabric valances) and hung with warm Venetian blinds."

Upstairs, John Bowman's private suite was furnished with "ebony of a rich design." The remaining wallpaper has the Japanese-inspired design present in other papers in the house. The ceiling paper has bird and butterfly panels.

Furniture in the other bedrooms was made of ash, mahogany and walnut. All the beds were "upright champion cabinets (whatever those are!) with curled hair mattresses and bedding of the proper sort to match." The two east bedrooms have "tin" ceilings.

Throughout the house, the lighting fixtures and the door and window hardware are "burnished bronze."

After an immense effort, Mrs. Joan Stewart and her helpers have uncovered and duplicated the striking original colors of the kitchen, the pantries and the storeroom.

The writer of the Herald article did not neglect the practical aspects of the household: "... it embraces every feature of utility found in a first class New York city house - hot and cold water, closets, baths, basins, porcelain lined sinks, stationary wash trays, modern range, etc. Indeed, Laurel Hall ... shows conclusively what can be done with a limited amount of money wisely spent ..."

John Bowman fell ill at Laurel Hall. Will Douglas took care of him. Will was described by a contemporary as "a proud fellow, dressy with moustache always waxed - a good sort but drank pretty hard." Mrs. Minnie Martin, Jane Bowman's niece, lived at the mansion with her uncle. He died on September 18, 1891 of "congestion of the lungs" and was buried with his family in the mausoleum.

Bowman's will, dated December 25, 1885, left his Shrewsbury properties to his friends George Foster and Frank Smith, as Trustees. They were required to form a corporation to maintain "in proper and complete repair and condition the mausoleum, aqueduct, dwelling house, greenhouse and all other buildings, erections and improvements on said lands; to carry on and keep in use the greenhouse; to cultivate the plants and flowers; to protect, guard and properly care for the grounds, shrubs, plants & c. (in winter as in summer); to keep all of said property in proper condition and order; and from time to time, as may be necessary and proper, to restore or replace what may wear out, decay, or be lost or destroyed." A codicil dated January 20, 1887 reduced the endowment from \$100,000 to \$50,000.

After Bowman's death, Mrs. Martin lived on at Laurel Hall with her daughter Edith, a student of voice. According to a letter from Ola Tabor, who took music lessons from Mrs. Martin, the family had a "chauffeur" named Black. Mrs. Martin and Edith subsequently moved to Europe to further Edith's musical education.

Trustee Frank Smith lived at Laurel Hall with his family and later George Jones and his wife were custodians. It was during the Jones' residency that some of the famous Bowman legends surfaced. The January 16, 1938 issue of the Boston Sunday Post carried a long article titled "Keeps Home Open to Welcome Him Back from Grave - Strangest Will Has Maintained House of Rich John P. Bowman in Cuttingsville, Vt.; With Clocks Ticking, Hot Meals on Table, Fire Burning and Lights Shining for 57 Years." The author, John F. Cogswell, cited as his source "a Harvard professor, who summers up that way." However charming the article, its basic premise is false. Bowman's will contained no such provisions. But the story was a good one and lives on to this day despite the explanation given by Mrs. George Jones in a Rutland Daily Herald article dated July 27, 1950. Mrs. Jones "laughed off the tale with 'those New York newspaper writers kept bothering us and George said if they wanted a story, he'd give them one.'"

The same article gave details of the auction of the contents of Laurel Hall, which "was placed on sale in an effort to continue carrying out the terms of a 70-year-old will ... Hit by the depression years, the fund no longer provides sufficient income for the maintenance of the

property." Unfortunately, the only article fully described was a "Russian hand-made linen tablecloth of 1892 vintage. Costing \$500 when new, the tablecloth is a replica of one used by the Czar of that time." Other items mentioned briefly included "fine cut glassware, silver, portraits...[and] the criblike bed in which Bowman passed away."

The Shrewsbury Historical Society salutes the Trustees of the Laurel Glen Cemetery Association for their long-term commitment to the rehabilitation of all the Bowman properties. Mrs. Stewart deserves special praise for fifteen months work (so far) on the house. All these efforts preserve for us what architectural historian Lloyd Marsh called "... the most important architectural monument in Shrewsbury." Much has been done and much remains to be done. Financial donations will be gratefully received.

The Trustees would like to know the present locations of any furniture or furnishings original to the house.

The Shrewsbury Historical Society is interested in any photographs, clippings, articles, personal memories, letters and stories, etc. about anyone or anything connected with the Bowman family, Laurel Hall or Laurel Glen Cemetery.

For more information, please visit the display in the parlor or ask one of the Trustees of Laurel Glen Cemetery Association or a member of the Shrewsbury Historical Society.

For the Shrewsbury Historical Society

Anne F. Spencer
Anne F. Spencer

December 10th 1994

RUTLAND DAILY HERALD, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1961.

Nicholas Stergos, Only Candymaker In State, Now in His Busiest Season

By LOWELL HARRIS

Rutland's most overlooked "showplace" is probably the Cinderella's Sweets candy shop, where Nicholas Stergos, the owner, has become Vermont's only candymaker.

After 45 years of experience in the business, Stergos still works at least an eight-hour day supervising the rigid schedule of candy making. Especially during his busiest season, he can be viewed at his assembly line at the rear of the spotlessly clean store on the corner of Center St. and Wales St., feeding a strip of sugar cane to his assistants, who cut and package the sweet stuff.

Stergos began in Lowell, Mass., as a helper to a candy maker. At that time, he said, the process was a well-kept secret by the makers, who were afraid of losing their jobs to assistants.

But he soon branched out on his own, moved to Manchester, N. H., and during the 1920's relished the crowds that stood in line for his creamy fudge.

In 1927, he opened the Granite State Candy Shop in Concord, N. H., an establishment still in business. Nick recalled how the governor of New Hampshire at that time always sent his chauffeur to the store for fudge.

In 1931, Nick came to Rutland and opened the Cinderella's Sweets shop, a store



Herald photo—Harris

Nicholas Stergos, owner of Cinderella's Sweets candy shop and Vermont's only candymaker, prepares to feed the sugar cane candy to his assistants who shape, package, and sell the goodies. Nick has been making candy in Rutland for 30 years and concocts over half of the sweets in the store. He is now catering to the Christmas crowds that gather there daily.

Stergos In ³⁰⁶ Busy Season

(Continued from Page One)

that carries all kind of candies, peanuts, and even home-made ice cream.

Nick described the candy process as a much more difficult thing than people imagine. His work has been aided by a special vacuum cooker, one of the first ever made. This machine boils the moisture out of the initial mixture of sugar, water, and other ingredients, such as pure maple syrup. An old-fashioned cooker would require a greater heat intensity, at least 40 or 50 degrees higher than this new cooker.

The secret of candy making, Nick said, is the regulation of temperatures throughout the process and the necessity of eliminating every gram of moisture from the candy. But Nick must "feel out" the consistency of his candy in order to develop the flavor that has made his delicacies so prized in Rutland.

Stergos also pointed with pride to his spic and span pots and floors. His whole store is characterized by sparkling cleanliness. The expensive machinery, too, he said, is kept thoroughly clean, as almost everything is handmade and difficult to replace.

When the moisture has been removed in making maple sugar peanut butter ribbon candy, for example, the consistency is so clean and dry and clinging that the mixture can be picked up and tossed into the air. The maple syrup mixture is then placed on a cooler, a flat metal slab, where the candy is kneaded by the hands of Nick and his assistant, David Zsido. All the workers are required to wear gloves.

Nick then puts the candy on a sort of "weaving" machine where the consistency becomes even finer-grained as it is stretched.

The workers line up along the wall and Nick adds the warm peanut butter that had been heating in a cooker. The maple syrup and peanut butter are mixed and the candy is wrapped with small electric blankets to maintain a constant warm temperature to avoid the hazard of drafts from the front door opening and closing.

Nick feeds the candy into a ribbon machine which bends the substance into a ribbon shape just as fast as human hands can feed it. Another assistant, Mrs. Helen King, cuts the ribbons with scissors and passes it along to Mrs. Florence Bowker, Mrs. Sophie Shappy, Miss Angie Anagnos and Mrs. Marie Conner, who gather the ribbon candy and package it for sale.

"You don't know how much I sweat the first time I tried this," Nick said while making the ribbon candy. "It looks easy today, but there's more work than you think."

(Continued on Page Seven)

OVER THE HILL TRUCKS
RUTLAND, VERMONT

TO: Rutland Historical Society
 FROM: DAVE ZSIDO
 SUBJECT: Sweet Memories - Cinderella's Sweets
 DATE: 27 February 2006

For many years, especially during the 1950's and 1960's the northerly line of Center Street from Merchants Row to Wales Street was guarded at each end by a candy shop. 'Fanny Farmers', which was located on the westerly end near the intersection of Merchants Row, featured a wide assortment of factory produced candies. 'Cinderella Sweets', which was located at the easterly end in the Hotel Berwick Block, proudly produced a vast assortment of their own candy and ice cream, right at that 57 Center Street location.

Nicholas Stergos owned and operated 'Cinderella's Sweets', a business he began at the 57 Center Street location on June 15, 1931. He was born in Greece on May 14, 1894. Nick had been a candy maker his entire life, and actually had started his career in candy making in other parts of New England in the early 1920's. 'Cinderella's Sweets', under his operation, continued as a prospering business into the early 1970's. The Partnership of the business was last re-registered on December 6, 1971.

For a few years during the early 1960's I had a part-time job, working after school hours and during vacations, as the assistant candy maker at 'Cinderella Sweets'. This brief recap of those years is dedicated to the memory of Nicholas Stergos, the owner and chief candy maker at 'Cinderella Sweets'.

.....
 During the mid-summer of 1959, our family relocated from Proctor to Rutland City. As a youth, who was eagerly looking towards buying my first firearm for the Fall Deer Season, I needed a job to raise the money necessary to buy that first rifle. Good fortune was on my side, as I was advised by a neighbor on Clinton Avenue that a man, who lived just around the corner on North Main Street, needed someone to mow his lawn for the rest of the summer. Shortly thereafter I was introduced to Nicholas Stergos, who lived at 98 North Main Street. We reached an agreement on the lawn mowing chores. Essentially, he would pay me 45 cents per hour to do the trimming, and 55 cents per hour to do the mowing. The additional ten cents for the mowing was due to the fact that I supplied the lawn mower and the fuel for it. Typically, it took about three hours to complete the mowing and another hour or so to do the trimming. In addition, Nick also had some rather

expansive flower beds throughout his yard, which required hours of tedious weeding. During one of my first encounters with one long flower bed, I can remember reflecting momentarily as I completed the work; believing that I had done a commendable job. Mr. Stergos was headed to the candy store for the afternoon and stopped by the flower bed to observe my progress. Much to his dismay and mine, he advised me that I had uprooted and tossed away a flower species that I was not familiar with nor did I recognize. I received a short lecture from him about my error.

As the Fall Months followed, he kept me busy with raking the fallen leaves from the elm trees and birch trees in the yard. Nick had a clever way to actually reduce the work and dispose of the leaves at the same time. He rolled a short piece of page wire into a cylinder about thirty inches in diameter and equally as tall; fastened the ends together; and stood the cylinder upright in his wheelbarrow. Then all I had to do was rake the leaves into small piles; place them into the wire cylinder; set the leaves on fire; and then continually feed leaves into the mobile incinerator as I proceeded along. This was a fairly effective methodology, that is, unless the leaves were wet.

The property at 98 North Main Street was a relatively deep lot, which extended eastward, bordering the first couple of lots on Clinton Avenue to the North. Mr. Stergos apparently loved fruit and was desirous of growing his own. Contained in the open lot to the east were perhaps four apple trees. Each year he would mow the field with a walk behind sickle bar mower. I had to rake up the cut tall grass, and place it as mulch around the trunks of the apple trees. Still with all his care and attention the apple trees never seemed to produce any fruit. In fact, it seemed as if he had a similar difficulty with every other type of fruit tree or plants, which he had placed around his yard. Two peach trees along the westerly side of his garage did produce some peaches every year. However, they were about the size of golf balls, and probably just as hard. For the most-part they were simply raked up and tossed away.

Inside the garage he had a wide assortment of power implements and gadgets intended for yard and garden work. This included: the walk behind sickle bar mower, which also had a roto-tiller attachment; an electric powered chain saw; other power trimmers; and of course, his car. At this time, as I recall, the car was a 1956 Chrysler. This was replaced in later years with a brand new 1963 beige Chrysler New Yorker.

A long grape arbor stretched adjacent to the upper driveway to

his garage for some twenty feet or so, and although it was well manicured and cared for, I never recall seeing any Concord grapes during the fall months. One, rather old pear tree, would faithfully generate four or five pears each year, but that was about it. Back on the southeast corner of his property he also had a chicken coup, but it was void of any chickens. However, it did contain several large cardboard boxes filled with old issues of the Rutland Daily Herald. When deer season finally arrived, with these chores that Nick had me undertake, I had successfully earned and saved enough money to go to the sporting goods section in the basement of Montgomery Wards, and purchase my first rifle.

During the following years, I continued with the lawn and garden for Mr. Stergos. However, this role was expanded in 1961, when he also asked me to join with him as the assistant candy maker at 'Cinderella Sweets'. Apparently, my predecessor in that role was John Jeffo, who lived a couple of houses north of Nick at 102 North Main Street. John had left the small candy store, and Nick needed a replacement. The job offered the same rate of pay, which I had been making while doing various yard chores for Nick, that was, 45 cents per hour. It would be pretty regular work; requiring almost every summer afternoon. Then once the school year began, I would report to work after school every day. My first year, it was just a short jaunt down the hill from the Immaculate Heart of Mary School on Lincoln Avenue. The following years, I would walk to the candy store's corner location from Mount Saint Joseph Academy; stopping on a pretty regular basis at Carpenter's Pharmacy. The Pharmacy was then located about half way up Center Street on the northerly side of the street. It had a small soda fountain, which for some reason, I discovered served an Elephant Sundae. The sundae consisted of a couple of scoops of chocolate ice cream, covered with marshmallow sauce, and then topped with salted peanuts. It was nearly impossible to walk past the Pharmacy without stopping in for that special treat!

For a young teenager, Nick seemed to be a giant of a person. His normal attire at the candy store was flawlessly white from head to toe. He invariably wore a white paper cap on his head; a white shirt and white pants; with a white apron wrapped around him. Only his brown shoes were brown and they had thick soles with stubby flat fronts. Cleanliness was perhaps one of the single most important characteristics for Nick. The spotless white clothing, which both he and his companion Helen King wore, was a true testament to this fact, and the condition of the store was another sparkling example of this characteristic.

Perhaps the first lesson taught by Nick was how to operate the

platform scale; taking into consideration the weight of the large copper kettle before measuring the main ingredients of corn syrup and sugar. I never recall having a situation, where I had erred in apportioning out the ingredients, resulting in a bad batch. Once the large kettle was ready to be hoisted onto the gas burner, it required both Nick and me to move it the short distance of eight feet or so.

The next lesson, which was fundamental for an assistant candy maker, was developing the correct technique for stirring the candy batter, which was containing within the large copper kettle on the open gas flame. He showed the proper way to hold the three foot long wooden paddle, and how to carve a 'figure eight' with it as I mixed the ingredients. It took a little correction from Nick to fine tune the speed and surface area covered, as I directed the large wooden paddle through a methodical 'figure eight'. There were two gas burners located along the northeasterly corner of the store; one was equipped with a vacuum hood and the second one was not. Often the process of stirring the mix seemed endless, but fortunately there was a large window by the hooded burner, so I could watch passersby on Wales Street or look across at Frank Nemera, as he repaired shoes or perhaps an old clock in his small shop on the easterly side of Wales Street at 36-38 Wales Street. In addition, when deliveries were made to the store, predominantly by H.P. Welch Express Company, the truck would park adjacent to the window. The driver of the 1954 Ford cab-over straight truck with a canvas top, was Homer Vadnais. I remember carefully observing the green and black truck with its detailed pin-striping, as Homer certainly kept it in great condition. Homer would wheel the fifty-five gallon drums of corn syrup through the side door of the store by the gas burners. In addition, the one hundred pound bags of granulated sugar were also delivered via that route. The one hundred pound burlap bags of peanuts or fifty pound tins of cashews were delivered down a short steep alley-way between the candy store and the Tiki Lounge to the north. These items were stored in the basement of the store until needed.

Unquestionably, the most difficult and tormenting candies to make from my perspective was peanut brittle. It didn't start off to badly; unwrapping twenty-five pounds of Swift's Premium Butter, which were packaged in quarter pound sticks. However, once those twenty-five pounds of butter were placed into a short copper kettle and positioned on the small gas burner; things changed in a hurry. The hot-melted butter started popping and spattering as if it was hot volcanic lava. It took sheer dedication to faithfully execute the 'figure-eight' with the wooden paddle;

knowing full-well that your arms were going to catch some 'direct hits' of the hot bubbling butter.

The smaller gas range without the hood was also used extensively to roast a variety of nuts. Typically, some Spanish Peanuts were dry roasted in a simple cylinder device, which fit directly over the gas burner. This mechanical device depended on human input, that is, a large crank handle had to be continuously turned in a slow cadence to assure uniformity of roasting and also to prevent the nuts from being burned. In addition, other nuts, including Spanish Peanuts, Virginia Peanuts, Cashews, and Pecans were oil roasted over the same burner. Once roasted the nuts were lightly oiled and salted, they were placed into large display jars on the top of the glass counters near the ice cream making machine. The nuts were sold by the pound, and also used in other candy products. Perhaps the most vividly recalled application was using pecans and cashews in chocolate covered caramel clusters, or in nuget centered nut rolls. The nut rolls consisted of a white nuget with dried fruit. The roll was dipped in caramel and then rolled in either cashews or pecans. These nut rolls were generally about ten inches long, and were sold by the pound.

Nick also made a variety of thin mints. None of these mint paddies were dipped in milk chocolate. They were sold purely as mint paddies. Generally speaking, peppermint and pink wintergreen were among the common types. The art of producing these small paddies, about the size of a silver dollar, required a smooth rhythm, which he had obviously perfected over the years. The soft cream was poured into a stainless steel funnel, which was about twelve inches deep. To control the flow through the tip of the funnel, Nick used a wooden dowel to block the outlet of the funnel as he lowered; poured; and then raised the funnel to the next position. The soft candy cream was poured onto a black rubber mat, which had very narrow grooves throughout its surface. When the cream had hardened, and the thin mints were removed, they had smooth - slightly domed tops with thin grooves on the bottom sides.

'Cinderella's Sweets' also produced a complete line of hand-dipped chocolates. The glass showcases were filled with a wide assortment of chocolates, both milk chocolate and dark chocolate dipped. The cream centers for the chocolates were blended on a rather large circular table that was perhaps four feet in diameter and approximately four inches deep. An arm, designed for blending the mix, had a series of short blades, which rotated and thereby kneading the candy. Once the right consistency had been achieved, the mix was placed into a stainless steel press. The

press was a rather tall piece of mobile equipment, standing on four casters. The stainless box was perhaps eighteen inches square and eighteen inches deep. Once the candy mix was inside, the top cover was closed, which could then be cranked down by a large handle. The mix was forced through a series of small holes at the bottom of the press until the right thickness was suspended. Then a sliding grid of fine wires sliced through the candy, and dropped the candy centers onto a wax paper covered tray below. As the trays were filled, they were placed onto a wheeled rack. When this operation was completed, the rack was pushed into the chocolate dipping room. Helen King, Nick's companion, was the person, who was in complete charge of the hand-dipping of chocolates. She would spend hours in a separate room dipping the chocolates, one by one. The dipping room had a window facing the candy making operations, so it was easy to watch her doing this work with pains-taking dedication. Each chocolate was inscribed with the final flow of chocolate with a symbol or letter, which would indicate just what the center consisted of.

Perhaps the best or top of the line hand-dipped chocolates were those called French Truffles, and a close second would be the Butter Creams. Both were commonly dipped in dark chocolate and then rolled and completely covered with chocolate sprinkles. The French Truffles an exquisite creamy chocolate center, while the Butter Creams lived up to their names and had a smooth buttery flavor. These ranked as perhaps the top of the line chocolates, which was reflected in their higher prices per pound.

The production of candy kisses consistently drew a fascinated crowd of spectators, who could view the event from the sidewalk on Wales Street. There were a couple of common types of candy kisses made at the store; perhaps the most popular was molasses - peanut butter. The candy mix was kneaded out and then a long continuous roll of the candy was fed into the kiss machine. While Nick guided the candy into the machine, his assistant would assure that the larger mass of candy did not get out of shape by further rolling and kneading it. The machine would slice through the candy creating the candy kiss. The kiss would then drop onto colorful waxed paper, which was automatically cut to the right dimension before the paper was then twirled tightly by spinners. It was this wrapping process, which intrigued the by-standers outside. The wrapped kiss would then drop into a bucket.

Fudge was always a popular sales item. Nick made at least three different flavors: chocolate, vanilla, and maple. It sold so rapidly, that it seemed like we were always making fudge.

Everything Nick did was done to perfection, and making fudge, although a common task, was certainly no exception. This included the exact placement of walnut halves on the top of certain fudge with precision.

During the early 1960's, Nick still continued to produce home-made ice cream on a limited basis. The ice cream machine was the back-drop for the north end of the retail space in the store. The task of making ice cream was one which Nick assumed himself. The impression, which one might have realized about this phase of the tiny store's operation was that Nick only produced ice cream for two reasons: one would be to satisfy a handful of faithful customers, who routinely stopped by to purchase it, and the other would be that Nick seemed to enjoy the flavor and texture of the ice cream himself! It seemed like he discontinued the production of ice cream all together prior to 1964.

Unquestionably, there were two particularly busy seasons for 'Cinderella's Sweets'. Christmas was the largest and the Easter Season was also relatively busy. The Christmas Holiday Season was filled with candy making right up to Christmas Eve. It normally required longer working hours during the evenings to keep up with the demand for both candy canes and ribbon candy. Candy canes blended Nick's skills at candy making with his artistic nature. The red circular lines, which curled through the cane had to be cut and precisely placed in the mix. Then the candy mix had to be kneaded and shape, while Nick extruded, cut, and shaped the handle of the cane. He would normally shout instructions to his assistant to assure that the mix was properly shaped and ready for his extrusion. Candy canes were made in a variety of lengths from some standard size of approximately eight inches to some in excess of eighteen inches. Nick would also accommodate special orders, and the largest Christmas candy cane might have been nearly three feet long!

Making Christmas ribbon candy probably required the most human resources. As was true with making candy canes, once the process started, it didn't stop until all the candy mix was used up. Again the candy mix had to be kneaded, shaped, and constantly controlled. Nick would blend in the various colors or flavors, and then extrude the mix out into a narrow band, which he would feed into the truly amazing ribbon candy machine. The machine would stretch the candy mix and curl it into shape. This device rapidly fed the completely product out at the far end of the table, so many hands were required to keep the process moving smoothly. As required, Nick would occasionally bellow out instructions, if he felt there were any short-comings in the

process. This was particularly true if his assistant didn't keep the mix in the precise shape Nick was looking for.

The Easter Season, although busy, was seemingly more relaxed. The store specialized in producing solid chocolate Easter figurines, which included Easter Bunnies, ducks, chickens, and baskets. These items were formed in tin molds by Helen King in the hand-dipping room. There were simply dozens of different size and shape molds. Helen would use both milk chocolate and white chocolate to make the Easter figurines. After the chocolate had hardened, the Easter treats were then wrapped in clear cellophane. Some of the taller solid milk chocolate bunnies were nearly eighteen inches tall! In addition, large cardboard boxes, filled with new (empty) Easter baskets of various sizes, and other boxes with the green straw would arrive. Nick and Helen would contrive what should be placed in each basket and what the price would be. Again, filling Easter baskets with jelly beans and home-made candies was far more relaxing than the pressure of the Christmas Season!

One other popular treat for the Easter Season was large nuget filled Easter Eggs, which were made in the store. The white nuget centers, were basically the same as that used in the nut rolls. However, in this case, the candy mix was cut into a mass about the size of a softball, and then hand-shaped to resemble an egg. This egg-shaped center was then hand dipped by Helen King in milk chocolate, and then a minor amount of trimming decorated the top of the egg before it was packaged in a colorful box.

Nick would always comment during these Holiday season that he couldn't understand why anyone would want to buy any commercially manufactured candy. He would note that commercially produced candy had been produced many months before it was placed on the market for sale, and it contained preservatives. None of the candy produced at 'Cinderella's Sweets' contained any preservatives. Nick was driven was a couple of attributes, which made his business so successful for so many years. His constantly worked to assure the quality of the candy. Moreover, he was flawless in maintaining the cleanliness of his store and its equipment. The quality issue was astonishing. Nick always used the finest ingredients and never seemed to refer to any recipes. He pretty well expected that his assistant would commit things to memory as well. The candy produced in this small store was always made to the highest standards! Further, if Nick noted that his assistant candy maker had made even the slightest mistake, with a twinkle in his eyes, Nick would admonish his assistant by raising his arm and separating his thumb and index finger in a gesture by

only the narrowest of margins, and say with the corner of his lips somewhat turned upwards, "you're not a big stupid.....you're only just a little stupid!"

From a cleanliness viewpoint, he was a perfectionist. All equipment, kettles, ladles, spatulas, floors, and anything else used during the day was always cleaned that day. It was never enough to simply wash a copper kettle at the end of the day. The assistant candy maker would also have to polish the kettles. The wooden plank floor would be mopped, and if necessary, a scouring brush was used to remove any sticky candy, which may have been embedded into the cracks in the wood. During the winter season, the sidewalk at the store's front on Center Street was kept free of snow during stormy conditions. The sales floor was also mopped up regularly during these winter conditions to assure that customers would not slip on melted snow tracked in by other customers.

Once Nick took his assistant to visit a friend in Gardner, Massachusetts, who also ran a candy shop, which was called 'Priscilla's Sweets'. While the trip was supposedly intended as a visit of old friends, clearly on the return trip, Nick made it apparent to his assistant that it was intended as a lesson to compare the cleanliness of the operations between the two stores. The trip left a lasting impression on Nick's assistant candy maker!

For a small store in the 1960's, business activities at 'Cinderella's Sweets' required the talents of several sales clerks. In this era, this included: Angie Anagnos, Florence Bowker, Marie Connor, and Sophie Shappy. The month of August during the 1960's also brought another important consideration into Nick's life; which was the racing of the thorough-breds in Saratoga! Nick was an avid horse-racing fan. So when the month of August rolled around each year, you might expect that he would be leaving the store at an early hour with a handful of other business friends from the Rutland Community to make the trip to Saratoga. At one point in the early 1970's Nick even invited his former assistant candy maker to accompany him on a trip to Green Mountain Park in Pownal, Vermont for an evening of racing.

Helen King, the store manager, was also the 'paymaster'. Each week she would faithfully and accurately total the employees' hours; deduct withholding for taxes and Social Security; and then place the cash payments into small brown envelopes. My pay continued at a rate of 45 cents per hour from 1961 to 1964. However, in 1964 I received a pay increase to 55 cents.

Unfortunately a week later I had to leave the job due to a temporary family relocation. Helen would also see that I had something to eat each evening, since I was working through my family's supper. Generally, she would telephone George's restaurant on Wales Street, and order a tune fish salad sandwich, or a sweet roll, and a bottle of Seven-Up as a 'take-out' order to hold me over. I would retreat to the stack of one hundred pound sugar bags near the basement stairway to enjoy my light snack.

Ultimately, between the advent of competition in terms of the Downtown Plaza Development and other retail expansion in the region, which pulled shoppers away, and also perhaps due to his age, Nick closed the business. The very ornate neon sign, which illuminated the front window of the tiny candy store for so many years; spelling out the phrase 'Cinderella's Sweets', was shut off for the final time. Nick died on November 15, 1982 at the age of eighty-eight years. Helen King died a few years earlier on December 27, 1979 at the age of seventy-five years. A few years prior to their deaths, on January 6, 1973, the deadly Town House (Berwick) fire, reduced what had been 'Cinderella's Sweets' to a pile of smoking bricks. Only the north wall of the candy store remained upright. Now people walk around that corner of Center Street and Wales Street, perhaps not realizing what 'Sweet Memories' had once been produced there.

Dan B. Jones

SEPTEMBER 24, 1891

BOWMAN—in Cuttingsville, September 18, John P. Bowman, aged 75 years.

Death of John P. Bowman at His Home in Cuttingsville.

John P. Bowman died Friday at his home in Cuttingsville. He had been sick six years and had not left his bed for two years. Nurses were in attendance day and night during his last illness.

Mr. Bowman was a native of Rutland county and was born in 1816.

When 15 years old he began learning the tanning and currying trade in Rutland. He worked here about five years, then went to New York state.

Mr. Bowman continued in the tanning business there several years, returning to Cuttingsville later, where he conducted the same business and for a time dealt in boots and shoes. In 1851 he represented Sherburne in the legislature.

In January, 1852, Mr. Bowman moved to Stony Creek, N. Y., and established a tannery, conducting a successful business for many years. The tannery had a capacity for 40,000 sides of leather a year. He attained an enviable reputation in business circles and was considered one of the wealthiest men in the county.

He was married in 1849 to Jennie E. Gates of Warren, N. Y. Two children were born, one of whom died in infancy; the other, Ella, died in June, 1879. Mrs. Bowman died in January, 1880, and her remains with those of the daughter were taken to Cuttingsville for burial, where were buried the parents, grandparents and Mr. Bowman's brother.

Soon after his daughter's death, Mr. Bowman gave his thoughts to the building of a family tomb, and he devoted much time to the formation of plans and designs. The result was the building of the beautiful mausoleum in Laurel Glen cemetery in Cuttingsville, which cost over \$70,000 and has attracted world-wide attention. Upon a slightly location opposite the cemetery he built a costly summer residence. The funeral will be held at Cuttingsville this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

John P. Bowman's Funeral.

The funeral of John P. Bowman was held at the residence in Cuttingsville, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The house was filled with relatives and friends. Rev. Charles Martin Niles conducted the services, and the music was furnished by a quartet from Rutland, composed of Misses Smith and Phibony and Messrs. Grille and Engels. The Episcopal service was used and the hymns "I Heard the Voice of Jesus" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," arranged by Mr. Engels, and "Lead Kindly Light" were sung.

After the service at the house, which lasted about 20 minutes, the funeral procession moved across the road to the mausoleum built by Mr. Bowman, where the burial service of the church was said. Mr. Bowman some years ago prepared a burial place for himself within the mausoleum and there he was laid away. There were many handsome floral tributes.

About a dozen persons from Rutland attended the funeral.

BOWMAN, JOHN P., is a native of Rutland county, Vt., and was born in the year 1816. His grandfather was one of the early settlers of the town, coming there from the neighborhood of Lexington, Mass., a short time subsequent to the Revolutionary War. He and two brothers came to this country from England. His son, John Bowman, who married Lorinda Hart, was the father of the subject of the present sketch.

Mr. Bowman's boyhood life ran much in the way of that of ordinary New England youth at that period. School advantages were few and much of the time of early years was given to practical industry. At the age of fifteen years he commenced learning the tanning and currying trade at Rutland, Vt. He worked there about five years, when he went to New York State. There he continued at the same trade for eight or nine years at Hunter, in Greene county, Saugerties, Ulster county, and at Warrensburgh, Warren county. At Warrensburgh he was in the employment of Burhans & Gray, hemlock sole-leather manufacturers. The wages received during all this time were very moderate, but he gave himself diligently to his work and became thoroughly proficient in all its parts. For the first year's work at Saugerties he received one hundred and forty-four dollars, only four of which he drew previous to the end of the year. From Warrensburgh he came to Cuttingsville, Vt., and established himself in a general tanning and currying business. For a time he also manufactured and dealt in boots and shoes. He occupied the tannery near Cuttingsville now conducted by Huntoon & Son.

In 1851, he was honored by his fellow-citizens of the town of Sherburne with an election to the Legislature. He served his constituents faithfully and with credit to himself. But business was more to his taste than politics and public affairs, and he afterwards neither held office nor sought political preferment.

In January, 1852, Mr. Bowman moved to the town of Stony Creek, Warren county, New York. Here he found water-power and plenty of hemlock bark, but few other facilities or conveniences. This section of country was then new and sparsely settled. The land was uneven, very stony, and not adapted to farming pursuits. Saratoga, the nearest accessible railroad point, was thirty miles distant. There were but two or three small houses, a saw-mill and a tannery, then partly built where the village of Creek Center now stands. Mr. Bowman completed the tannery and put it in operation, commencing then the business of sole leather manufacturing, at which he has since continued. He has added to and improved the tannery, until now it is one of the best in the State. Its capacity is 40,000 sides of leather a year. In addition to the tannery proper there are extensive bark-sheds, storage buildings, a carpenter and repair shop, a large boarding-house and houses for sixteen families.

He has a commodious and pleasant residence, barns, carriage-house and convenient office. Around his residence there are many shade and fruit-trees, some of the latter being planted by Mr. Bowman's father years ago. Good order and neatness prevail about the whole premises. Consequent upon the growth and development of Mr. Bowman's business enterprise quite a village has grown up in the vicinity, and now churches, school-houses and stores occupy ground that was covered by an unbroken forest when he commenced operations there.

Mr. Bowman has attained an enviable position in business circles where he is well known, and his name is the synonym of the highest honor and integrity. He has acquired a competency and has earned it by his own hard labor, careful attention to business, and the exercise of his best judgment in business affairs. It is worthy of note in this connection that his is one of a very few out of numerous kindred enterprises undertaken in this region of country that has succeeded. Through financial panics and periods of business depression Mr. Bowman has managed his affairs with such sound judgment and conservative methods as to maintain his commercial standing unimpaired.

The parent's grandparents and brother of Mr. Bowman are buried in the cemetery at East Clarendon, Vt., and the place of burial is marked by a stately monument erected by him.

In his domestic life and associations Mr. Bowman has known much of happiness and sorrow. He was married in 1849. His wife was Jennie E. Gates, the youngest of seven daughters of Franklin Gates, of Warren, Herkimer county, N. Y. Mrs. Bowman was peculiarly fitted for the duties and relations which followed her marriage. She was prepossessing in appearance, dignified and graceful in manner, self-reliant and courteous. Her qualities of mind and heart gained for her more than an ordinary measure of esteem and regard among her large circle of friends and acquaintances. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, but her Christian and beneficent work knew no sectarian bounds. To those in less fortunate circumstances than herself she was the kindest and most considerate of friends, always doing her kindly acts in pleasant and thoughtful ways. In her home she was a most faithful wife and mother. It was her aim to make home pleasant and attractive, and she accomplished this as only a truly good and noble woman can. She manifested her devotion to her husband by the most constant endeavors for his welfare, and brought to his aid much of prudent counsel and cheerful encouragement.

Two children, Addie and Ella H., were born of this marriage. The former died in infancy. Ella attained the age of womanhood and justified the expectations of her parents in the traits of character she displayed. She was given excellent educational advantages, and she carefully improved them. Her personal qualities bound to her the affections of her parents with strong and loving ties. She was more fond of home than other society, and her presence there shed continual sunshine about the family circle. She was much interested in benevolent works, and took real pleasure in making others happy.

Mr. Bowman thoroughly appreciated his pleasant family and found his highest enjoyment in the companionship of his wife and daughter.

In June, 1879, Ella's death threw a heavy pall of gloom over the once happy home. The hope and bright joy of the household were gone. This affliction did not remain the only one. In January, 1880, Mrs. Bowman died, leaving her husband alone to bear a grief made more poignant by the happiness that had preceded it. The remains of his family were taken for interment to Cuttingsville, Vt.

Soon after the death of his daughter Mr. Bowman gave his thoughts to the building of a family tomb, and he devoted much study to the formation of plans and designs for the work. For this purpose he visited different cemeteries and examined many structures of the kind. Soon his idea took definite shape, and early in the summer following Mrs. Bowman's death he began the construction of a mausoleum at Cuttingsville. The general plan of the work was Mr. Bowman's own conception. The hands of skillful workmen wrought out the accomplishment of Mr. Bowman's design and soon brought the work to completion. The mausoleum stands on a plain upon the hillside in Laurel Glen Cemetery. It is quadrilateral in form and is about eighteen by twenty-four feet in its ground dimensions and twenty feet in height. The walls are built of granite, and marble is principally used for the interior work. The exterior is wholly plain, while within the finish and ornamentation are elegant and elaborate. Busts chiseled in purest marble serve to perpetuate the features of the different members of the family. This massive tomb, at once enduring in its strength, impressive and grand in appearance, is but a feeble expression of the great love the husband and father bore his wife and daughters. When the building of the mausoleum was accomplished Mr. Bowman gave attention to its surroundings. He added to the extent of the cemetery, graded the surface of the grounds, ornamented them with shade-trees, arranged grass plots, made gravel walks and carriage drives. A large green-house has been built by him near the tomb, where the rarest plants and choicest flowers are grown. He has erected an elegant summer residence upon a pleasant site opposite the cemetery. The surrounding scenery lends a charm to the spot which has become one of the pleasantest that can be found. Visitors to this sacred scene number many thousands and are from distant as well as nearby localities.

OVER THE HILL TRUCKS
RUTLAND, VERMONT

TO: Rutland Historical Society
 FROM: DAVE ZSIDO
 SUBJECT: Sweet Memories - Cinderella's Sweets
 DATE: 27 February 2006

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For many years, especially during the 1950's and 1960's the northerly line of Center Street from Merchants Row to Wales Street was guarded at each end by a candy shop. 'Fanny Farmers', which was located on the westerly end near the intersection of Merchants Row, featured a wide assortment of factory produced candies. 'Cinderella Sweets', which was located at the easterly end in the Hotel Berwick Block, proudly produced a vast assortment of their own candy and ice cream, right at that 57 Center Street location.

Nicholas Stergos owned and operated 'Cinderella's Sweets', a business he began at the 57 Center Street location on June 15, 1931. He was born in Greece on May 14, 1894. Nick had been a candy maker his entire life, and actually had started his career in candy making in other parts of New England in the early 1920's. 'Cinderella's Sweets', under his operation, continued as a prospering business into the early 1970's. The Partnership of the business was last re-registered on December 6, 1971.

For a few years during the early 1960's I had a part-time job, working after school hours and during vacations, as the assistant candy maker at 'Cinderella Sweets'. This brief recap of those years is dedicated to the memory of Nicholas Stergos, the owner and chief candy maker at 'Cinderella Sweets'.

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During the mid-summer of 1959, our family relocated from Proctor to Rutland City. As a youth, who was eagerly looking towards buying my first firearm for the Fall Deer Season, I needed a job to raise the money necessary to buy that first rifle. Good fortune was on my side, as I was advised by a neighbor on Clinton Avenue that a man, who lived just around the corner on North Main Street, needed someone to mow his lawn for the rest of the summer. Shortly thereafter I was introduced to Nicholas Stergos, who lived at 98 North Main Street. We reached an agreement on the lawn mowing chores. Essentially, he would pay me 45 cents per hour to do the trimming, and 55 cents per hour to do the mowing. The additional ten cents for the mowing was due to the fact that I supplied the lawn mower and the fuel for it. Typically, it took about three hours to complete the mowing and another hour or so to do the trimming. In addition, Nick also had some rather

expansive flowers beds throughout his yard, which required hours of tedious weeding. During one of my first encounters with one long flower bed, I can remember reflecting momentarily as I completed the work; believing that I had done a commendable job. Mr. Stergos was headed to the candy store for the afternoon and stopped by the flower bed to observe my progress. Much to his dismay and mine, he advised me that I had uprooted and tossed away a flower species that I was not familiar with nor did I recognize. I received a short lecture from him about my error.

As the Fall Months followed, he kept me busy with raking the fallen leaves from the elm trees and birch trees in the yard. Nick had a clever way to actually reduce the work and dispose of the leaves at the same time. He rolled a short piece of page wire into a cylinder about thirty inches in diameter and equally as tall; fastened the ends together; and stood the cylinder upright in his wheelbarrow. Then all I had to do was rake the leaves into small piles; place them into the wire cylinder; set the leaves on fire; and then continually feed leaves into the mobile incinerator as I proceeded along. This was a fairly effective methodology, that is, unless the leaves were wet.

The property at 98 North Main Street was a relatively deep lot, which extended eastward, bordering the first couple of lots on Clinton Avenue to the North. Mr. Stergos apparently loved fruit and was desirous of growing his own. Contained in the open lot to the east were perhaps four apple trees. Each year he would mow the field with a walk behind sickle bar mower. I had to rake up the cut tall grass, and place it as mulch around the trunks of the apple trees. Still with all his care and attention the apple trees never seemed to produce any fruit. In fact, it seemed as if he had a similar difficulty with every other type of fruit tree or plants, which he had placed around his yard. Two peach trees along the westerly side of his garage did produce some peaches every year. However, they were about the size of golf balls, and probably just as hard. For the most-part they were simply raked up and tossed away.

Inside the garage he had a wide assortment of power implements and gadgets intended for yard and garden work. This included: the walk behind sickle bar mower, which also had a roto-tiller attachment; an electric powered chain saw; other power trimmers; and of course, his car. At this time, as I recall, the car was a 1956 Chrysler. This was replaced in later years with a brand new 1963 beige Chrysler New Yorker.

A long grape arbor stretched adjacent to the upper driveway to

his garage for some twenty feet or so, and although it was well manicured and cared for, I never recall seeing any Concord grapes during the fall months. One, rather old pear tree, would faithfully generate four or five pears each year, but that was about it. Back on the southeast corner of his property he also had a chicken coup, but it was void of any chickens. However, it did contain several large cardboard boxes filled with old issues of the Rutland Daily Herald. When deer season finally arrived, with these chores that Nick had me undertake, I had successfully earned and saved enough money to go to the sporting goods section in the basement of Montgomery Wards, and purchase my first rifle.

During the following years, I continued with the lawn and garden for Mr. Stergos. However, this role was expanded in 1961, when he also asked me to join with him as the assistant candy maker at 'Cinderella Sweets'. Apparently, my predecessor in that role was John Jeffo, who lived a couple of houses north of Nick at 102 North Main Street. John had left the small candy store, and Nick needed a replacement. The job offered the same rate of pay, which I had been making while doing various yard chores for Nick, that was, 45 cents per hour. It would be pretty regular work; requiring almost every summer afternoon. Then once the school year began, I would report to work after school every day. My first year, it was just a short jaunt down the hill from the Immaculate Heart of Mary School on Lincoln Avenue. The following years, I would walk to the candy store's corner location from Mount Saint Joseph Academy; stopping on a pretty regular basis at Carpenter's Pharmacy. The Pharmacy was then located about half way up Center Street on the northerly side of the street. It had a small soda fountain, which for some reason, I discovered served an Elephant Sundae. The sundae consisted of a couple of scoops of chocolate ice cream, covered with marshmallow sauce, and then topped with salted peanuts. It was nearly impossible to walk past the Pharmacy without stopping in for that special treat!

For a young teenager, Nick seemed to be a giant of a person. His normal attire at the candy store was flawlessly white from head to toe. He invariably wore a white paper cap on his head; a white shirt and white pants; with a white apron wrapped around him. Only his brown shoes were brown and they had thick soles with stubby flat fronts. Cleanliness was perhaps one of the single most important characteristics for Nick. The spotless white clothing, which both he and his companion Helen King wore, was a true testament to this fact, and the condition of the store was another sparkling example of this characteristic.

Perhaps the first lesson taught by Nick was how to operate the

platform scale; taking into consideration the weight of the large copper kettle before measuring the main ingredients of corn syrup and sugar. I never recall having a situation, where I had erred in apportioning out the ingredients, resulting in a bad batch. Once the large kettle was ready to be hoisted onto the gas burner, it required both Nick and me to move it the short distance of eight feet or so.

The next lesson, which was fundamental for an assistant candy maker, was developing the correct technique for stirring the candy batter, which was containing within the large copper kettle on the open gas flame. He showed the proper way to hold the three foot long wooden paddle, and how to carve a 'figure eight' with it as I mixed the ingredients. It took a little correction from Nick to fine tune the speed and surface area covered, as I directed the large wooden paddle through a methodical 'figure eight'. There were two gas burners located along the northeasterly corner of the store; one was equipped with a vacuum hood and the second one was not. Often the process of stirring the mix seemed endless, but fortunately there was a large window by the hooded burner, so I could watch passersby on Wales Street or look across at Frank Nemera, as he repaired shoes or perhaps an old clock in his small shop on the easterly side of Wales Street at 36-38 Wales Street. In addition, when deliveries were made to the store, predominantly by H.P. Welch Express Company, the truck would park adjacent to the window. The driver of the 1954 Ford cab-over straight truck with a canvas top, was Homer Vadnais. I remember carefully observing the green and black truck with its detailed pin-striping, as Homer certainly kept it in great condition. Homer would wheel the fifty-five gallon drums of corn syrup through the side door of the store by the gas burners. In addition, the one hundred pound bags of granulated sugar were also delivered via that route. The one hundred pound burlap bags of peanuts or fifty pound tins of cashews were delivered down a short steep alley-way between the candy store and the Tiki Lounge to the north. These items were stored in the basement of the store until needed.

Unquestionably, the most difficult and tormenting candies to make from my perspective was peanut brittle. It didn't start off to badly; unwrapping twenty-five pounds of Swift's Premium Butter, which were packaged in quarter pound sticks. However, once those twenty-five pounds of butter were placed into a short copper kettle and positioned on the small gas burner; things changed in a hurry. The hot-melted butter started popping and spattering as if it was hot volcanic lava. It took sheer dedication to faithfully execute the 'figure-eight' with the wooden paddle;

knowing full-well that your arms were going to catch some 'direct hits' of the hot bubbling butter.

The smaller gas range without the hood was also used extensively to roast a variety of nuts. Typically, some Spanish Peanuts were dry roasted in a simple cylinder device, which fit directly over the gas burner. This mechanical device depended on human input, that is, a large crank handle had to be continuously turned in a slow cadence to assure uniformity of roasting and also to prevent the nuts from being burned. In addition, other nuts, including Spanish Peanuts, Virginia Peanuts, Cashews, and Pecans were oil roasted over the same burner. Once roasted the nuts were lightly oiled and salted, they were placed into large display jars on the top of the glass counters near the ice cream making machine. The nuts were sold by the pound, and also used in other candy products. Perhaps the most vividly recalled application was using pecans and cashews in chocolate covered caramel clusters, or in nuget centered nut rolls. The nut rolls consisted of a white nuget with dried fruit. The roll was dipped in caramel and then rolled in either cashews or pecans. These nut rolls were generally about ten inches long, and were sold by the pound.

Nick also made a variety of thin mints. None of these mint paddies were dipped in milk chocolate. They were sold purely as mint paddies. Generally speaking, peppermint and pink wintergreen were among the common types. The art of producing these small paddies, about the size of a silver dollar, required a smooth rhythm, which he had obviously perfected over the years. The soft cream was poured into a stainless steel funnel, which was about twelve inches deep. To control the flow through the tip of the funnel, Nick used a wooden dowel to block the outlet of the funnel as he lowered; poured; and then raised the funnel to the next position. The soft candy cream was poured onto a black rubber mat, which had very narrow grooves throughout its surface. When the cream had hardened, and the thin mints were removed, they had smooth - slightly domed tops with thin grooves on the bottom sides.

'Cinderella's Sweets' also produced a complete line of hand-dipped chocolates. The glass showcases were filled with a wide assortment of chocolates, both milk chocolate and dark chocolate dipped. The cream centers for the chocolates were blended on a rather large circular table that was perhaps four feet in diameter and approximately four inches deep. An arm, designed for blending the mix, had a series of short blades, which rotated and thereby kneading the candy. Once the right consistency had been achieved, the mix was placed into a stainless steel press. The

press was a rather tall piece of mobile equipment, standing on four casters. The stainless box was perhaps eighteen inches square and eighteen inches deep. Once the candy mix was inside, the top cover was closed, which could then be cranked down by a large handle. The mix was forced through a series of small holes at the bottom of the press until the right thickness was suspended. Then a sliding grid of fine wires sliced through the candy, and dropped the candy centers onto a wax paper covered tray below. As the trays were filled, they were placed onto a wheeled rack. When this operation was completed, the rack was pushed into the chocolate dipping room. Helen King, Nick's companion, was the person, who was in complete charge of the hand-dipping of chocolates. She would spend hours in a separate room dipping the chocolates, one by one. The dipping room had a window facing the candy making operations, so it was easy to watch her doing this work with pains-taking dedication. Each chocolate was inscribed with the final flow of chocolate with a symbol or letter, which would indicate just what the center consisted of.

Perhaps the best or top of the line hand-dipped chocolates were those called French Truffles, and a close second would be the Butter Creams. Both were commonly dipped in dark chocolate and then rolled and completely covered with chocolate sprinkles. The French Truffles an exquisite creamy chocolate center, while the Butter Creams lived up to their names and had a smooth buttery flavor. These ranked as perhaps the top of the line chocolates, which was reflected in their higher prices per pound.

The production of candy kisses consistently drew a fascinated crowd of spectators, who could view the event from the sidewalk on Wales Street. There were a couple of common types of candy kisses made at the store; perhaps the most popular was molasses - peanut butter. The candy mix was kneaded out and then a long continuous roll of the candy was fed into the kiss machine. While Nick guided the candy into the machine, his assistant would assure that the larger mass of candy did not get out of shape by further rolling and kneading it. The machine would slice through the candy creating the candy kiss. The kiss would then drop onto colorful waxed paper, which was automatically cut to the right dimension before the paper was then twirled tightly by spinners. It was this wrapping process, which intrigued the by-standers outside. The wrapped kiss would then drop into a bucket.

Fudge was always a popular sales item. Nick made at least three different flavors: chocolate, vanilla, and maple. It sold so rapidly, that it seemed like we were always making fudge.

Everything Nick did was done to perfection, and making fudge, although a common task, was certainly no exception. This included the exact placement of walnut halves on the top of certain fudge with precision.

During the early 1960's, Nick still continued to produce home-made ice cream on a limited basis. The ice cream machine was the back-drop for the north end of the retail space in the store. The task of making ice cream was one which Nick assumed himself. The impression, which one might have realized about this phase of the tiny store's operation was that Nick only produced ice cream for two reasons: one would be to satisfy a handful of faithful customers, who routinely stopped by to purchase it, and the other would be that Nick seemed to enjoy the flavor and texture of the ice cream himself! It seemed like he discontinued the production of ice cream all together prior to 1964.

Unquestionably, there were two particularly busy seasons for 'Cinderella's Sweets'. Christmas was the largest and the Easter Season was also relatively busy. The Christmas Holiday Season was filled with candy making right up to Christmas Eve. It normally required longer working hours during the evenings to keep up with the demand for both candy canes and ribbon candy. Candy canes blended Nick's skills at candy making with his artistic nature. The red circular lines, which curled through the cane had to be cut and precisely placed in the mix. Then the candy mix had to be kneaded and shape, while Nick extruded, cut, and shaped the handle of the cane. He would normally shout instructions to his assistant to assure that the mix was properly shaped and ready for his extrusion. Candy canes were made in a variety of lengths from some standard size of approximately eight inches to some in excess of eighteen inches. Nick would also accommodate special orders, and the largest Christmas candy cane might have been nearly three feet long!

Making Christmas ribbon candy probably required the most human resources. As was true with making candy canes, once the process started, it didn't stop until all the candy mix was used up. Again the candy mix had to be kneaded, shaped, and constantly controlled. Nick would blend in the various colors or flavors, and then extrude the mix out into a narrow band, which he would feed into the truly amazing ribbon candy machine. The machine would stretch the candy mix and curl it into shape. This device rapidly fed the completely product out at the far end of the table, so many hands were required to keep the process moving smoothly. As required, Nick would occasionally bellow out instructions, if he felt there were any short-comings in the

process. This was particularly true if his assistant didn't keep the mix in the precise shape Nick was looking for.

The Easter Season, although busy, was seemingly more relaxed. The store specialized in producing solid chocolate Easter figurines, which included Easter Bunnies, ducks, chickens, and baskets. These items were formed in tin molds by Helen King in the hand-dipping room. There were simply dozens of different size and shape molds. Helen would use both milk chocolate and white chocolate to make the Easter figurines. After the chocolate had hardened, the Easter treats were then wrapped in clear cellophane. Some of the taller solid milk chocolate bunnies were nearly eighteen inches tall! In addition, large cardboard boxes, filled with new (empty) Easter baskets of various sizes, and other boxes with the green straw would arrive. Nick and Helen would contrive what should be placed in each basket and what the price would be. Again, filling Easter baskets with jelly beans and home-made candies was far more relaxing than the pressure of the Christmas Season!

One other popular treat for the Easter Season was large nuget filled Easter Eggs, which were made in the store. The white nuget centers, were basically the same as that used in the nut rolls. However, in this case, the candy mix was cut into a mass about the size of a softball, and then hand-shaped to resemble an egg. This egg-shaped center was then hand dipped by Helen King in milk chocolate, and then a minor amount of trimming decorated the top of the egg before it was packaged in a colorful box.

Nick would always comment during these Holiday season that he couldn't understand why anyone would want to buy any commercially manufactured candy. He would note that commercially produced candy had been produced many months before it was placed on the market for sale, and it contained preservatives. None of the candy produced at 'Cinderella's Sweets' contained any preservatives. Nick was driven was a couple of attributes, which made his business so successful for so many years. His constantly worked to assure the quality of the candy. Moreover, he was flawless in maintaining the cleanliness of his store and its equipment. The quality issue was astonishing. Nick always used the finest ingredients and never seemed to refer to any recipes. He pretty well expected that his assistant would commit things to memory as well. The candy produced in this small store was always made to the highest standards! Further, if Nick noted that his assistant candy maker had made even the slightest mistake, with a twinkle in his eyes, Nick would admonish his assistant by raising his arm and separating his thumb and index finger in a gesture by

only the narrowest of margins, and say with the corner of his lips somewhat turned upwards, "you're not a big stupid.....you're only just a little stupid!"

From a cleanliness viewpoint, he was a perfectionist. All equipment, kettles, ladles, spatulas, floors, and anything else used during the day was always cleaned that day. It was never enough to simply wash a copper kettle at the end of the day. The assistant candy maker would also have to polish the kettles. The wooden plank floor would be mopped, and if necessary, a scouring brush was used to remove any sticky candy, which may have been embedded into the cracks in the wood. During the winter season, the sidewalk at the store's front on Center Street was kept free of snow during stormy conditions. The sales floor was also mopped up regularly during these winter conditions to assure that customers would not slip on melted snow tracked in by other customers.

Once Nick took his assistant to visit a friend in Gardner, Massachusetts, who also ran a candy shop, which was called 'Priscilla's Sweets'. While the trip was supposedly intended as a visit of old friends, clearly on the return trip, Nick made it apparent to his assistant that it was intended as a lesson to compare the cleanliness of the operations between the two stores. The trip left a lasting impression on Nick's assistant candy maker!

For a small store in the 1960's, business activities at 'Cinderella's Sweets' required the talents of several sales clerks. In this era, this included: Angie Anagnos, Florence Bowker, Marie Connor, and Sophie Shappy. The month of August during the 1960's also brought another important consideration into Nick's life; which was the racing of the thorough-breds in Saratoga! Nick was an avid horse-racing fan. So when the month of August rolled around each year, you might expect that he would be leaving the store at an early hour with a handful of other business friends from the Rutland Community to make the trip to Saratoga. At one point in the early 1970's Nick even invited his former assistant candy maker to accompany him on a trip to Green Mountain Park in Pownal, Vermont for an evening of racing.

Helen King, the store manager, was also the 'paymaster'. Each week she would faithfully and accurately total the employees' hours; deduct withholding for taxes and Social Security; and then place the cash payments into small brown envelopes. My pay continued at a rate of 45 cents per hour from 1961 to 1964. However, in 1964 I received a pay increase to 55 cents.

Unfortunately a week later I had to leave the job due to a temporary family relocation. Helen would also see that I had something to eat each evening, since I was working through my family's supper. Generally, she would telephone George's restaurant on Wales Street, and order a tune fish salad sandwich, or a sweet roll, and a bottle of Seven-Up as a 'take-out' order to hold me over. I would retreat to the stack of one hundred pound sugar bags near the basement stairway to enjoy my light snack.

Ultimately, between the advent of competition in terms of the Downtown Plaza Development and other retail expansion in the region, which pulled shoppers away, and also perhaps due to his age, Nick closed the business. The very ornate neon sign, which illuminated the front window of the tiny candy store for so many years; spelling out the phrase 'Cinderella's Sweets', was shut off for the final time. Nick died on November 15, 1982 at the age of eighty-eight years. Helen King died a few years earlier on December 27, 1979 at the age of seventy-five years. A few years prior to their deaths, on January 6, 1973, the deadly Town House (Berwick) fire, reduced what had been 'Cinderella's Sweets' to a pile of smoking bricks. Only the north wall of the candy store remained upright. Now people walk around that corner of Center Street and Wales Street, perhaps not realizing what 'Sweet Memories' had once been produced there.



W. King

Rutland Daily Herald
July 11, 1931



Here's That Opportunity You've
Been Looking For!

\$20.00

**IN GOLD
GIVEN AWAY!**

IT MAY BE YOURS

**NAME THE NEW
CANDY SHOP**

**To Be Opened in the
Berwick Block**

\$20 in gold will be given to the person submitting the
BEST name for this modern and exquisite **CANDY
SHOP**. It's easy and fun, too!

Send Your Answers To . . .

NICHOLAS STERGOS

57 CENTER STREET

All answers must be submitted by Wednesday Night, July 15th.

Jr11-1t

Announcement!

L. H. ALDRICH

179 N. Winooski Ave., Burlington, Vt.

**Wins the \$20 in Gold, Naming the
NEW CANDY SHOP**

at 57 Center St.,

Rutland, Vt.

**"CINDERALLA'S
SWEETS"**

**WATCH FOR OUR
OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT**

Rutland Daily Herald
January 29, 1932

SATURDAY SPECIALS

PEANUT BRITTLE. Sp.	19c lb.	PECAN ROLL. Sp.	49c lb.
PEANUT Butter CRISPS. Sp.	29c lb.	ALMOND CLUSTERS— (Milk or Dark.) Sp.	49c lb.
COCOANUT SQUARES. Sp.	29c lb.	Milk or Dark Chocolate MARSHMALLOW Special	49c lb.
JUMBO PEANUTS. Sp.	29c lb.	CHOCOLATE CRACKERS (Milk or Dark Choc.)	49c lb.
MOLASSES Cocoanut TAFFY. Sp.	29c lb.		
COCOANUT BON BONS. Sp.	39c lb.		
SPECIAL ASSORTMENT OF HOMEMADE CANDY. One Pound Box		49c	

OUR WEEK-END SPECIAL

1 lb. Milk and Dark Chocolates	59c
1 lb. Butter Creams and Fruit Cake	49c
1 lb. Assorted Sugar Mints	29c
Total	\$1.37

ALL 3 FOR \$1.00

BUTTERNUT ROLL SPECIAL

Made with Maple Sugar and Whites of Eggs dipped
in rich Cream Caramel and rolled in Butternut Meats. 59c lb.

CINDERELLA SWEETS

"THE HOME OF HOME MADE SWEETS"

Corner Wales and Center Sts.

Rutland, Vt.
Jan 29-1932

Rutland Daily Herald
November 25, 1931

Make Your Thanksgiving Dinner Complete
... with

CINDERELLA SWEETS



Specials For Thanksgiving

Selected . . . Fresh Roasted

MIXED NUTS

Almonds, Pecans, Cassia, Brazils,

Filberts, Pistachio **\$1.00 lb.**

PEANUT BRITTLE **19^c**
Special

FANCY RIBBON **29^c**
CANDY—Lb.....

FANCY **39^c**
ROSETTES—Lb....

ASSORTED CHOCOLATES
Milk or Dark Choco- **49^c**
late. Special, lb..

CANDIED FRUITS

In bulk—Cherries, Pine-
apple, Orange Peel, Lemon
Peel and Citron **80^c**
Peel—Lb.

GLASSE FRUITS

in Fancy Tins.

60^c to \$1.50

THANKSGIVING NOVELTIES

Our own Fancy Packages . . Freshly packed
daily 59c to \$2.00

Cinderella Sweets

"The Home of Home Made Candy"

Corner Wales and Center Sts.

Rutland, Vt.

May 20, 1882

Improvements at Cuttingsville.

HON. JOHN P. BOWMAN'S PROPOSED SUMMER RESIDENCE—A DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN—OTHER BUILDINGS GOING UP.

CUTTINGSVILLE, Vt., May 18, 1882.

Editor Herald and Globe:—The little hamlet of Cuttingsville presents again this summer a busy scene of activity in the continued extensive operations of Hon. John P. Bowman in the building of a summer residence near his splendid family tomb, Laurel Glen mausoleum. Mr. G. B. Croff of 335 Broadway, New York city, architect for Mr. Bowman, is giving the work his personal attention with a large force of mechanics and laborers, carrying it on with great vigor, with a view of completing it ready for occupation August 1 of the coming summer.

Plans for the entire work were prepared early in the winter, and all the timber and finished material for the structure is now ready for erection, so that none of the usual delays for material so common in building operations in general will be experienced to retard the progress of the work. The house will be a picturesque and

stately villa, bearing the name of Laurel Hall, built of wood, with foundations of fine, pick-dressed broken-ashler marble masonry, in design an original composition of much daring. A lofty tower rises high above the main roofs, in the centre of principal facade, with quaint gables here and there and bold projected balconies protected by broad and shadowy canopies, with a spacious open terrace and covered promenade gallery across the street front and north side, presenting a materialized picture of rare beauty, replete with powerful shadows and highlights, and ever-varying restful sky outlines. The internal arrangements throughout breathe of wealth and generosity, and every appliance of luxurions, healthful ease known to modern architecture and employed in first-class city houses has been introduced to lend to it a charming, home-like atmosphere.

Near by the villa, as one of its accessories, a fine modern stable, capacitated to receive four horses and as many carriages, fitted up with hydrants, washing floors, wardrobes, etc., is now being built.

After the completion of Laurel Glen mausoleum and grounds, last autumn, Mr. Bowman instructed his architect to prepare plans for, and proceed at once to build, a first-class green-house and conservatory within the cemetery grounds, for the propagation of plants and flowers for the annual decoration of the various parterres around the mausoleum, which was completed early in winter and stocked up with an extensive collection of rare exotics and general propagating stock employed in bedding out for summer decoration, and now presents a picture of great beauty, and should be seen by all lovers of floral beauty in this vicinity before the season of bedding out begins. To Mr. Sylvanus Dickinson, the accomplished florist and janitor of the place, great credit is due for this rare display of plant life.

The conservatory is thoroughly modern in all its appointments, having a perfect system of heating and ventilation, beautified with variegated stained glass and soft colors employed on the wood-work. The floors are of English encaustic tiles of buff and red, with chocolate borders, carried on iron floor beams and vaulted brick masonry laid in English cement. The external walls are of rock-faced broken-ashler granite masonry, margined at the top by a double-moulded belt course of fine-tooled granite, two feet six inches high, with a massive flight of granite steps at the front entrance. The granite employed is from the quarries of Wetmore & Morse at Barre, Vermont. The propagating beds are of white marble, from the Vermont Marble company's works at West Rutland, and are carried on piers of white pressed brick from the Glens Falls Terra Cotta works at Glens Falls, N. Y. The vestibule of the conservatory is handsomely furnished and draped and fitted up as a gentleman's office and library, where, in the dreamy hours of summer-time, with interesting tale of some imagination great, the hours may glide, with one so pleasantly absorbed, unnoticed by.

The grounds of Laurel Hall will be treated as an extensive parterre or miniature landscape, with winding walks and drives, swelling terraces and shrubbery of various sorts, and graced with one large allegorical Grecian fountain, in composition, a water nymph 'mid sweet accessories, with laughing sprays of water singing amid the trees and flowers their songs of parting salutation to their homes high in the mountain side, and lulling one to sleep and pleasant dreams, in hammock swung beneath the shadows of the spacious covered gallery near by.

This luxurious home is for the enjoyment of Mr. Bowman and his visiting friends in summer; and what a touching picture of sublime devotion of a human heart to those who have been, but no longer are, this work in all its grand entirety will be. And as the sun of life sinks nearer that horizon that divides this land of things material from that fair realm of beauteous forms unseen by mortal eyes, a holy, consecrated spot indeed this home will be, to rest the weary head and dream again of those who wait his coming on the farther shore, until with noiseless step they come, and kissing down his eyelids till life's fitful fever ends, and all is peace.

Later on, when the work is finished, a complete technical description of it will appear in the columns of the *HERALD*, and a general invitation to ladies and gentlemen of Rutland be extended to visit and inspect it.

X.

THE JOHN P. BOWMAN STORY

The Laurel Glen Mausoleum, pictured on the cover of this Annual Report, is a Shrewsbury landmark which has captured the attention of people far and near. The story of Mr. Bowman and the memorial erected by him has marked this spot among the hills of Vermont as a place of special interest to an increasing number of tourists and vacationers.

John P. Bowman, son of a Clarendon, Vt. farmer, was born at Pierce's Corner in 1816. An earnest young man, he had few educational opportunities and at the age of fifteen went to Rutland, Vt. where he found employment in a tannery. There he learned the business of turning hides into good leather. After about five years he went to New York State, working in various factories. He labored diligently and saved money in spite of moderate wages. For his first year's work at Saugerties he received \$144. At Warrensburg, N. Y. he worked for Burhans and Gray, sole-leather manufacturers.

From Warrensburg he came to Shrewsbury, Vt. and established himself in a general tanning and currying business, dealing also in boots and shoes. He occupied the tannery south of Cuttingsville near what is now known as "Tannery Crossing". It was later operated by Huntoon and Son.

In 1851 he was honored by election to the State Legislature. He served his Shrewsbury townsmen faithfully and with credit to himself. But business appealed far more to him than politics or public affairs.

Hence, in January 1852 Mr. Bowman moved to Stony Creek, N. Y. He bought a tannery at Creek Center and threw himself heart and soul into the new enterprise. Under his able management the factory thrived, turning out 40,000 sides of leather a year. Its product had a fine reputation, a steady demand, and Mr. Bowman found himself on the road to success. He had attained an enviable position in business circles and gained favor as a man of sound judgment, honor, and integrity. He became wealthy, acquired a pleasant residence, a stable of fine horses, a convenient office, and apparently everything any businessman could hope for.

In his domestic life Mr. Bowman experienced both joy and sorrow. In 1849 he married Jennie E. Gates of Warren, Herkimer County, N. Y. She was dignified and graceful in manner, self-reliant, and courteous. Generous and thoughtful of others, she proved a kindly neighbor as well as a devoted wife and mother.

A daughter, Addie L., was born in 1854 but died at the age of four months. A second daughter, Ella H., was born in 1860 and grew to be a fine and cultured young woman. She received an excellent education, while her personal qualities bound her to her parents with strong and loving ties. More fond of home than

society, she was a ray of sunshine in the family circle and took pleasure in making others happy. Mr. Bowman appreciated his amiable family and delighted in their companionship.

However, in 1879 misfortune brought an end to this pleasant home life. The daughter, Ella, fell ill and died. This affliction did not remain the only one. In January 1880, less than a year later, Mrs. Bowman passed away, leaving her husband alone to bear his grief and sorrow. Stricken by the loss of his three loved ones, Mr. Bowman resolved to build a memorial and last resting place for them in his native Vermont hills.

A plot of land in Cuttingsville adjoining the old burying ground was chosen for the shrine. He hired a New York architect and special designer, along with skilled workers, and applied himself with energy to his task. And so in July 1880 the building of the Laurel Glen Mausoleum was started. For over a year 125 sculptors, granite and marble cutters, masons, and laborers were employed in erecting this classic example of Grecian architecture. Its dimensions externally at base are seventeen feet six inches by twenty-four feet and it is twenty feet high from grade line to apex of roof. 750 tons of granite, 50 tons of marble, 20,000 bricks, 525 barrels of English Portland cement, 10 barrels of calcined plaster, and 100 loads of sand were required for its construction which, together with improvement of the surroundings, cost the owner \$75,000.

The external appearance is that of a miniature Grecian temple of plain yet graceful lines. Its interior is that of a grand mausoleum vestibule, sheltering the vault which contains the cherished dead. It is the lowermost of four caskets ranged one above the other. Above him lie the remains of his wife Jennie, 1824-1880. In the next casket reposes his daughter Ella, 1860-1879, and in the uppermost rests the infant daughter Addie. Three of the caskets were carried into the mausoleum in 1881. The fourth, that of the father, joined them several years later. He died in Shrewsbury in 1891. Above the vault is inscribed: "A couch of dreamless sleep" and engraved on the arcade lintel: "Sacred to the memory of a sainted wife and daughters".

The entire interior is finished in choice statuary and Brocandilla marble, except the floors which are of English encaustic tiles. The arched ceiling, wainscoting, candelabra, moulded urns, panels, and emblems are all enhanced by plate glass mirrors which produce an optical illusion of vast space and depth. Here also are busts of the three adult members of the family and a statue of the baby extending her arms to her mother.

In addition to the statuary of the interior, a statue in life size of Mr. Bowman is posed outside. Bent with grief, and burdened with mourning

cloak, silk hat, gloves, a huge funeral wreath, and a key, he is represented in the act of ascending the steps of the tomb.

Mr. Bowman desired a fitting and attractive setting for the mausoleum. Accordingly, he graded the grounds, built retaining walls, arranged grass plots, and set out trees. In addition, he made walks and drives filled with crushed purple slate and bordered by choice and colorful plants, thus turning the entire place into a scene of beauty. A large greenhouse was constructed to insure a plentiful supply of shrubs and flowers.

He also erected a fine residence opposite the Laurel Glen cemetery. This mansion, Victorian in style, was elaborately constructed and furnished. It stands some distance from the road among shady trees and is approached by a circular driveway. A handsome fountain graces the lawn and there is a carriage house nearby.

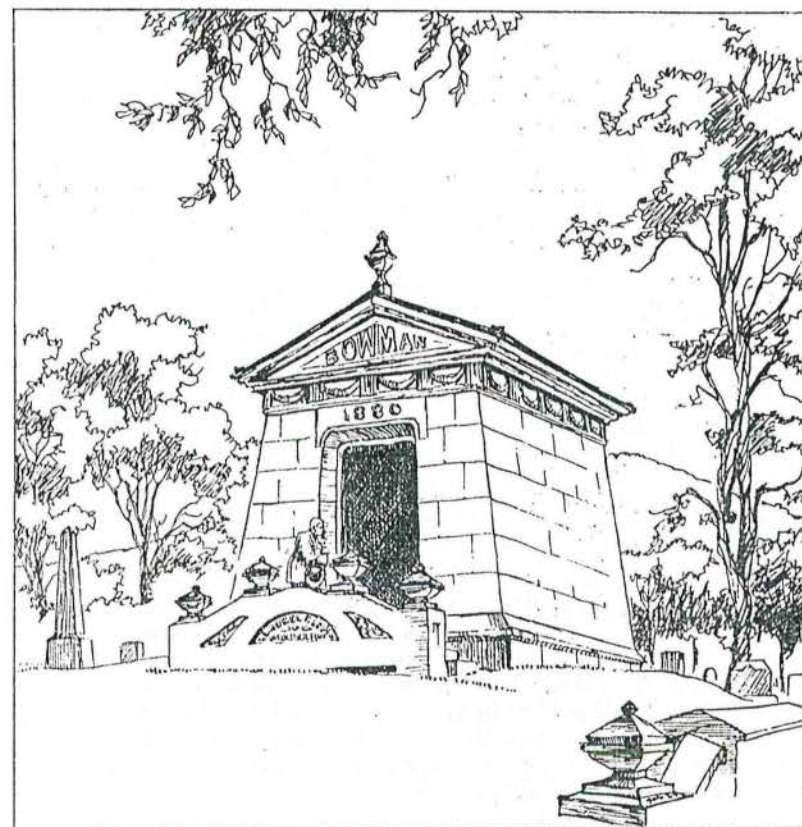
Some have said that Mr. Bowman, a religious man, believed in re-incarnation and promised that he would return to earth one day to resume the pattern of life interrupted by his passing; but no proof of such a legend has been found.

However, he did leave careful and detailed instructions for the future upkeep and maintenance of the mausoleum, greenhouse, residence and grounds. In his will he left a trust fund of \$50,000 to the U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y. while all his Shrewsbury possessions, together with the income from the fund, were left with his two friends George W. Foster and S. Frank Smith, as trustees. To fulfill Mr. Bowman's wishes, both the trust company and Mr. Smith as survivor (Mr. Foster having died) turned over their respective trust fund and property to the Laurel Glen Cemetery Association, a corporation created in 1894. It has full charge of the estate in perpetuity and according to the specific terms of the will.

Among other bequests of 1885 Mr. Bowman left to a niece in New York State "the house and lot where I now reside in Stony Creek, N. Y. and all furnishings thereon at the time of my decease".

In his book describing the mausoleum, G. B. Croff, Mr. Bowman's architect, has expressed his thoughts in the following words: "A most pathetic family history wrought in stone, Laurel Glen Mausoleum will stand for centuries . . . and prove a laurel wreath, a crown of glory to perpetuate the well-rounded, honorable, successful life and name of its most noble founder".

Margaret Pierce, 1961



The John P. Bowman Story

Cuttingsville, Vermont

"Laurel Hall"

Since the State of Vermont sprang from the chaos of a howling wilderness up to the present time, never within her borders has an aesthetic ideality ever before been materialized and so completely developed, so humanizing, so ennobling, so far-reaching in its educational influence on the general public, as the munificent scheme of memorialization carried out by Hon. John P. Bowman at Cuttingsville, Vt., in building Laurel Glen mausoleum and conservatory, with their beautiful concomitants, concluding with the stately edifice, "Laurel Hall," which stands on a commanding site—a befitting guardian of its noble predecessors in the great scheme. With Laurel Glen mausoleum and conservatory thousands are already well acquainted from almost every State in the Union, and many from foreign lands; but with the closing effort of this great work, "Laurel Hall," the picturesque summer residence of Mr. Bowman, but few people are as yet familiar, as, under the hand of its creator, Mr. G. B. Croff, architect, of New York city, it has sprung into existence. As if touched by some magic wand, material, rough and rude, has been transformed into shapes and forms most beautiful, almost without a visible movement of the hour hand upon the dial plate of time, until it stands complete, unique in its entirety, among the shadows of the everlasting hills that form its several backgrounds from its various points of view, itself the central figure in a miniature landscape that will be, when quite complete, a scene of floral beauty and of horticulture rarely to be seen in any land.

The style of architecture is a fresh, bold treatment of Elizabethan and Queen Anne details, with ever-varying outlines 'gainst the sky o'er which the eye may wander without a feeling of unrest. An open terrace on the north blends into a covered gallery on the main facade, approached at the entrance by a broad, inviting flight of swelling steps with buttresses of curvilinear form with paneled newels capped with rich bronze urns filled with foliage plants and blooming flowers. And over the entrance rises through the roof a tower with pyramidal termination and spacious balconies at each floor, with shadowy canopies and gables here and there, of heights and inclination varied, given greater character still by several massive chimney stacks with heavy, moulded hoods that rise above them all and stand like sentinels defined in bold relief against the sky.

But, pleasing as the exterior is, it by no means prepares the visitor for the sweet surprise awaiting him at the entrance to the broad, grand staircase hall that traverses the structure through from front to rear, divided in the centre by a quaint arcade with central passage arch and smaller supplemental arches at each side, in each of which a life-size female figure sweetly draped, in graceful attitude, bear light bronze candelabras o'er their heads, filled with wax candles of

soft hues. And still beyond a broad Italian rambling staircase rich in each detail gives access to the floors above. Two lofty stained glass windows on the central landing of the staircase fill the hall with floods of soft, warm, abundant light, and at one end a French plate mirror richly framed gives transverse duplication of the staircase at the second flight, and at the end of the second hall another mirror reproduces still again in longitude the hall, with all its forms and shapes.

The mural decorations are extremely rich throughout, with paneled ceilings treated in befitting allegory, differing in design in every room in paneling, frieze and dado. The treatment of the wood-work blends in sweet accord with all the mural tints employed, and being in design quite fresh and quaint, it forms a striking feature in the whole, creating in the happy combination a soft, warm, dreamy air but seldom seen.

The windows all are margined, top and base, with many hued cathedral glass, and richly draped with lace and raw silk lambrequins, and hung with warm Venetian blinds.

The floors are laid with body Brussels carpets with deep classic borders, and the furniture complete is of the latest styles of various woods. For Mr. Bowman's private suite the furnishing is of ebony, of rich design. The other several chambers are fitted up with ash, mahogany and walnut. The beds throughout are upright champion cabinets with curled hair mattresses with bedding of a proper sort to match.

The dining hall and library are treated in mahogany, with open fire places, with lofty-mirrored chimney pieces, with border tiles of scenes from Shakespere, with margins, fender rails and andirons of burnished brass, and hearths of inlaid English tiles. The parlor and reception room are treated in ebony and walnut, with raw silk and embossed crimson plush upholstery, with mirrored chimney pieces of American and Hungarian ash, with decorations below of burnished brass and inlaid tiles like library and dining hall.

The fixtures for illumination are of bright, rich burnished bronze, also the entire furniture of doors and windows; and last, but by no means least, in addition to the artistic features of the establishment, it embraces every feature of utility found in a first-class New York city house—hot and cold water, closets, baths, basins, porcelain lined sinks, stationary wash trays, modern range, etc. Indeed Laurel Hall, in its entire design and treatment, exterior and interior, is a refreshing departure from the stereotyped house of the period, and shows conclusively what can be done with a limited amount of money wisely spent, with evident intention from the start.

But who will ever know the depth of sorrow out of which have grown such grand results? None save the noble heart that gave them birth, touched by some unseen hand of sweet commiseration "from the land where souls are free." And if, indeed, our dead ones dear come back again to earth, how great must be the joy of those in whose most sacred memory this celebrated work has all been done; for "Laurel Hall" is to their memory just as sacred as the tomb in which their mortal ashes rest. Upon its walls the shadows of their faces hang, and from positions of befitting exaltation their loved forms materialized repose, and eyes that do not see seem to look down in peaceful benediction on the tear-wet face that oft regards them with a far-away, sad look, and lips that have touched e'en to eternal silence, seem to whisper

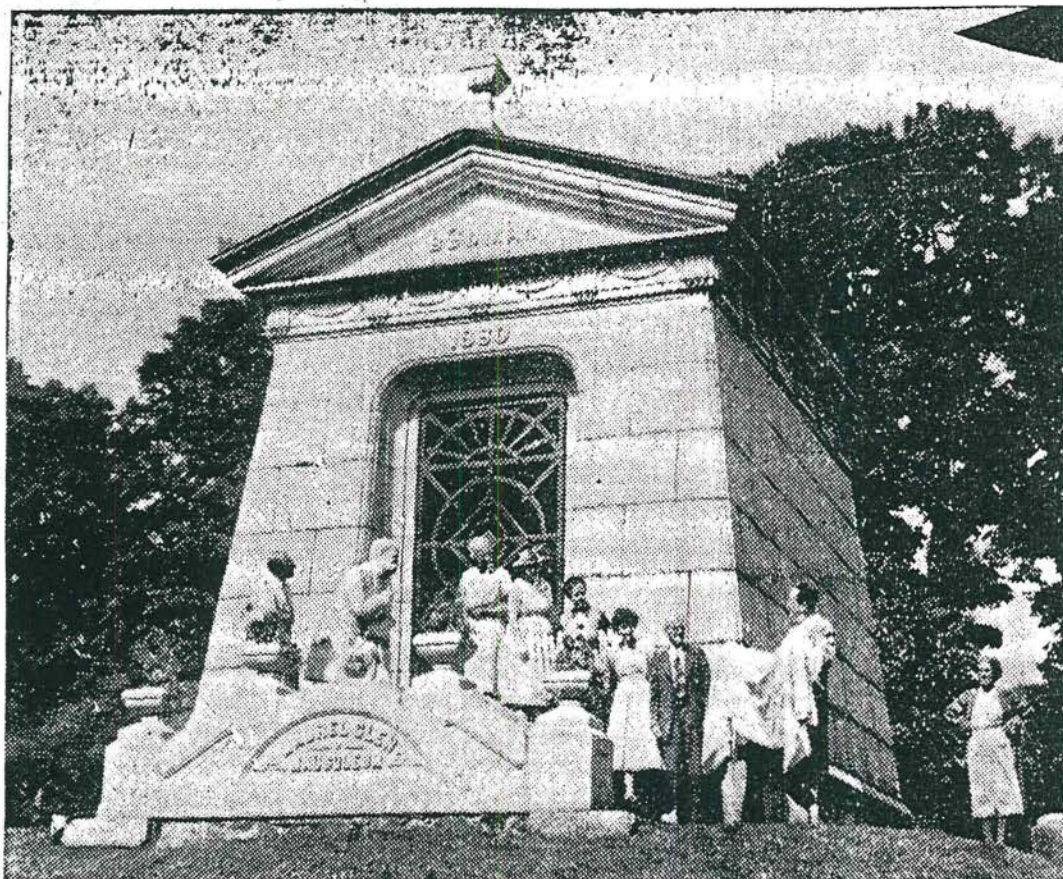
"There is no death; what seems so is transition;

This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb o' the life Elysian,
Whose portals we call death."

Within these hallowed walls these forms and faces dear will sweet enchantment mark for many, many a year.

A public benefaction this great work has been in stern materiality, and still a greater legacy and benefaction to the intellectual world. It has already borne the honored name of John P. Bowman far and wide o'er this and other lands and will to generations yet unborn a touching story tell and stamp indelible his name on many hearts and lives, a character most truly great and worthy emulation to the last.

X.



Herald Photo—Merusi.

The Laurel Glen Mausoleum at Cuttingsville was in the news again yesterday as an auction got underway to sell furnishings of the Bowman mansion to increase the trust fund providing for the maintenance of the tomb. The mausoleum was built by John P. Bowman in 1880 in memory of his wife and their two daughters. A small group of the 400 persons interested in the auction is shown before the mausoleum. At right is Hannibal W. Hodges, director of the auction, holding a hand-made linen tablecloth made in Russia in 1802. A granite life-size figure of Bowman may be seen in kneeling position, left of the mausoleum entrance. Countless stories have been written about the legend of the tomb.

Antique Sale Revives Old Rumors Surrounding Famed Laurel Glen Mausoleum

BY EARLE CLIFFORD.

An antique sale in Cuttingsville and ghostly rumors surrounding the famed Laurel Glen mausoleum hit the news spotlight again yesterday.

Some 400 persons from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and all parts of New England were on hand as the entire contents of the residence of the late John P. Bowman was placed on sale in an effort to continue carrying out the terms of a 70-year-old will.

The will, now yellowing in the archives of Probate court, established a trust fund for the maintenance of Laurel Glen cemetery and Laurel Glen mausoleum, founded by Bowman in 1880 in memory of his wife and two daughters.

Hit by the depression years, the fund no longer provides sufficient income for the maintenance of the property, largely because of current increasing costs of both labor and material.

The sale, which is scheduled to run for a week, is planned to increase the trust account.

As the unusually large first-day turnout yesterday considered the purchase of fine glassware, imported china or beautiful silver in terms of the same skyrocketing prices, the sale of the fabulous Bowmans

Bowman made his fortune as a Civil War contractor in leather goods. When he chose a site for a summer home, Cuttingsville was selected. The mansion now known as "Laurel Hall" was built, later to be made serviceable as a year-round residence.

In April, 1854 a daughter, Addie L., was born. The child lived only four months, however, and her death was the first in a series of sorrowful events that led finally to Bowman's construction of the memorial mausoleum.

A second daughter, Ella H. Bowman, was born in October, 1856, but died reaching her 23d birthday

Burdened by the unfortunate passing of both daughters, Bowman's wife, Jennie E. Bowman, followed them in January of 1880.

Broken-hearted, Bowman turned to the construction of the mausoleum as a lasting memorial to, as he phrased it, "a sainted wife and daughters."

The construction of the magnificent family tomb by G. B. Croff, then of New York city, took one full year and employed 125 men.

Bowman hired a New York city artist, C. Turini, to sculpture statuary of the entire family. Inside the mausoleum today are busts of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman and the daughter, Ella, and a full-sized statue of the infant, Addie.

Outside, carrying a wreath with a band ribbon bearing the inscription "To my wife and children," is a life-size full length statue of Bowman.

Included in the construction of the tomb were 750 tons of granite, 50 tons of marble, 20,000 bricks, 325 barrels of English Portland cement, 10 barrels of calcines plaster and 100 loads of sand.

The cemetery, obscure until Bowman began his memorial construction, was enlarged to two acres and fronted with 800 feet of granite wall, with rolling terraces, pebble gutters and fine macadam drives.

At the southern end of the grounds stands a greenhouse where flowers used in the decoration of the walks and tomb are grown.

The neat, well-kept cemetery is today the envy of more wealthy towns than modest little Cuttingsville.

Previous to the writing of the now-famed will, Bowman thought and talked much on the subject of reincarnation, doubtlessly grasping at this as a means of saving his broken heart.

This gave rise, following his death in 1891 and the reading of his will, to a myriad of rumors on his reincarnation beliefs.

It was said that terms of his will provided for an evening meal to be set each night awaiting his "return." This rumor was inadvertently traced to its source yesterday. Mrs. George Jones, wife of the present caretaker, laughed off the tale with "Those New York newspaper writers kept bothering us and George said if they wanted a story, he'd give them one."

Other rumors, probably equally ill-founded in fact, might be traced to similar sources.

But the deep sorrow that prompted provision for a trust fund for the maintenance of the cemetery and tomb is no rumor.

Other busts of the family and large statues of angels can be seen by those visiting the third floor attic of "Laurel Hall" this week. The statuary is collecting dust with an antiquated bird cage and a rocking chair among papers dating back to the November 10, 1887 issue of the Boston, Mass., "Christian Leader."

With portraits of the family, the statuary stands in mute testimony of a sorrowful family history.

One of the most prized family possessions on sale is a Russian hand-made linen tablecloth of 1892 vintage. Costing \$500 when new, the tablecloth is a replica of one used by the Czar of that time.

All of the furnishings, however, whether it be the fine cut glassware, silver, china and tablecloth or the statuary, portraits and crib-like bed in which Bowman passed away are for sale at "Laurel Hall."

April 30, 1903

A \$20,000 LOSS.**DISASTROUS FIRE IN CUTTINGSVILLE.**

The Union Hotel Burned to the Ground on Saturday—Stewart's Store, Two Dwellings and the "Old Vestry" Lost—Very Little Furniture Saved—The Property Partially Insured—A Steamer Sent From Rutland, But Too Late to Be of Any Service.

Cuttingsville was visited Saturday evening by the most disastrous fire in its history. The Union hotel and barn, Stewart's store and barn, Foster's house and barn, the Bucklin place and the "old vestry," latterly used for storage purposes, were burned down in a remarkably short space of time. There were no appliances for extinguishing fire, and by 1 o'clock in the morning, when the steamer of the Rutland fire department reached Cuttingsville, the fire had exhausted itself. The lost buildings stood close together on the east side of the main street opposite the postoffice, and extended from the Mill river bank to the residence of Mrs. Helen M. Crowley. The loss is estimated at \$20,000; partially insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The fire broke out in the woodshed in the rear of the Union hotel about 10 o'clock Saturday evening. Desperate efforts were made to check it, but with no proper appliances at hand the struggle was useless. The flames spread to Stewart's store before the front part of the hotel was on fire. The buildings were so near together that the efforts to keep the roofs of buildings drenched with water were utterly useless. The whirl of the conflagration was so great that nothing was rescued from the hotel but a piano. Some furniture was taken out of several of the dwellings. When the old vestry building was reached the flames were checked, as there was space enough between it and the home of Mrs. Crowley to enable the fire-fighters to save the latter building. At one time Jones' sawmill, opposite the hotel, was in danger, but it was saved by hard work.

Something About the Buildings Lost.

The Union hotel in years past was one of the important road houses between Bellows Falls and Rutland. Charles Cutting built a hotel, a story and a half affair, late in the 30s on the site of the one just burned. Before that time the stages from Rutland made their first stop at Painney's tavern, about a mile down the river. The building of the Union hotel made Cuttingsville an important place. Cutting built a sawmill and gristmill across the road from the hotel and started in with an enterprising spirit. But he soon abandoned his schemes and went to Iowa, where he founded another Cuttingsville, but it did not flourish many years.

Mr. Titus ran the hotel after Cutting left and rebuilt and enlarged it. Other proprietors were Mr. Allen, Jeremiah Dowe, Joseph Huntoon, Horace Todd, Lawson Dawley, D. K. Butterfield, P. A. Lane and T. E. Wilbur. The latter came from West Acton, Mass., a few weeks ago and bought the property, and he had hardly started when this disaster overtook him. He figures his loss at \$5000. The insurance is about \$1000.

For many years the Union hotel had been famous for its dancing record. The dance hall was a large one and was very attractive to young people, many even as far away as Rutland attending these Cuttingsville dances.

The road leading down stream on which Saturday's fire took place used to be called the turnpike and the road by Moloney's farm on the hill to the east was called the "shunpike," travelers coming that way in order to "shun" the toll bridge a few rods from the Union house. Josiah Huntoon owned the stage route between Bellows Falls and Rutland some time in the 40s, and sold out to Bardwell & Cooke of this city, who built the Bardwell house in 1852.

The building of the railroad was almost a death-blow to Cuttingsville, and many people thought Sunday that the beautifully located mountain hamlet would not survive Saturday's fire; but the spirit of its people is not broken. There will be a natural reaction when the first effect of the blow works off.

It was indeed a black Sunday for Cuttingsville. People sat about and looked at the ruins, and seemed dazed at their sudden fate. All day long rigs and carriages were coming and going. The day was bright overhead, and scores of sightseers drove out from this city.

The store next to the hotel that was lost was conducted by John C. Stewart. The building belonged to the A. F. Adams estate. Stewart did not save anything of any consequence. He has an insurance of \$2500 on his stock and \$300 on his furniture, which is about one-half his loss.

The next house to go belonged to the Adams estate, and was occupied by F. O. Foster, the postmaster.

The third house was known as the Bucklin place, and was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. N. Smith. The house was built by Deacon William Marsh. His son, Wallace Marsh, was the first child born in Cuttingsville. The latter went west and accumulated considerable property.

The "old vestry," the last building to burn, was for some years used for religious meetings; afterward it became a school house and then a storage place.

Rutland Sends Down a Steamer.

Chief Danton of the local fire department received a telephone call about 11 o'clock Saturday night from one of the selectmen of the town of Shrewsbury stating that Cuttingsville was burning up and asking him to send down the steamer from this city by a special train.

Chief Danton immediately secured permission from the mayor to take the apparatus and pulled box 42, at the corner of Washington street and Merchants row, to bring out the call men whom he wished to take with him.

A special train of three cars, with the chief, seven or eight call men and the steamer on board, left Rutland shortly after midnight and made the run to Cuttingsville in record-breaking time, doing the 10 miles up the steep grade in about 11 minutes.

When the party reached Cuttingsville one side of the street was burning fiercely. Two streams were brought to bear on the flames as soon as possible. The first efforts of the firemen were devoted to keeping the flames from spreading and proved successful. About 5 o'clock the fire was thought to be under control and the special brought the firemen and steamer back to this city.

Rutland Weekly Herald

August 20, 1903

BUILDING COLLAPSES.**Three Men Injured at Cuttingsville, One of Whom May Die.**

Three men were injured at Cuttingsville Monday afternoon by the collapsing of a building which was being erected to replace John Stewart's store burned in the big fire last spring.

One of the injured men, Fred Martin of Cuttingsville, is in a critical condition. He was hurt internally and was raising blood at night. The doctors could not tell whether the injuries would prove fatal. Moses Pearsons was also seriously hurt, being injured internally and badly bruised all over his body. He was buried in the debris. Edward Harrison of North Shrewsbury was badly hurt in the back by falling across a timber.

The wrecked building was to be a two and a half story structure. The framework was up and boarded over, the floors were in and the roof was nearly slated.

The accident occurred about 5.45 o'clock, during a shower, and there was a strong gust of wind at the time. When the building fell Mr. Martin, a painter, and Mr. Harrison, the head carpenter, were on a staging close under the gable, while Mr. Pearsons was inside the building on the lower floor.

People who saw the accident say that the building at first seemed to settle together and then fell with a tremendous crash. Mr. Martin and Mr. Harrison were some 30 feet from the ground. They struck on the top of the wreckage, but Mr. Pearsons was buried by the falling timbers.

Rescuers were quickly on the scene and Mr. Martin and Mr. Harrison were soon removed from the ruins, but it was about half an hour before the rescuers could release Mr. Pearsons, who was pinned down by the fallen timbers. Drs. George Fiske of Cuttingsville and S. D. Hazen of East Wallingford were summoned to attend the injured men.

Some narrow escapes from injury are reported. Mr. Stewart was standing at the front of the building when it started to fall. He barely escaped being hit by running. Charles Crossman, one of the carpenters, had been working with Mr. Pearsons inside the building, but stepped out for a moment just before the collapse came. A number of children had also been in the building a short time before.

Rutland Weekly Herald

October 15, 1903

Moses Pearsons of Cuttingsville Dies of His Injuries.**Moses Pearsons, aged 72 years, died**

at his home in Cuttingsville at 8.45 o'clock Monday night as the result of injuries received in Cuttingsville on August 17 when the building which was being erected by John Stewart for a store collapsed during a wind storm. Mr. Pearsons, who was a carpenter, was working inside the building when it fell and was buried under the ruins. He was pinned down by some of the timbers and it was half an hour before he could be taken out of the debris. His hip was out of place when he was rescued. After his hip had been set he seemed to rally for a time, although suffering considerable pain, but the shock was apparently too great for his nervous system, taken with his age, and he failed up to the time of his death.

Mr. Pearsons was born in East Randolph in 1831. The greater part of his life was spent at Montpelier, where he worked for 15 years in the shops of the Montpelier and Wells River railroad. He came to Cuttingsville to live about 10 years ago. He was a member of Aurora lodge of Masons of Montpelier and he was a Prince of Jerusalem, 16th degree of Scottish Rite Masonry. He leaves one son, T. G. Pearsons of Cuttingsville, one daughter, Mrs. G. W. Fisk, also of Cuttingsville, and a granddaughter, Miss Mollie Pearsons, a student in the Rutland high school.

Rutland Weekly Herald

October 22, 1903

The funeral of Moses Pearsons of Cuttingsville, who died Monday night from injuries received in the collapse of a building on August 17, was held from the Methodist church at Cuttingsville at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Rev. J. G. Bennett of Mechanicsville officiating. The funeral was largely attended and was in charge of Mount Moriah lodge of Masons of East Wallingford, the Masonic burial service being used at the grave. The burial was in Laurel Glen cemetery. The bearers were D. K. Butterfield of Ludlow, Dr. T. A. Cootey of Rutland, Ashley Graves of East Wallingford and J. C. Bowen of Cuttingsville. Among those from out of town who attended the services were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Mears, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Vaughn and daughter, Edgar Aldrich and Miss Molly Pearsons, granddaughter of the deceased, all of Rutland; Mrs. D. J. Stimets of Cavenish, A. W. Stickney and Albert S. Stickney of Springfield and Mrs. William Brewer of Worcester, Mass.

HUGE BRIDGE BUILT BY IRA MAN DOOMED

Longest Wooden Span in
World, in Blenheim,
N. Y., To Be Razed.

(Special to The Herald.)

IRA, March 9.—With the word gone abroad that the old wooden bridge at Blenheim, N. Y., the longest single span wooden bridge in the world, is doomed and will be destroyed when the new concrete highway from Blenheim to Grand Gorge is built next summer, local people recall the story in connection with the structure in which Nick Powers, a Vermont Kankee, participated.

Powers was a resident of Ira at the time he built the bridge and later moved to Clarendon, where he died. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mary Powers, was a correspondent for The Herald, for a long time.

Seventy-five years ago, it is recalled, Powers stood on the roof of this long span, the completion of which had just been consummated under his able direction, and ordered his men to "take down the bents." These were the great timbers that supported the bridge over the turbulent Schoharie Creek at Blenheim, N. Y.

Took the Challenge.

"That bridge is too long to stand, you'll be killed," was the warning shouted back by the men to whom Powers had issued his command.

"If she sags two inches," shouted Nick from the ridge boards, "I'll jump off."

Nevertheless, it was with fear and trembling that the men started to comply with the directions. They thought they knew something about covered bridges. They had been shaking their heads and telling Nick that such a bridge never had been built and never would be. Two hundred and thirty-two feet between abutments is a long stretch, even for steel bridges. "Only a fool would try a span that distance with wood, unsupported." They believed that the moment the "bents" were knocked out the whole structure would plunge into the water and the bridge company would be bankrupt.

But so confident of his work was Nick Powers that he mounted to the highest point in the center of the roof and shouted to them, "Let her go!"

Bent after bent was taken out from beneath the structure and when the men who had predicted it's downfall saw that it was going to remain in position they covered their chagrins by declaring that it would sag so that it would be useless for traffic.

This was when Nick challenged the crowd: "If she sags two inches I'll jump off." But he didn't have to jump. The new bridge didn't sag even one inch.

Has Stood the Test.

For 75 years this long span has stood the test of the master builder who perfected his craft before the days of steel construction. Today the old bridge stands straight and true and hasn't sagged through all the years.

The strength of the structure seems remarkable to those who understand bridge building. A few years ago a heavy truck loaded with ice, weighing in all about 14 tons passed safely over it several times a day. At last this loaded truck injured the more modern steel structure at the west of the old bridge, but the ancient wooden span stood up under the burden without yielding an inch.

Visiting tourists, who stop to admire this old bridge wonder how it came to be built there, a model of ancient construction work in wood. The answer is this:

The first wilderness roads followed the ancient Indian trails. Narrow pathways over hill and mountain along the streams, which were widened at first to accommodate horsemen and were later cut out and built for the heavy freight wagons of the early settlers, were the first roads and were constructed of private capital. Many of them were of solid plank.

In the early 50's there were hundreds of miles of plank roads in the counties centering about the old Blenheim bridge. Invariably these were toll roads upon which a few cents a mile was charged. The amount of toll was graduated according to the traffic and to whether or not the rider were horse, single rig, or freight. These roads forded large streams at favorable places where the water was shallow. Often long detours were made to find suitable fording places, as the cost of building the long wooden bridges was enormous. Then companies were organized for the purpose of building toll bridges upon such roads as traffic warranted.

The ancient structure at Blenheim was originally a toll bridge. For many years a toll keeper lived in a small house at one end of the bridge and appeared in front of each traveler to collect toll. Like modern days, there were many travelers who tried to dodge the law and many were the ingenious devices to beat the toll-keeper.

A strong wooden gate built so that it could effectually close the road to traffic was at the toll-keeper's command and if he saw a doubtful character approaching, the gate was suddenly shut. At night it was closed and padlocked with heavy chains and many a traveler has shouted himself hoarse getting the sleepy keeper out of bed to open the gate.

The company organized to build the Blenheim bridge was headed by J. Dickinson. The company let the construction job to Powers who had never built a bridge of such dimensions before but was confident it could be done. Today it is a monument to his craft.

Entirely of Wood.

Except for a few hand-wrought bolts the bridge is every bit wood, good old native oak and pine. It is a double bridge, 26 feet wide, with two driveways. Through the center of the structure runs a huge arch of wood, built of heavy plank, extending from pier to pier.

For the most part all the beams are pinned and keyed with wedges for tightening. The entire structure was roofed and shingled and this covering has withstood the test of time and protected the timbers from decay.

Another curious thing about the method of construction is the fact that the bridge was entirely built and erected on land before being placed over the river. The site of this work was north of the village of Blenheim. While this work was going on the masonry was being constructed at either side of the stream. The two huge stone piers were completed under the direction of Powers and made ready for the erection of the bridge when the structure had been completed and tested.

The present steel span over the west end of the covered bridge was not built until many years later as the site was all solid ground. During an unusual spring flood the river broke through and washed out a wide channel, which necessitated another span.

The days of the builders of wooden spans had long since gone and it was necessary to lengthen the structure with a span of steel.

It is seriously affirmed that a jug of fine old rye whiskey is buried in one of the abutments, but only time can verify the statement. The story is told of how the men at work on the masonry sent a Polish stone workman over the mountain to Tibbets, now known as Broome Center, for a jug of whiskey.

As he returned with his treasure President Dikeman of the construction company appeared on the scene and stuck by so closely that the boys never got a chance to drink it. Dikeman was a "dry," or teetotaler, as the prohibitionists were known in those days. The only thing to do was to wall the jug in, and there it remains to this day, according to old settlers, who claim to know.

May 12, 2004
used the new concrete
bridge and did not destroy
the old wooden bridge.

Rutland Daily Herald, June 3, 1933

POWERS' COVERED BRIDGES STRONG ENOUGH BUT TOO NARROW FOR AUTOS

BY MARY GILBERT SMITH.



NICHOLAS POWERS.

attention of many tourists. Like most of the covered bridges in the county, it is credited to Nicholas M. Powers of Clarendon.

Many Covered Bridges in County.

The "Twin Bridges" over East creek on the road to Chittenden were built by Powers in 1849 and 1850. In 1847 a flood carried away the bridge over the creek, and he was called upon to rebuild it. He erected the south bridge in '49 and the north one a year later, after another flood undermined the bank and made a new channel for the stream.

Mill Village bridge over East creek in the town of Rutland and Brown bridge over Cold river in the town of Shrewsbury, built in 1880, are also Powers' creations, as presumably is Cooley bridge over Furnace brook in the town of Pittsford. The latter is sometimes called the "Prairie Schooner" because of its shape, the roof projecting over the abutments.

Bridges Unhurt by Flood.

Hammond bridge in Pittsford, sometimes called the Florence bridge, was swept off its abutments by the flood, but was not carried far away. The townsmen removed the slate from the roof to lighten it so that they could restore it to its place. More high water carried it farther down stream, again without serious damage. It was eventually towed back to its abutments and set upon them, where it is doing duty as before.

Moses Chaplin took the contract for the "Old Maid Parker" bridge over Cold river, but he called on Powers to help him build it. It furnished the only way into Rutland from North Clarendon after the flood of 1927 until an emergency bridge was built of uprooted trees taken from the river and planks from a stranded bridge.

Billings bridge, although swept by the flood, was not carried away because its planks were loose. When the water rose above them, they floated away, leaving the bridge safe on its abutments. Dorr bridge, the most picturesque of them all, was lost because its planks were nailed down and resisted the flood. It floated away intact to be demolished later, when it struck another floating bridge in the swirling waters.

Kingsley bridge, in East Clarendon, was built in 1836 by Timothy K. Horton, who erected some of the most attractive houses in that town. He was less fortunate with the bridge. Part of it fell during construction, carrying one of the workmen, Harris Steward, to his death. When completed the bridge was not strong enough to bear the loads imposed upon it. Powers was called to the rescue. He inserted iron rods on the east side, which braced it so strongly that it has been equal to all demands on it since.

When the road by the McCormick Marble mills was abandoned, the Ira Brook bridge, built by Powers in 1847, reverted to the marble company. Although no longer in active service, it attracts much attention as an antique. It replaced a bridge carried away in an early flood when two children were returning home from school. The boy sprang to safety, but the little girl was carried away on the doomed bridge and drowned in the stream.

The covered bridges of Vermont, once a part of every landscape, have nearly all disappeared from the state highways, but on many of the gravel roads they are still in service, as sturdy as when they were first built.

"None of the covered bridges were demolished because they weren't strong enough for modern traffic," said Leonard Croft, veteran engineer of North Clarendon. "The Pittsford Mills bridge carried a 20-ton steam roller shortly before it was torn down. Those covered bridges were built to carry droves of cattle, which tested them more severely than any modern strain. As a matter of fact most of them would have outlasted the steel structures that replaced them. But they weren't wide enough for automobile traffic."

Rutland county is fortunate in retaining her share of these picturesque old structures. The "Old '76," built in 1876, is on the road to the Rutland Country club, and in full view from the State road, where it attracts the

Powers Also An Inspector.

Nicholas Powers was in demand, not only as a builder of bridges, but as an inspector to report on their condition. A notebook of his, dated 1867, now in possession of his grandson, gives some concise reports and estimates. His orthography justifies the popular contention that "some of our greatest men were poor spellers."

"McNorton Manchester Good."
"Androus Bridge Dorset Sides Good 5 new flore beams."

"Eaton's Bridge Manchester wanting new flore timbers. Laterals wanting New back stringers 68 ft.

"Leonard Lincoln Bridge Good expt flore beams 10 beams wanting."

That he was not unduly partial to his own handiwork is shown by his report on the only one of his bridges that was named for him—Powers bridge over Mill river at Clarendon, replaced by a steel structure in 1926. "Bridge at Clarendon over Mill River in bad condition; poorly built; 20 angle blocks broken; mus be repaired."

He found the "South Wallingford Long Bridge Good" "Bridge at Wallingford Good; Water undermining the north abutmon." "Wallingford Bridge wanting 12 flore beams; 1/4 Siding gone."

The Wallingford bridge over Otter creek on the road to Tinmouth, built by Powers nearly a century ago, is still in active service. It is a picturesque feature of the landscape by the Athletic field, beloved by all the city visitors and the summer residents of West hill.

Died at Clarendon, VT January 17, 1897
Aged 79 years and 6 months

THE RUTLAND WEEKLY HERALD

October 10, 1895

October 17, 1895

**The Hawley Farm House and Barns
Burned.**

The farm house of Ira W. Hawley on the Mendon stage road, east of Mill Village, was burned last evening, together with two barns, 18 head of cattle and a large quantity of grain, hay, etc.

Mr. Hawley went to the barn in the early evening with a lantern, which exploded and set fire to the fodder corn. The flames spread rapidly and cut off the escape of the cattle, all milch cows. Five young cattle, including three heifers, were let loose and were saved, but the 18 cows perished. The fire soon spread to the house, which was connected with the main barn by a smaller barn. Several wagons and the household furniture were saved.

The loss in produce and grain consisted of 150 bushels of ear corn, 150 bushels of potatoes and about 50 tons of hay and fodder. Estimated loss, \$3500.

More About the Hawley Fire.

Ira W. Hawley, whose farm house and barns on the Mendon road were burned Wednesday night, said Thursday that he carried about \$2500 insurance in the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance company. He estimates his loss at about \$4500. He says that after the upsetting of his lantern on the stock-barn floor the flames spread rapidly, as no water was at hand. Fortunately the wind was blowing from such a direction that the barns were all burned before the house took fire, thus enabling him to save the household furniture.

The large hay barn, 96 by 20 feet, was packed with hay to the roof, containing about 50 tons. The grain barn was 28 by 38 feet and was well filled. A small hay barn, 20 by 25 feet, stood near the others and was about half full of hay. Nothing in that, nor in the corn barn, 18 by 20 feet, could be taken out before the flames had made such progress that no one could gain entrance. A shed, 40 feet long, containing a quantity of hay and several head of stock, together with a hogpen, 20 by 26 feet, and a horse barn, 20 by 30 feet, were all burned. Not an upright timber remained to mark the site of the fine cluster of farm buildings.

ALFRECHA FARMS BARN BURN; LOSS IS \$30,000

Model Buildings, Silos,
Oats and Other Crops,
Are Destroyed.

RESCUE JERSEYS

Celebrated Herd of Reg-
istered Cattle Taken
Into Pastures.

CAUSE OF FIRE UNKNOWN

George T. Chaffee, Owner, Had
Insurance on All But the
Hay and Grain.

The model barns and out-buildings, three silos filled to capacity, together with 275 bushels of oats and other results of the harvest on the famous Alfrecha farms, at Clarendon, were destroyed by fire last night entailing a loss roughly estimated by the owner, George T. Chaffee, at nearly \$30,000.

The celebrated herd of 70 head of registered Jersey cattle was saved.

The cause of the fire could not be determined as when the flames were discovered the top of the big barn was ablaze.

Mr. Chaffee carried insurance on the buildings but had neglected the past week to take out a policy on the hay and grain.

The fire was discovered about 9:30 o'clock by Albert Hutchins, manager of the farm, who occupies the commodious farm house located only about 150 yards from the barns. He gave the alarm and neighbors were soon on the scene and assisted in removing the cattle from the big barn, a structure 60 by 90 feet.

Within a half hour scores of automobiles brought a throng from the city and there were many willing hands to form a bucket brigade and assist in saving the big hog sheds and bull pens within a dozen feet of a burning ice house.

Chemicals of No Avail.

Fire Chief John P. Reedy and Almo Pelestri, a call fireman, went to the fire with chemicals but the blaze was beyond control when discovered.

Attention was devoted during the first few minutes after the flames were discovered to getting the herd of 70 animals out of the barn. The herd consisted of the famous bull of Alfrecha Farms notoriety, cows and calves.

As the flames swept through the hay-filled barn it could be seen that it would be impossible to save the building and within a few minutes the tongues of fire were shooting in all directions and inside of a half hour from the time the alarm was sounded the three silos containing 220 tons of ensilage, and a big ice house were ablaze.

Water Supply Gives Out.

The flames communicated to a wooden covering over a water trough in the barnyards, making it impossible for a time to avail of this source of water supply and the water supply in the new creamery building—a short distance away—gave out but the bucket brigade managed to tear away the flaming material over the trough and get sufficient water to stay the progress of the fire to the south, where it was threatening the hog house and bull pens.

Bought By Chaffee in 1911.

The buildings burned were the big barn, the ice house, a corn house, and three silos. The main buildings were built by Captain Webb and the property was purchased by Mr. Chaffee in 1911.

About 30 years ago a barn standing upon the site of the one burned last night was destroyed by fire.

Mr. Chaffee, who arrived at the farm within a quarter of an hour after being notified of the fire, stated to a Herald representative that he could not say last evening what his plans would be as to rebuilding. He said that he has another large barn, a considerable distance away from the one burned, which can, with but slight alteration, be made available for housing the herd.

Drive Cattle Into Fields.

The herd was driven into the fields about the buildings and the cows and calves were apparently in no way disturbed because of the commotion about the place. Calves worth hundreds of dollars, sleek specimens of Jerseys, could be seen feeding from the hands of curious persons during the fire.

The hogs were removed to a place of safety when it was feared that their quarters were to be destroyed.

There was considerable speculation as to the cause of the fire among the throng which watched the buildings and contents go up in smoke and some held to the belief that spontaneous combustion was responsible while others were inclined to think that there might have been a defect in the electric wiring.

The absence of wind doubtless prevented greater loss as the north end of the creamery building was steaming from the heat upon the shingled surface which had been drenched by the bucket brigade.

All of the tools used upon the farm were kept in other buildings than those burned and were saved.

Spectacular Fire.

The fire was one of the most spectacular seen in this region in many years and the reflection of the flames upon the clouds attracted persons from as far away as Pittsford.

The roadsides for long distances each side of the farm were lined with automobiles and at midnight the highways contained machines speeding toward the blaze which lighted up hundreds of acres of fields so that one had no need for a lamp on a motorcar to travel in the immediate vicinity of the fire.

The construction work on the new cement road south from the city made detours necessary, many cars going by way of the Creek road and the Clarendon Flats.

Herd Is Famous.

The Alfrecha farms herd is known to every breeder of Jersey cattle in the country as producing some of the finest show animals in this strain produced in this country, every creature being registered and scores of animals being in the advanced registry of the Jersey Cattle club's records.

Though Mr. Chaffee did not say directly that he might not continue in the breeding business he intimated that he might not rebuild. In answer to a question by The Herald representative as to whether he would replace the burned buildings, he said, "Some one will, of course. I can't say tonight what I will do." He said that for the present he would find quarters for his herd in a nearby barn.

Rutland County Herald

October 4, 1848

For the Herald.

A RELIC FROM BEFORE THE FLOOD.

A fossil mammoth tooth weighing 7 1-4 pounds, and in a state of tolerable preservation has been recently dug up in Mount Holly in the summit section of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad. It was found 10 or 14 feet below the surface of the earth embedded in coarse gravel—which gravel located between two parallel perpendicular strata of rocks, it is said has the appearance of having once been the channel of a river.

Whence this stranger comes, whether from the mouth of some "huge beast, that swims the ocean stream," or as its construction would seem to indicate, from the mouth of some graminivorous land animal, some pre-adamite behemoth, whose earth-quaking tread rang through the forests long before "the morning stars sang together," over the reconstruction of our earth, or whether it may prove like "classic brick bats from the Tower of Babel" a thing of modern date, is not within our power to decide—but we opine that if Prof. Silliman or President Hitchcock could take a deliberate squint at the wonder, he could tell its exact age within—a few thousand years.

The tooth is in the custody of Chief Engineer, W. B. Gilbert, X E X

Rutland County Herald

October 18, 1848

THE MAMMOTH RELICS.—Since the discovery of the mammoth tooth in the summit section of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad in Mt. Holly, which we noticed some two weeks since, there has been dug up, only a few feet from the same place, another wonder, viz: what appears to have been a tusk or horn, five or six feet in length and from three to five inches in diameter. The outer layer or covering has now the firmness and texture of horn, while the inside is so carous as to be friable. It is circular in shape, and apparently but a segment or portion of some substance of much greater length. It was found under the roots of an evergreen whose trunk was three feet in diameter.

It is worthy of notice, that this tusk and the tooth are the first specimens of the kind ever discovered on this continent east of the Hudson River—that the vertical laminae of the tooth demonstrate it to have belonged to an animal of the elephantine genus—that the tooth and tusk correspond in size and appearance with those of the almost perfect skeleton of a mastodon discovered a few years since in Newburg, N. Y. and now owned by Dr. Warner of Boston, Mass.

The tooth, has been, and the tusk will soon be, submitted to the inspection of Prof. Agassiz and other savans.

Hopes are entertained that still farther relics of this ancient traveller may soon be discovered.

The Rutland Herald

May 15, 1851

OUR TOWN CLOCK.

Since the hands were taken off the Clock on the Court House, we can more fully appreciate the value which this time keeper was to us when it was in a 'running' condition. This Clock was made by one of our citizens, has always proved itself a good time keeper, and is located in the best place to accommodate the whole village; and a little reflection cannot fail to convince any one that it is of inestimable value to us all. Two offers have been made for its purchase, by citizens of neighboring towns—towns that need it less, and are not so well able to purchase it as we, did we possess the public spirit we ought. A subscription paper has been drawn up for its purchase, and several of our friends have subscribed, and would others but do as well as they, it might remain, an ornament as well as a useful acquisition to the place. This Clock was manufactured and put up by Mr. Bennett, not so much for the profit it might be to him as from the promptings of a praiseworthy public spirit, and we consider ourselves under many obligations to him for its use so long. We hope that it may remain in this place—and a little effort from those who are undoubtedly able to make a purchase of it, we are confident will secure it to the village. We understand it is valued at \$250. Cannot that sum be raised?

Rutland Weekly Herald

March 25, 1915

VALUABLE OLD RECORDS.

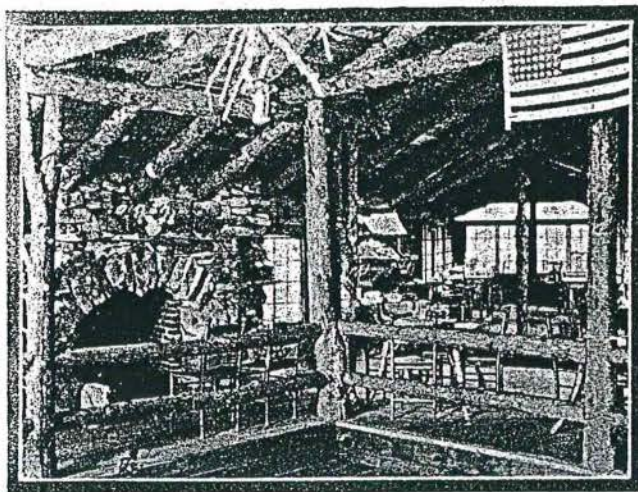
Tinmouth Has Deeds Dating Back to 1762, in King George's Reign.

The bindery department of the Tuttle company on Center street has recently completed rebinding some very old documents, the property and records of the town of Tinmouth, all of the records being in ink on white paper, which has now turned a light yellow, but the ink, some of which was spread 150 years ago, is still black and the writing is much plainer than that of the average high school graduate of today.

There were two books, one called "Charter Book" and the other "Land Records Book," the latter being a record of deeds. The first named contained the most interesting documents, the first of which was a deed showing the transfer of some land from Ebenezer Hawley to his brother, Joseph Hawley, in the "town of Tinmouth, Province of New Hampshire," and at the end of the document are these words "in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign, Lord George of Great Britain, etc., King." This was dated October 1, 1762.

This book, which no one seems to know just how to explain, was probably originally used for deeds and all town records. It was evidently abandoned, for the book is only partially filled. The last document in 1848 is a notice to the selectmen to appear at a certain place in the town to decide the question of widening the road at this point.

The land record book dates from 1781 to 1802.



THE CASCADES

Located on the Wallingford-Danby, U. S. Route 7, fifteen miles south of Rutland—three miles north of Danby is Vermont's most charming beauty spot. The roaring Cascades, tossing down the Western slope, have been framed and beautified by an old world setting—a true Swiss chalet—with a spacious dining hall, private dining rooms, a cabaret floor for dancing, and an old fashioned fire place. A spacious veranda, the "Cascade" trail, sunny nooks, shady spots, a quiet restful place or a bit of play and excitement as you choose.

A short distance from Otter Creek—in view of mighty Dorset Mountain—in territory made historic by the Hero of Ticonderoga. Hunting, fishing, hiking, swimming, golf,—everything the heart could desire, are nearby.

No. 1 SPECIMEN BRIDGE LUNCHEON 75c
 Salad Assorted Sandwiches
 Cascade Special Cakes
 Orange Pekoe Tea Coffee

BUFFET LUNCH 75c

Soup (Hot or Cold)
 Salad Assorted Sandwiches
 Cake English Marmalade
 Tea Coffee Milk

CREAM CHICKEN DINNER \$1.00

Soup Cream Chicken on Toast
 Cream Chicken Pattie Potatoes Vegetables
 Choice of Desserts
 Tea Coffee Milk

CHICKEN A LA KING OR STEAK DINNER \$1.25

Soup Broiled Tenderloin Steak
 Chicken a la King Potatoes Salad Vegetables
 Choice of Desserts
 Tea Coffee Milk

SPECIAL STEAK DINNER \$1.50

Fruit Cocktail
 Tomato Juice Cocktail Soup (Hot or Cold)
 Broiled Tenderloin Steak
 Potatoes Salad Two Vegetables
 Choice of any Dessert
 Tea Coffee Milk

FRIED CHICKEN DINNER \$1.50

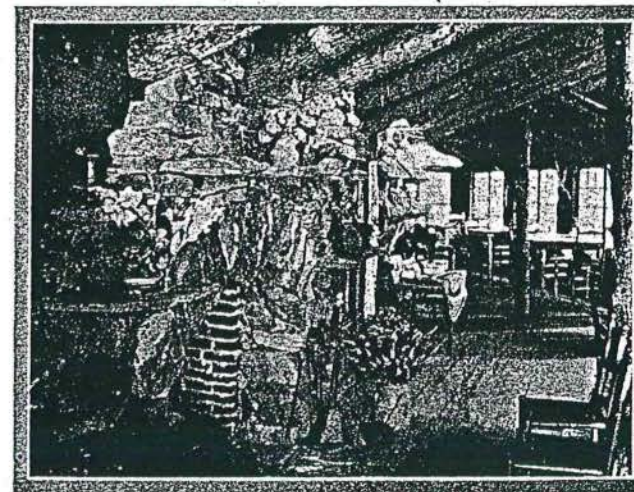
Fruit Cocktail Tomato Juice Cocktail
 Soup (Hot or Cold)
 Fresh Killed Boned Chicken, Fried in Butter
 Potatoes Salad Two Vegetables
 Choice of Desserts
 Tea Coffee Milk

DINNER DE LUXE \$2.00

Assorted hors d'oeuvres
 Celery Olives
 Tomato Juice Cocktail Fruit Cocktail
 Soup (Hot or Cold)
 Filet Mignon with Mushrooms Fried Chicken, Southern Style
 French Fried Potatoes Two Vegetables
 Cascades Waffles
 Fruit Salad, Cream Dressing
 Hearts of Lettuce, Thousand Island Dressing
 Choice of Desserts
 Tea Coffee Milk

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS \$1.25

ALSO COMPLETE A LA CARTE SERVICE



We aim to serve anything and everything you wish in a style and manner that compares with the best metropolitan cuisine but which has lost none of the art and attraction of our old fashioned Vermont country cooking.

Home made ice cream that is home made, is the only kind served.

We cater to private parties, larger groups and picnic parties, bridge luncheons and teas and are pleased to make up special menus at prices suited to each occasion.

No. 5 SPECIMEN AFTERNOON TEA 50c
 Buttered Toast Holland Rusks
 Cake Fresh Made Jam
 Orange Pekoe Tea Coffee

Bowman's 'Haunted Mansion:' A Symbol of Unrequited Love and Grief

By SANDRA GARTNER

CUTTINGSVILLE — There's a ghost story around these parts that is better suited to Valentine's Day than Halloween, but since it revolves around this little village's "haunted mansion," it can be told here.

It's the story of John Bowman, a man from Clarendon who made a fortune in the tanning business over in New York State and came back to live here with his beautiful wife and graceful daughter, both of whom he loved deeply.

Bowman built a huge and elegant Victorian summer mansion for his family on what is now Route 103.

Despite his wealth, however, Bowman's life was a sad one. Only a few years after moving into the mansion, his daughter, Ella, died. It was 1879, and she was only 19.

Less than a year later, Bowman's wife, Jennie, passed away, leaving the man alone.

But John Bowman expected his family back, and he kept the house and their rooms ready for their return. When he died in 1891, he left his will filled with details and money to make sure his loved ones would be comfortable when they returned.

He expected to come back too, to join them in a happier life than the one they'd had.

The will provided for a caretaker and cook to keep the house running and to prepare and set dinner every night so the returning travelers would not be hungry.

Beds were changed regularly to provide clean sheets and comfortable night's rest for Mr. Bowman and his family, when they returned.

But the money finally ran out, a while back, and the house was sold.

That's the story, and it's a fine tribute to a loving husband and father.

But like most ghost stories, the Cuttingsville legend is liberally laced with embellishments.

"All the stories about the table having to be set for dinner every night in case the family returned were made up," the man who now rents

the house explained last week.

Clint and Lucille Fiske have run a bookshop in the house for eight years, leasing it from the Laurel Glen Cemetery Association, a corporation created in 1894 to maintain the house and especially the Laurel Glen Cemetery and Mausoleum, built by Bowman.

The house is a treasure, and an architectural historian, Lloyd Grosvenor Marsh, has been living in it and studying it since June. He's the first person to live there since the 1950's.

He hasn't seen or heard anything of the Bowmans since he moved in.

"I'm not discounting the fact that there are spirits, but since I've lived at the house, I

haven't felt the presence of anyone," he said.

Marsh, who is interested in 19th Century architecture, has been helping the Fiskes. He hopes eventually to write an article on the Bowman mansion, which is considered by historians to be a showpiece of the 19th Century.

Bowman made his fortune in Story Creek, N.Y. During the early 1870's, he commissioned the famous New York architect, George Bostwick Croff, to design a summer home for him and his family.

The mansion still maintains 80 per cent of its original wallpapers, paint and carpeting.

Bowman's first daughter, Addie, who was born in 1854,

died at the age of four months. His second daughter, Ella, who was born in 1860, "grew to be a fine and cultured young woman," according to one history.

But in 1879, Ella fell ill and died. In January, 1880, Jennie Bowman also died.

Fiske said: "Bowman was stricken with grief and decided to build a memorial to his family. A plot of land across from the mansion and adjoining the old Cuttingsville Cemetery was chosen for the shrine."

Bowman didn't set a simple stone at the family resting place, but decided to build a mausoleum, with the external appearance of a miniature Grecian temple.

Once again he called upon the talents of Croff, who by the late 1870's had published three famous architecture books, including "Progressive American Architecture."

In July, 1880, the building of Laurel Glen Mausoleum was begun. For over a year, 125 sculptors, granite and marble cutters, masons, and laborers were employed in erecting the structure. At its completion, which included the improvement of the surroundings and the construction of a green house, the mausoleum cost Bowman \$75,000.

Outside of the mausoleum is a larger-than-life statue of Bowman, bent with grief and burdened with mourning cloak, silk hat, gloves, a huge funeral wreath, and a key. Marsh commented: "The strangest thing about Bowman's story is the building of this self-image. He must have carried an astonishing amount of grief within him for the rest of his life."

In 1891, Bowman passed away in Shrewsbury, and joined his family in the mausoleum. He did leave in his will careful and detailed instructions for the future upkeep and maintenance of the mausoleum, greenhouse, residence and grounds, and a trust fund of \$50,000 to pay for the work.

But dinner wasn't cooked, and beds weren't changed every day.

The only thing Bowman asked was that the house and

cemetery be maintained,"

store owner Fiske explained. S. Frank Smith and George Foster, two friends of Bowman, were left with the income from the trust fund and all his Shrewsbury possessions. The U.S. Trust Co. of New York and Smith as survivor, after Foster died, turned the trust fund and property over to the Laurel Glen Cemetery Association, a corporation created in 1894.

The Smith family lived right in the house and took care of it. During the late 1920's, George Jones moved in as caretaker. When he left the house in the late 1950's, it was closed up.

During the 1930's and 1940's, young boys from Cuttingsville used to mow the mansion lawn. Fiske was one of them. Eight years ago, he and his wife leased the house from the cemetery association and opened up the bookshop.

"We chose the name Haunted Mansion Bookshop, because of Christopher Morley's book 'The Haunted Bookshop.' There are hundreds of Haunted Bookshops around the country and we wanted to be different, so we added the mansion to the title," Fiske said.

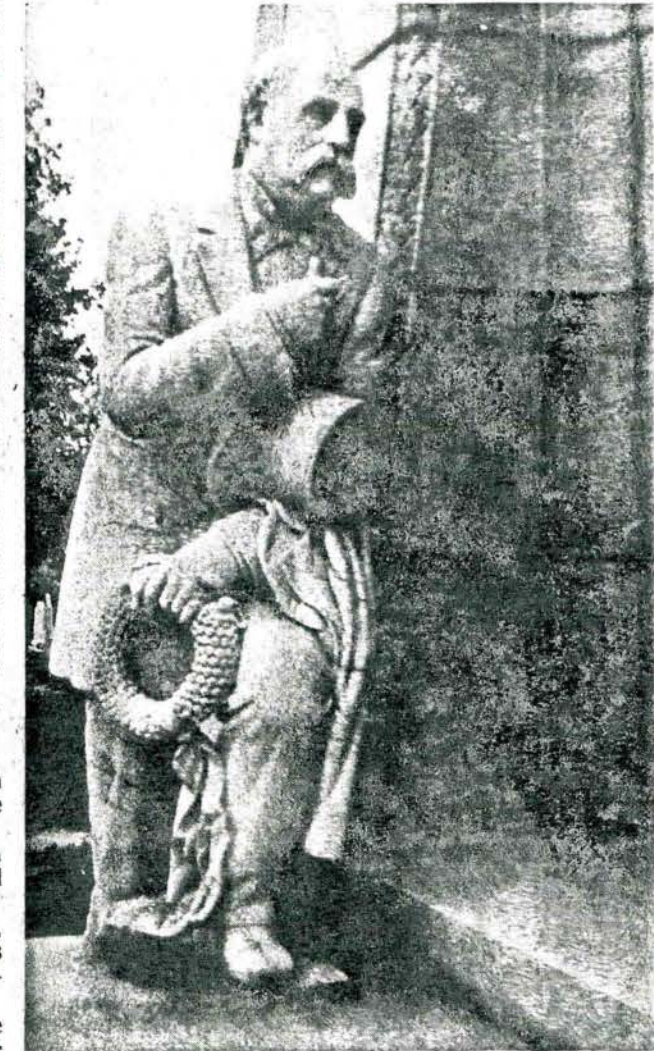
The Fiskes buy and sell all

types of out-of-print books, old maps, prints and engravings, atlases, Vermontiana, and Americana. On the second floor, they also sell antiques and a collection of old bottles, which is handled by their son, Gary.

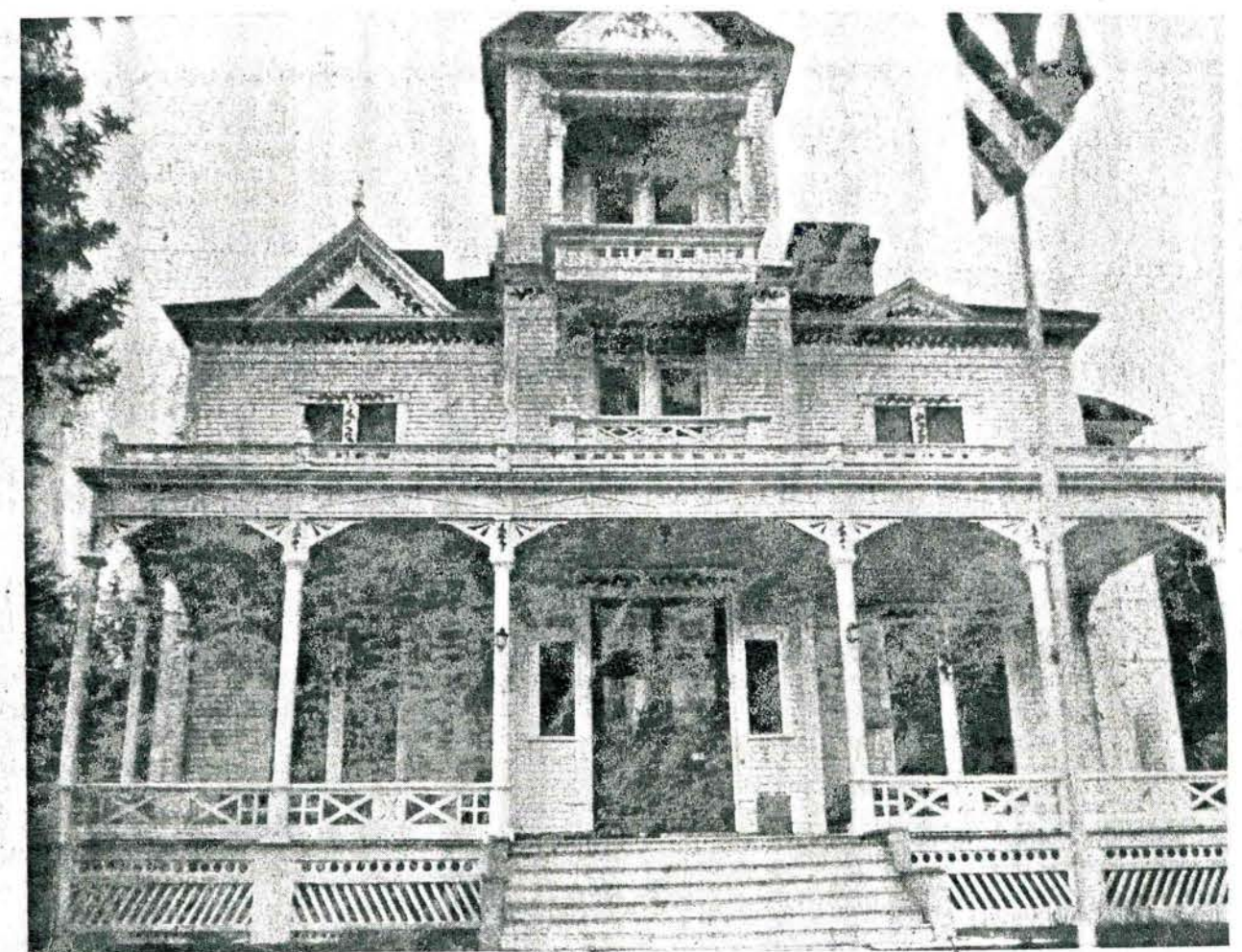
The shop is open from mid-April to late November, Monday through Saturday, and usually houses about 60,000 books at one time. Fiske worked 24 years at Charles Tuttle Printing Co. in Rutland and his wife is a teacher at Mill River Union High School.

With Halloween on its way, the mansion seems like a

prime candidate for curious trick-or-treaters, but Fiske said no one has disturbed the place. "The caretakers used to keep candy for the children, but since the fifties, the place has been closed on Oct. 31 and people don't come around."

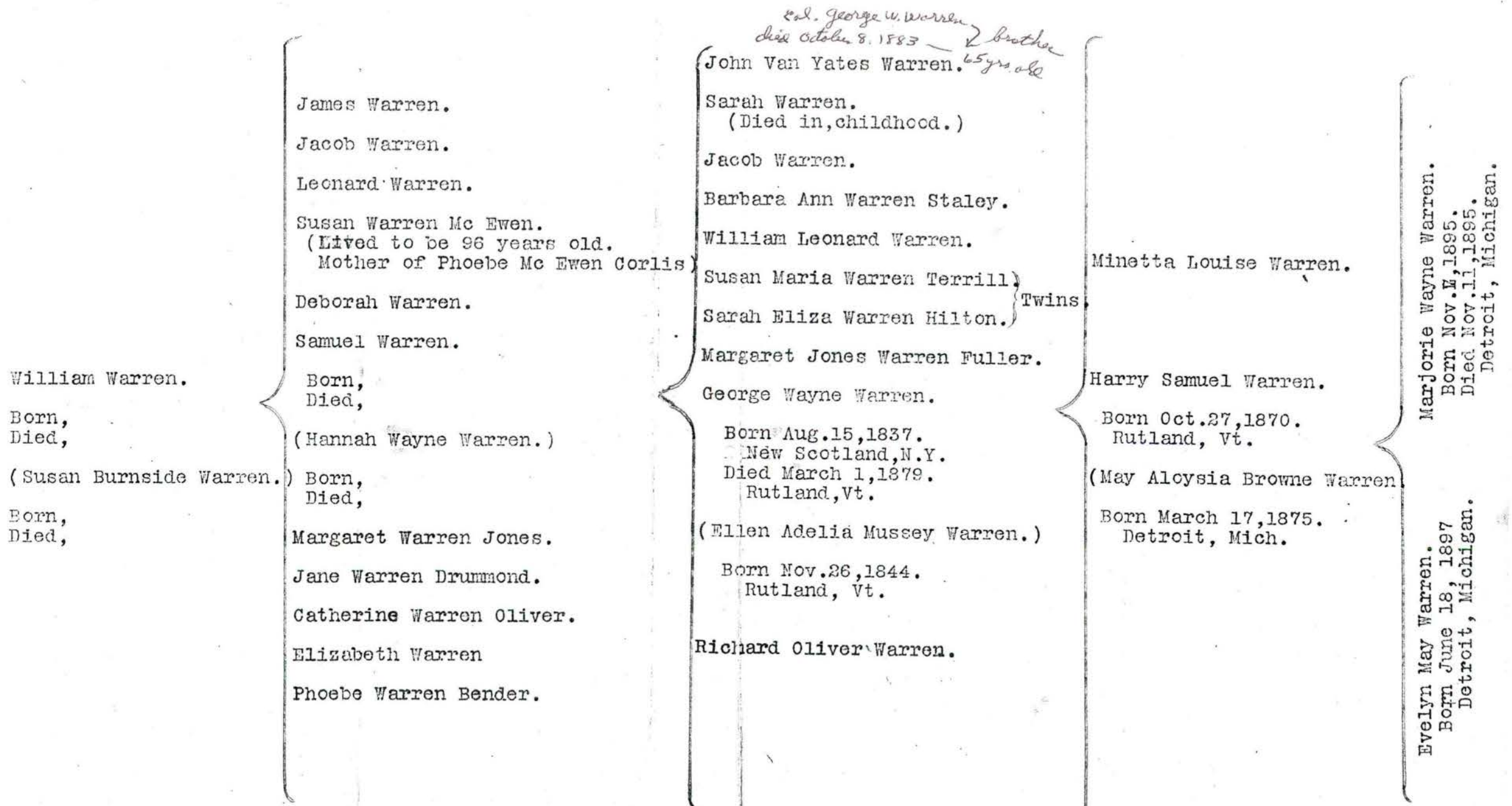


Bent with grief and burdened with a mourning coat, John Bowman is shown by his mausoleum door waiting for his loved ones to return. (Photo by Gartner)



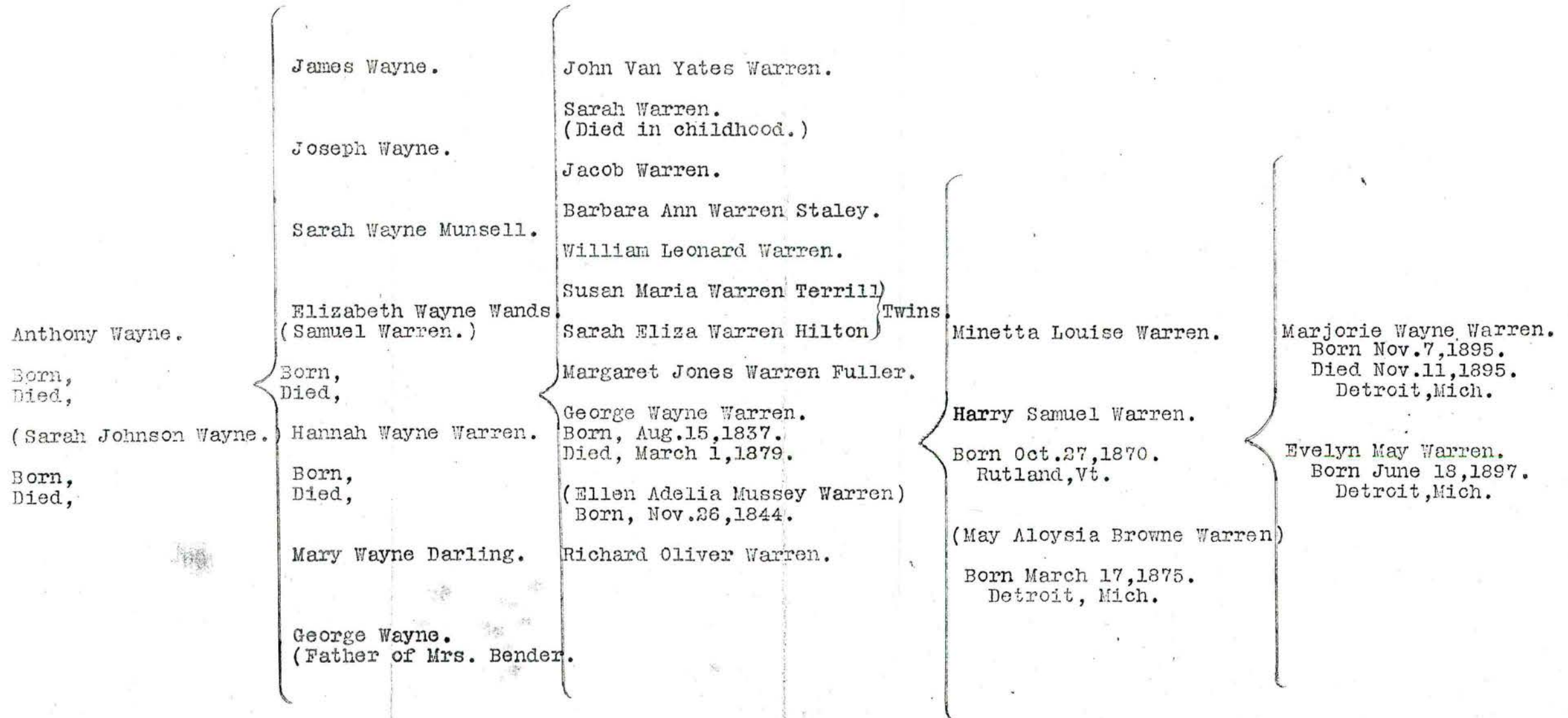
Once the stately mansion of John Bowman, this Cuttingsville structure is now the home of the Haunted House Bookshop.

LINE OF DESCENT FROM WILLIAM WARREN.



*Col. George W. Warren
died October 8, 1883 — 2 brother*

LINE OF DESCENT FROM ANTHONY WAYNE



Anthony Wayne
great grandfather
to
William Sorell Terrill

Anthony Wayne
died
April 30, 1832 (87yr)
(Sarah Johnson Wayne)
died
August 23, 1833 (77yr)

James Wayne
Joseph Wayne
Sarah Wayne Munsell
Elizabeth Wayne Wanda
Hannah Wayne Warren
Died April 1, (74yr)

Samuel Warren
Mary Wayne Darling
George Wayne

Line of Descent
William Warren

James Warren
Jacob Warren
Leonard Warren
Susan Warren McEwen
(Lived to be 96 yrs old)
Deborah Warren
Born April 12 - 1797
Samuel Warren
Hannah Wayne Warren
See list above
Born March 4 - 1797

William Warren
died
December 29, 1836 (76yr)
Susan Burnside Warren
died
July 14, 1833 (66yr)

Margaret Warren Jones
Jane Warren Drummond
Catherine Warren Oliver
Elizabeth Warren
Phoebe Warren Bender

John Van Gales Warren
Sarah Warren
(Died in childhood)
Jacob Warren
(Harriet - Warren)
William Leonard Warren
(Died March 1 age 48)
(Low - Warren)
Barbara Anna Warren Staley
Born Sept 17 - 1826
Died July 21 - 1900

Stephen G. Staley
Born Nov 29 - 1825
Died March 23 - 1875

Sarah Eliza Warren Hilton
Born June 6 - 1831 Died
(William E. Hilton)

Susan Maria Warren Terrill
Born June 6 - 1831 Died Nov 1907

Samuel Terrill
Born Dec 7, 1831 (80yr 6mo)
Died June 9, 1912

Margaret Jones Warren Fuller
Caron Fuller Died Oct 13 (44yr)

George Wayne Warren
Born Aug. 15 - 1837 (41yr 6mo)
Died Mar 1 - 1879
(Ellen Hussey Warren)
Born Nov 26 - 1844 Died

Richard Oliver Warren
Alice Warren

Charles Warren
Gail Warren
Clarence Warren
George Warren
Eva Staley
George Staley
Jacob Staley
Hattie Staley

Harry H. Hilton
Mary - Hilton
Hattie Hilton
George Hilton
Born May 24 - 1891
Robert Hilton
Died Feb 20 - 1930
Lillian H. Hilton
Died Jan 13 - 1871
(14yr 9mo 9 days)

Ruth Marie
Mary Ann

William Sorell Terrill Born Sept 16 - 1859
[Addie Clark Terrill Died April 1 - 1899] Married Oct 8 - 1902
(Nabel Willard Terrill) Born Nov 15 - 1873
Susan Eva Terrill Born June 8 - 1861
Edgar Warren Terrill Born March 1863 Died May 1875
Violetta Terrill Curtis Born Feb 2 - 1865
(Edward Sidney Curtis) Born Mar 30 - 1865 Married Oct 22, 1885
Anna Fuller Terrill Born May 29 - 1873 Died May 1875

Anna Fuller
Died Nov 15 (12yr)

Minetta Louise Warren
Harry Samuel Warren
(May Brown Warren)

Margorie Warren Died 4 days after birth
Evelyn May Warren
Born June 18 - 1897

Nabel Warren Morrow
(Earle S. Morrow)
Edward Warren

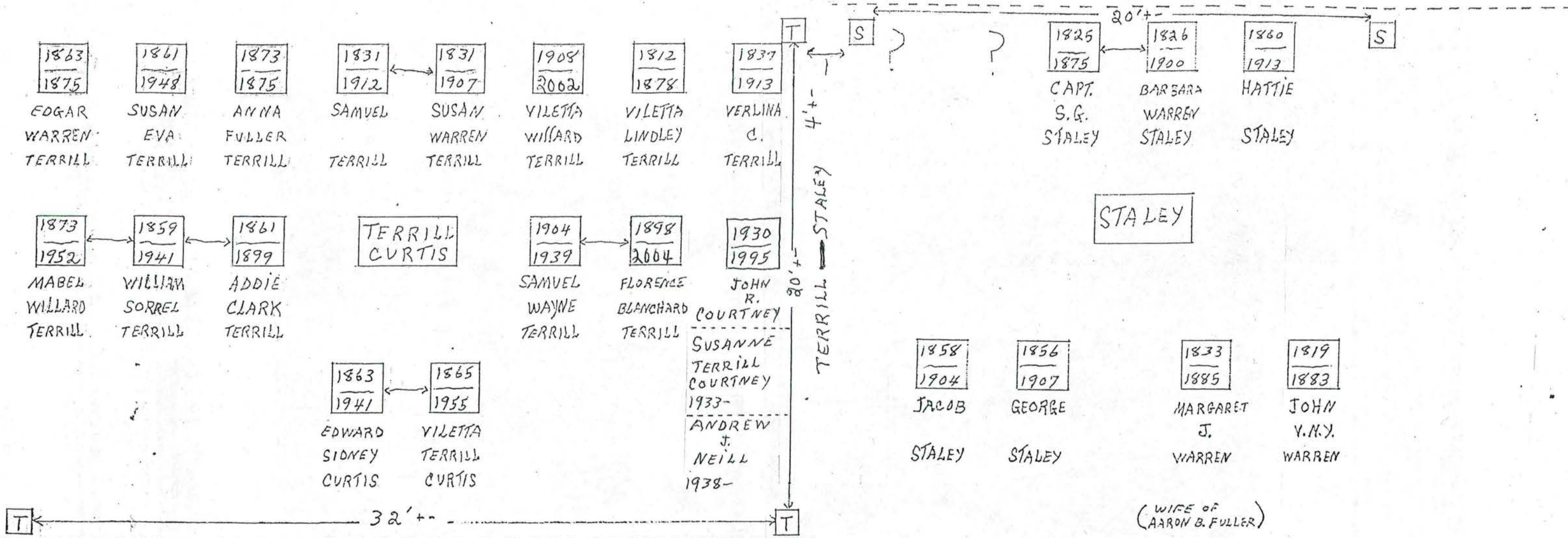
{ Samuel Wayne Terrill (Born Jan 7-1904)
 (Florence Blanchard Terrill) } married March 1925 { Samuel Terrill, Jr.
 Born May 9-1926
 William Eddy Terrill (Born June 7-1907)
 Viletta Willard Terrill (Born July 19-1908)

{ Viletta Curtis Pike (Born Oct 6-1886)
 (Roger Stanton Pike) (Born Jan 17-1885) } married Sept 10-1907 { Edward Sanborn Pike
 Born July 28-1911

Frances Wright Winslow (Born June 10-1889)
 (Charles Lewis Winslow) } married Aug 1910 { Ruth Curtis Winslow
 Born Jan 27-1913
 Charles Lewis Winslow, Jr.
 Born Aug 21-1919

Edward Warren Curtis (Born March 12-1894)
 (Lucile Kers) (Born Dec 29-1896) } married 1918 { Sarah Macomber Curtis
 Born Aug 15-1922
 Martha Lucile Curtis
 Born Sept 25-1924

Anthony Wayne-my great grandfather came to this Country from Darbyshire, England about 1770. He sustained a flourishing butcher market in Albany for some years previous to the Revolution. Beginning as early as the Battle of Breeds Hill he served the Army by supplying fresh meat, and was a regular enlisted officer in the Commissary department. After the war he settled on a farm on the White Hall road. There were two Anthony Waynes in his generation. Mad Anthony Wayne of Stony Point fame, being his cousin.



November 27, 2000
M

THE Long Trail Lodge



THE LONG TRAIL LODGE is the home of the Green Mountain Club. The main building is a structure of unique beauty. If ever a building could express the spirit of the wilderness, it does just that. The Lodge was set between moss covered ledges in the midst of sweeping woods. The ledges form part of its walls and the material of which it was built was wrought out of the native forest on the spot. Stalwart hemlocks support the porches and trunks from the yellow birch, clothed in their shining bark, form the pillars and beams of the living and dining rooms. Rough native stone was laid up to make four massive fire places, one of which in the lounge constantly invites a circle of easy chairs. On a ledge in one corner of the dining room ferns and wild flowers grow in a miniature rock garden with a tiny cascade, rill and pool. A yellow birch tree, cleverly fitted with electric wires, and hanging inverted from the ceiling becomes a chandelier. Even the shades that mellow the lights are made of birch bark. Mounted lynx and foxes peer from various corners in the building. Truly, a spot of remarkable charm, restful and comfortable, steeped in the very essence of all things wild, a rare establishment that appeals to those who lean toward gentility and humbleness. A place, where the dressed-up folk, the travel-worn motorist, and rough dressed hiker all mingle with no apologies necessary.



AT SHERBURNE PASS
ON RUTLAND-WOODSTOCK HIGHWAY
Rutland, Vermont
RATES AND RESERVATIONS ON APPLICATION



New Undercliff

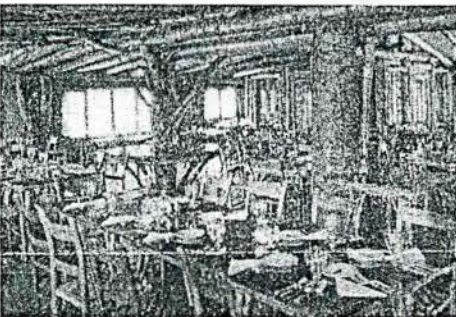
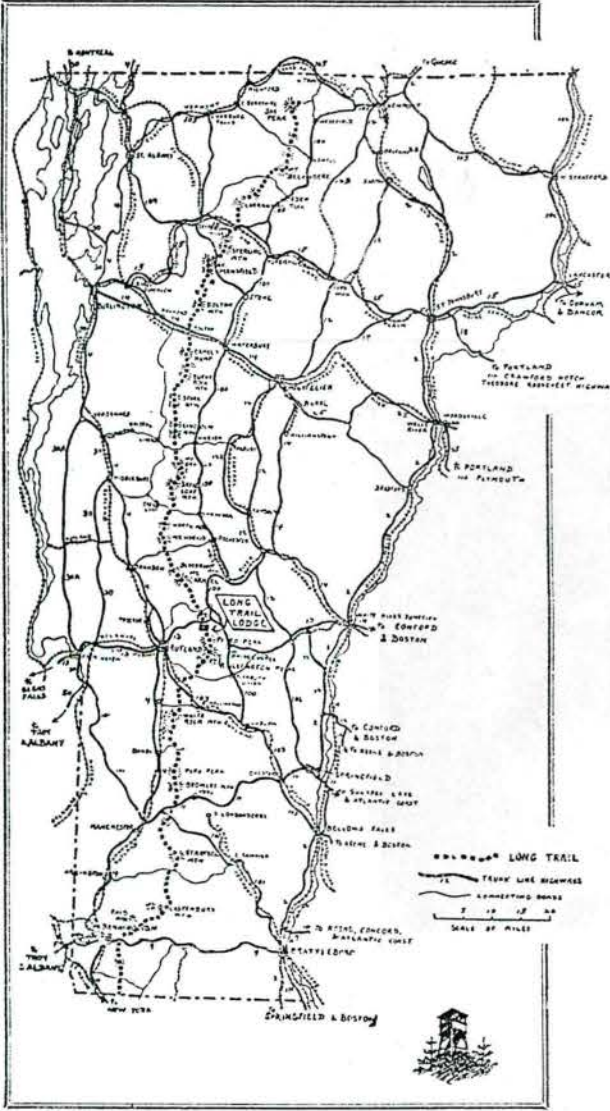


Woodfin

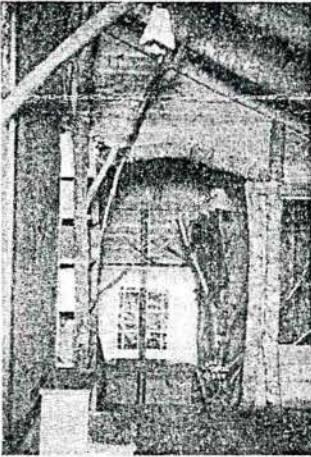


Tree Tops

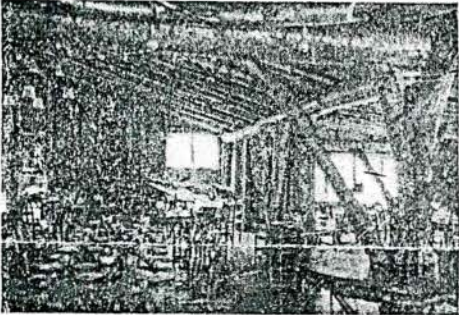
The three small Lodges pictured above are of the same novel and attractive Woodcraft Architecture as the main Lodge. Comfortable living rooms, and bed rooms and large fireplaces are in each, and all meals are served in the main dining room of the big Lodge. Really free from every care, the days spent in such a rustic home will never be forgotten. "New Undercliff" accommodates six people, "Woodfin" four to six and "Treetops" was made to accommodate two.

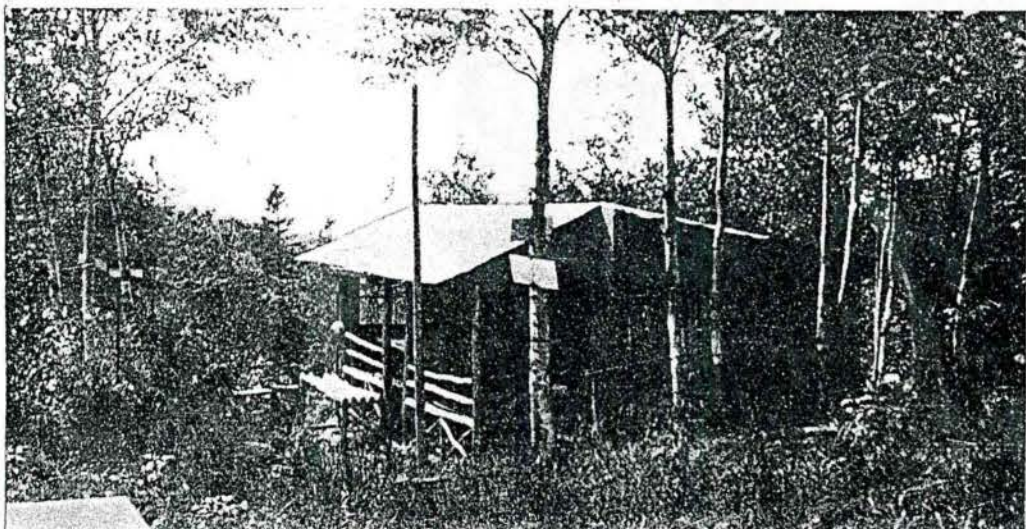
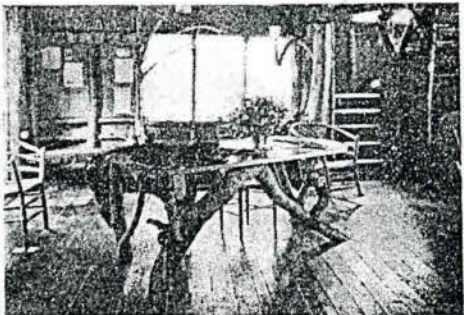
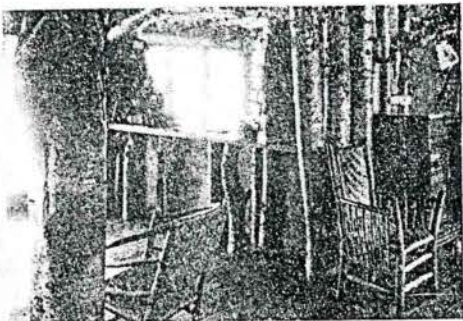
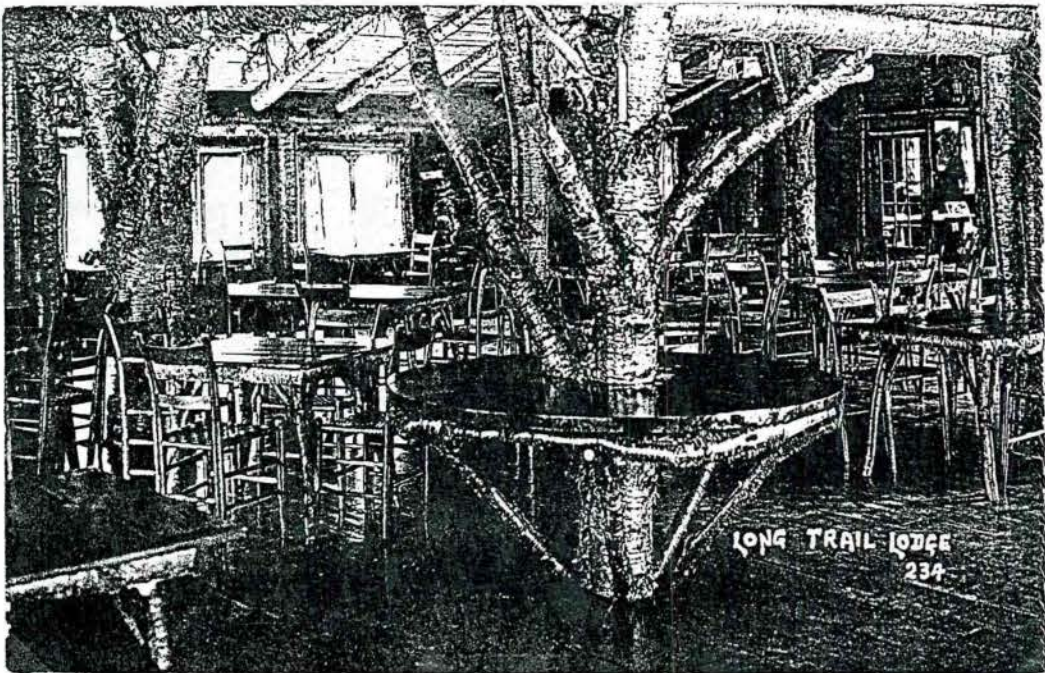


The dining room offers meals of unexcelled quality and excellent service, among surroundings not only interesting but completely for your comfort. Charges are surprisingly reasonable.

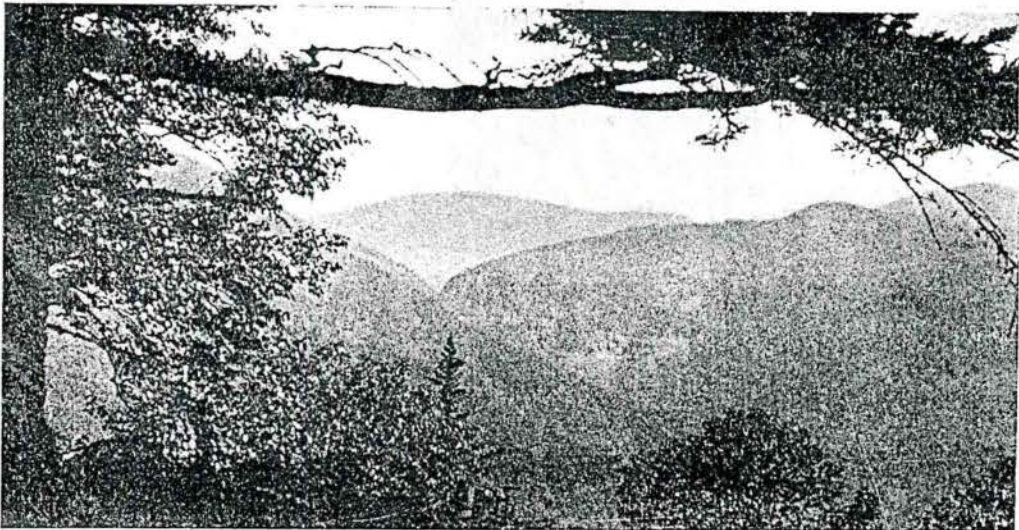


Comfortably furnished rooms and large covered porches with outdoor fireplaces where one may enjoy the invigorating air and vistas make the Lodge a haven for the traveler after a hot summer day.

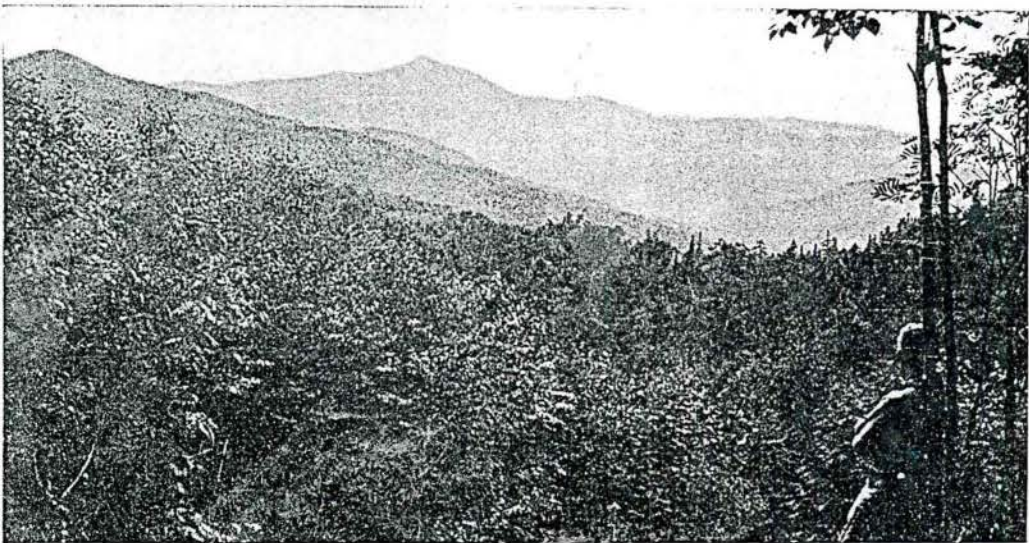




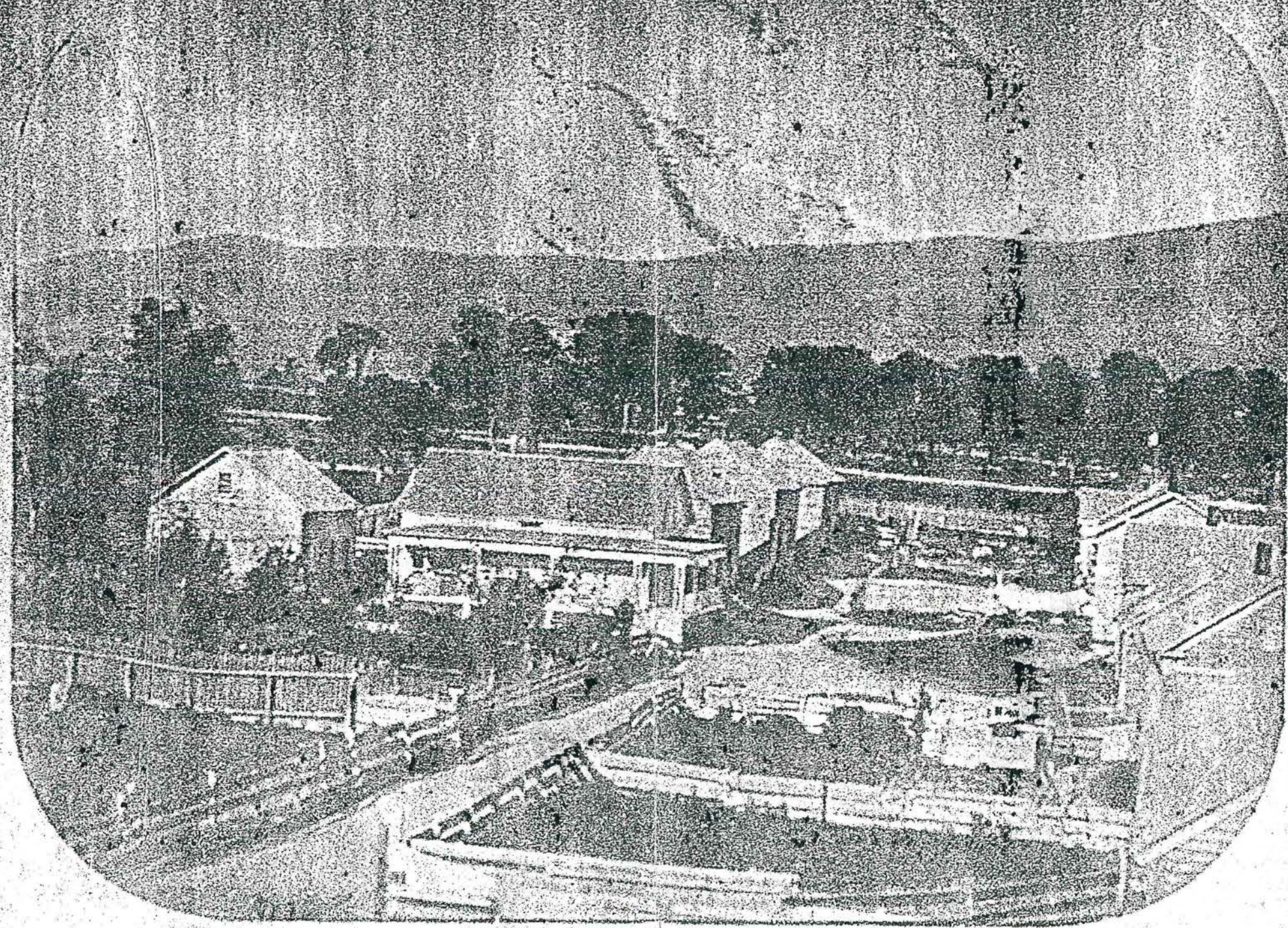
An Overnight Shelter on Long Trail



A Vista through Smugglers' Notch



A Panorama among the Green Mountains



Swiss Home.